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THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY
AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M. A.,
LATE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT, FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

भारतीयाधिकासनसंरक्षकतायां प्रकाशितम्
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FOREWORD

Looking to the great demand for a cheaper edition of Apte's Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, the Ministry of Education, Government of India have sponsored and subsidised its reprint through the offset process, bringing down the price of the book from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 6/- only.

It is hoped that student's of Sanskrit all over the country will take the fullest advantage of this reprint.

R. P. NAIK

Ministry of Education,
NEW DELHI.

PREFACE

— 10: —

THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Drama, epics &c. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words अत्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्वायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनैकांतिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandrāloka, Kuvalayānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, हस्त, मधूर, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages ; see ईश्वर कालिकेय, प्रह्लाद, &c. Etymology had not been generally given except where peculiar ; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student ; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, हंस. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gāṇas, and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhanda-Manjari, but some common metres which are omitted therein have been added from the

poems of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi &c. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers, such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa &c. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction of Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* and Max Müller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopaedia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the *Kāvyaprakāśa*, *Sisupālvadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Naishadhacharita*, *Sāṅkara-Bhāṣya*, *Veṇī-Sambhāra* &c. and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, however carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistake, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

—:O:—

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY).

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgari alphabetical order.
2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m. f. n. or ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु.
3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.
4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way ; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपतस् or समीपे under समीप.
5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.
6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It had not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.
7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g.—होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.
N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g.—अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर ; -गतिः under अघस् for अघोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible are given in full within brackets
(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by which represents the first compound ; e. g.—इंद्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वींद्र or विराज, but for द्विचंद्र or द्विजराज.
(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्थस् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.
8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately ; Thus कूलकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.
9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāda* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*
(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.
10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is, अ ends in आ and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in ट्, न् or स् form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी, where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.
11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P, A and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.
(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.
(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (—) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition) and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, गुप्, ह्रा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by लप्, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripi stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in the *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

—:0:—

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	Medic. ...	Medicine.
a. ...	Adjective.	n. ...	Neuter.
abl. ...	Ablative.	N. ...	Name.
acc. ...	Accusative.	Nom. ...	Nominative.
adv. ...	Adverb.	num. a. ...	Numeral adjective.
alg. ...	Algebra.	oft. ...	Often times.
Arith. ...	Arithmetic.	opp. ...	Opposite of.
astr. ...	Astronomy.	P. ...	Parasmaipada.
Avyayl. ...	Avyayibhāva.	pass. ...	Passive.
Bah. ...	Bahuvrīhi.	phil. ...	Philosophy
Caus. ...	Causal.	pl. ...	Plural.
cf. ...	Compare.	pot. p. ...	Potential passive participle.
comp. ...	Compound.	p.p. ...	Past passive participle.
compar. ...	Comparative.	Pres. ...	Present tense.
dat. ...	Dative.	pres. p. ...	Present participle.
Den. ...	Denominative.	pron a. ...	Pronominal adjective.
desid. ...	Desiderative.	q. v. ...	quod vide, which see.
du. ...	Dual.	Rhet. ...	Rhetoric.
e. g. ...	Exempli gratia, for example.	sing. ...	Singular.
f. or fem. ...	Feminine.	Subst. ...	Substantive.
fig. ...	Figurative.	superl. ...	Superlative
freq. ...	Frequentative.	s. v. ...	sub voce, see under the word.
gen. ...	Genitive.	Tat. ...	Tatpuruṣa.
gram. ...	Grammar.	U. ...	Ubhaya-pada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
ibid. ...	The same.	Vārt. ...	Vārtika.
i. e. ...	id est, that is.	Ved. ...	Vedic.
ind. ...	Indeclinable.	v. l. ...	Various reading.
inf. ...	Infinitive.	Voc. ...	Vocative.
instr. ...	Instrumental.	= ...	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit. ...	Literal.	&c. ...	Et cetera.
loc. ...	Locative.	* ...	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied;
m. or mas. ...	Masculine.		e. g. *रत्नप्रसन्नस्य यस्य under अनस्य
Mar. ...	Marāṭhi.		mean. अनतरत्न &c.
Math. ...	Mathematics.		

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

of the names of works or authors.

—: 11011 :—

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait. Br.	Aitarcya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	G. L.	Gaṅgālaharī.
Ak.	Amarakoṣa ("),	G. M.	Gaṇapatnamahodadhī of Vardha- māna.
A. L.	Anandalaharī.	H.	Hitopdeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition)
Amaru.	Amarusataka.	Halāy.	Halāyudha.
A. R.	Anargharāghava (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Hch.	Harshacharita.
Aryā S.	Aryāśaptasatī (published in the Kāvya- mālā).	H. D.	Hamsadūta.
Arvad.	Arvadhātī (published in the Subhā- shitaratnākara).	J. N. V.	Jaiminiyanyāyāmālāvistara. (Goldstücker's Edition).
Asval.	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	K.	Kādambarī. (Bombay).
Bg.	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	Kām.	Kāmandakīnītisāra.
Bh.	Bhṛtṛgharī's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3., after Bh. denoting Śṛṅgāra, Nīti°, and Vairāgya°	Kāsi.	Kāśikāvṛtti (Benares).
Bhāg.	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Karpūr.	Karpūrmānjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Bhāshā P.	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Kath.	Kāthopanishad.
Bk.	Bhāṣikāvya.	Kāty.	Kātyāyana.
B. R.	Bālarāmyapa (Benares).	Kaus.	Kausikasūtra.
Bṛi. S. }	Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitā.	Kāv.	Kāvya-dāra.
Bṛi. S. }		Ken.	Kenopanishad.
Bṛi. Kath.	Bṛihatkathā.	Ki.	Kirātārjunīya.
Br. Sūt.	Brahmasūtra.	Kir. K.	Kirtikaumudī (Bombay).
Bṛi. Ar. Up }	Bṛihadāraṇyakopanishad.	K. P.	Kāvya-prakāśa (Bombay).
Bṛi. Up. }		K. R.	Kavirahasya.
Bv.	Bhāminivṛtāsa (Bombay).	Ks.	Kāthāsaritāsāgara.
Chand. K.	Chandakamika.	Ku.	Kumārasambhava (Bombay).
Chand. M.	Chandamānjari.	Kull.	Kullūka.
Chandr.	Chandrālōka.	Kusum.	Kusumāñjali.
Chāp.	Chāpakyasataka.	Kuval.	Kuvalāyānanda
Chāt.	Chātākāshṭaka (in two parts).	Lili.	Lilāvati.
Ch. P.	Chaurapanchāśikā.	M.	Mālvikāgnimitra (Bombay).
Ch. Up.	Chhandogyaopanishad.	Mālah. N.	Mādhavanidāna.
Dāy. B., Dāy	Dāyabhāga.	Māl.	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Dhan. V.	Dhananjayavijaya	Mrlī.	Mallinātha.
Dharm.	Dharmaviveka.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dk.	Dakumāracharita (Bombay)	Mb.	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
D. R.	Dasārūpa (Hall's Edition)	Mbh.	Mahābhāshya (").
Dṛi. S.	Dṛishṭāntasataka.	Me.	Meghadūta (").
Gaut. S. or }	Gautamaśāstra.	Med.	Medinīkośa.
Gaut. Sūt. }		Mit.	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
Ghaṭ.	Ghaṭakarpasakāvya.	Mk.	Mṛichchhakaṭika.
Glt.	Gītāgovind.	Moha M.	Mohamudgara.
		Ms.	Manuśmṛiti.
		Mu.	Mudrārākshasa (Bombay)

Mugdha.	...	Mugadhabodha.
Mv.	...	Mahāvīrcharita (Borooah's Edition)
N.	...	Naishadhacharita.
Nāg.	...	Nāgānanda.
Nala.	...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Nalod.	...	Nalodaya.
Nir.	...	Nirukta.
Niti.	...	Nītisāra.
Nitipr.	...	Nitipradīpa.
P.	...	Paṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Pad. D.	...	Padānakadūta.
P. R.	...	Prasannarāghava.
Prab.	...	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Pt.	...	Panchatantra (").
R.	...	Raghuvamśa (").
Rāj. P.	...	Rājaprasasti.
Rāj. T.	...	Rājataranginī.
Rām.	...	Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).
Ratn.	...	Ratnāvalī (").
R. G.	...	Razagangādharma (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Rs.	...	Ritusamhāra (Bombay)
Rv.	...	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
S.	...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).
Sabdh. k.	...	Sabdhakalpadruma.
Sān. K.	}	Sāṅkhyakārikā.
Sāṅkhyā K.		
Sān. S.	...	Sāṅkhyasūtra.
Sānti.	...	Sāntisataka.
Sar. K.	...	Sarasvatīkanthābharana.
Sarva. S.	}	Sarvadarśanasamgraha.
Sar. S.		
Sid. Muk.	}	Siddhāntamuktāvalī.
or		
Muktā.		
Sat. Br.	...	Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.
Sāy.	...	Sāyaṇa.
S. B.	...	Sārirabhashya.
S. D.	...	Sāhityadarpaṇa.
Si.	...	Sisupālavadha.
Sik.	...	Sikshā.
Siva P.	...	Siva Purāṇa.

Sk.	...	Siddhānta-Kaumudī (Bombay).
S. m.	...	Sudhālaharī (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Srut.	...	Srutabodha.
S. Til.	...	Sṛṅgātilaka.
Subh.	...	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay).
Subhāsh.	...	Subhāshita.
Subh. Ratn.	...	Subhāshitaratnabhāndāgāra (Bombay).
Susr.	...	Susruta.
Svet. Up.	...	Svetāsvataropaniṣad.
Tarka K.	...	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Trik.	...	Trikāṇdashesha.
T. S.	...	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv.	...	Tārānātha's Vāchaspathyam.
U.	...	Uttararāmacharita.
Udb.	...	Udbhaṭa.
Ud. D.	...	Uddhavadūta.
Ud. S.	...	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujval.	...	Ujjvalita.
Up.	}	Upanishad.
Upan.		
V.	...	Vikramorvasivam (Bombay)
Vais.	...	Vaishika.
Vais. Sūt.	...	Vaishikāsūtras.
Vāj.	...	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Vāk. P.	...	Vākyapadīya.
Vās.	...	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition).
Vb.	...	Viddhasālabhanjikā (Bombay)
Ve.	...	Veṇisamhāra.
Vedānta P.	...	Vedāntaparibhāṣhā.
Vet.	...	Vetālapanchavimsati.
Vikr.	...	Vikramānkadevacharita (Bombay).
Vir. M.	...	Viramitroday.
V. May.	...	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
V. P.	...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
V. Sah.	...	Vishṇusahasranāma.
Y.	...	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition)
Yoga S.	...	Yogasūtras.
Yv., Yaj.	...	Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c.; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्ब्रह्म उकारस्तु शिवः । अकारस्तु सृष्टौ ब्रह्मा स्वस्तु कालकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brahmā, Vāyu, or Vaisvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, inclinations (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अङ्गिष्. The senses of अ usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अमात्रजः one like a Brāhman (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhman, but a Kshatriya or Vaisya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation', अज्ञान absence of knowledge, ignorance; अज्ञेयः, अनंगः, अकटका, अदृष्टः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अदृष्टः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अङ्गुला having a slender waist (कुशोत्ती or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अपाशस्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकार्यः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तस्याऽप्यमभावाच्च तद्वत्त्वं तद्वत्पता ॥ अपाशस्य
विगच्छन्नप्यर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also.
With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृष्टः, अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृन् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिम, अनुचय, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (ah!) अ अच्ये. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अ पयसि त्वं जात, see अकरुणि, अनीदृषि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अन्त, (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition. 3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अङ्गिष् *a.* (अङ्ग being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अङ्गिष् also occurs in this sense.

अङ्गु 10 U. (अङ्गयति-त्) To divide, distribute, share among; also अङ्गयति in this sense. With ति- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सङ्कटो निवर्तति Ma. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दक्षिणादुद्धृता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वर्त-ज्ञतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंश, q. v.). —*Comp.*—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशे *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata.—भारः, -हर, -हारिष् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पित्रोऽप्यहरश्चैव पूर्वभावं परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सङ्घर्षेण—reduction of fractions to the same denominator.—स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—अंशः A solar day.

अंशने *Act* of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=*अंशल*, q. v.

अंशित्व *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (गुण-विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समोक्षिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 *Having* parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चङ्, धर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याशुभिर्भावि-वारुणि Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—*Comp.*—जालं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light.—हरः, -रतिः—हृत्, -वाणः, भर्तुः, स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays.).—वह्निः a kind of silken cloth.—वालः a garland of light, halo.—वालित्व *m.* the sun.

अंशुम् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां उपरिष्ठमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालाशुम्भोऽपि-सुमाश्च R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagar, son of Asmanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुकं 1 A cloth, garment in general; सितान्शुका V. 3. 12; यमोक्तान्शुकादिलिखितानां Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 84. 2 A fine or white cloth; Ms. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमलः The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—*लः* N. of the sage Chāṇakya.

अंशु (अंशयति, असाययति) See अंश.

अंशः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—*Comp.*—कूटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अंशं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders.—2 a bow.—कलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक.—भारित्व *a.* (अंशे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—निवर्तित्व *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 25

अंशल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा मज्जयत-बाहुरंशलः R. 3. 34.

अंशु 1 A. (अंशते, अंशितु, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send. 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंशितः—*ती f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंशुस् *n.* (अंश-हृत् &c.) 1 A sin; महता संशितिमहसा विहृतु...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंशितः—*ती f.* A gift, donation.

अंशः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशः. 3 The number four.—*Comp.*—अंशः 'foot-drinker', a tree.—अंशः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अंशु 1 P. (अकनिष्ठ, अकनिष्ठ) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अकं Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अकच *a.* Bald.—*चः* N. of Kotu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or

अनोचर a. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious ; वाच्यमनोचरो हर्ष-

कश्चात्सूक्त Dk. 169. — 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्नी 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः 1 Fire; कंठ, पित्त &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, महतो or to अग्नी, as पञ्चमी, चण्डी, बायी. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, अग्निः a fire-sanctuary; R. 5. 25. —अग्निः fire-missile, a rocket, so आग्नी. —आध्वर्युः consecrating the fire, so आहवितः. —आध्वर्युः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—अ) = आध्वर्युः. —आहवितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहवितः. —उत्पत्तिः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उत्पत्तिः worship of Agni; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —ऊर्ध्वः a spark. —ऊर्ध्वः 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so ऊर्ध्वः; निर्वाणतः K. 16. —कारिका 1 the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्निः. —2 अग्निः. —कारिका agalluchum (अग्नि). —कुण्डः a fire-brand. —कुण्डः an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुमारः, तनयः, पुत्रः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कारिका. —कोटः smoke. —कोटः, दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —क्रिया 1 obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —क्रिया fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भः a. having fire in the interior; 'गर्भः गर्भमिव' S. 4. 3. (—गर्भः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (—गर्भः) 1 N. of the Sami plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire; यन्मिः सर्धमग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25. —चयः, चयनं, चित्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्न्यायन). —ज a born from fire. —जः. —जातः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Vāhpu. (—जः, जातः) gold; so अजम्बु. —जिह्वा 1 a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (काली प्रसिद्धी यथा लोहिता नीललोहिता / हवर्णा पद्मगता च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावताः). —ज्योत्स्ना a. growing, shining or burning. —त्रयः, त्रेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —द्व a. 1 tonic, stomachic, —2 incendiary. —द्वान् m. one who performs the last ceremonies of a man. —दीपन a. stomachic, tonic. —दीप्ति, दीप्तिः f. improved digestion, good appetite.

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (दृष्टिका). —घरान् the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निनिधु. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्लिप्तः वा worship of fire. —परिक्लिप्तः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a volcano. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —पतिष्टा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —पवेष्टा, —हन् entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः smoke. —जं 1 N. of दृष्टिका. —2 gold. —जु 1 water. —2 gold. —जुः 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —ज्वलिः the sun-stone; a flint. —ज्वलन्, —ज्वन्, producing fire by friction. —ज्वलन् loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —ज्वलन् 1 a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—ज्वलि) a kitchen. —रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निः. —रजः, —रजस् m. 1 scarlet insect by name इन्द्रोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —वर्धक a. tonic. —वाहः 1 smoke. —2 a goat. —वीर्यं 1 power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —वारणं-शाला-लं a fire sanctuary; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; 'रक्षणाय स्थापितं' V. 3. —जिह्वः 1 lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—जं) 1 saffron. —2 gold. —हुतः, हुतः, होम &c. see हुतः, हुतः &c. संस्कारः 1 consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile; नारक कार्योऽग्निः संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सह्यः, सहायः 1 the wind. —2 wild pig-geon. —3 smoke. —साक्षिक a or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पचयान् M. 4. 12. —सुतः N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —सोमः (—सुतः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the जोतिषः. —होतृ 1 an oblation to Agni. —2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —होतिः a. one who practices the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. —अग्निः ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', 'न चकार अग्निमग्निः' R. 8. 72; 'यु to be burnt'.

अग्नि a. 1 First, foremost, chief, best, principal; 'अग्निः' chief queen —2 Excessive. —जं 1 (a.) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूल, मध्य); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; नासिका° tip of the nose; समस्ता इव विद्या जिह्वेऽप्यम् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface; केलात, पर्वत, &c. 2 Front. 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the forefront', 'front', 'tip' &c.; a. g. 'पादः, चरणः. —Comp. —अग्नी (जी) कः (जं) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः अग्रहस्तः q. v. —कः a leader, a guide; taking the lead. —गण्य a. foremost; to be ranked first. —ज a. first born or produced; (—जः) 1 the first born, an elder brother; अत्यंशं मनुजैराग्रजे मे R. 14. 73. —2 a Brāhmaṇa. (—जः) an elder sister; so जातः, जातकः, जाति. —जम्बु m. 1 the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue. —ज्वलिन् a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead. —जुतः a harbinger; कृष्णाकोपायद्वयः Ve. 1. 22; R. 6. 12. —जी (जीः) a leader foremost अग्रणीर्नमस्कृताश्चिन्ता R. 5. 4. —पादः the forefront of the foot; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —प्रेक्षं precedence in drinking. —अग्रः 1 the first or best part. —2 remnant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —अग्निः a. first to take or claim (the remnant). —जुः = जः. —जुतिः f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मोक्षं flesh in the heart, the heart itself; 'स जानमि Ve. 3. —पायिन् a. taking the lead, leading the van; प्रवृत्तं ते रणशिरस्यकययाक्षि S. 7. 26. —योधिन् m. the principal hero, champion. —संघातः the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संघातः early dawn; कर्कशसुषु-रि तुहिने द्वागस्यसंघातः S. 4 v. 1. —कर = पायिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; 5. 71. —हस्तः (—करः, —पायिः) the forefront of the hand or arm; forefront of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; also the right hand; अथाग्रहस्तं सुकुलीकृताली Ku. 5. 63. —हृदयः (हृ) the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष. —हरः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance; कस्मिन्नि-वृत्तः Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) 1 Before, in front of, at the head of; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First —Comp. —करः a leader.

अग्रिन् a. 1 First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. 2 Elder, eldest. —जः An elder brother.

अग्रिन् a. Foremost, &c. —जः An elder brother.

अधीक *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अधिप
q. v.

अधे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव वचने, एवमेवऽपि प्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Com.* नः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—*रू* a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्द्विवाहकारी). (—*रू* *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (उद्योगायां यद्युद्योगा कन्यायास्तस्मैऽनुजा । सा पारिद्विषुर्नैव पूर्वा च द्विषुः स्तुता); *पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*बन्*—*ज* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर* *a.* going in front, a leader; मानसहायसेरः केहरी Bh. 2. 29.

अन्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तद्वत्तमं यवम् महाकवीः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184.—*न्य* An elder brother.

अन्=अन् *q. v.*—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अन् 1 Sin; अधीचिर्विषयसिद्धि पटीपसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °नर्ण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्षियाद्यानां मय्या विधानं Ki. 3. 52; see अन्य. 4 Impurity (अशीचं). 5 Chief, mistress.—*रा* N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Com.*—*असुरः* see अय above.—*अश्वः* (अश्वन्) a day of impurity (अश्वोदयः).—*आशु* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*मर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनसामपञ्चेति जयं विष्णुपर्वण Ak.—*विषः* a serpent.—*अंसः* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*हंसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अश्व *a.* Not hot, cold; 'अश्व, °याम् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अश्वर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*रः* 1 N. of Śiva or of one of his forms, where अश्वर=श्वर.—*Com.*—*पथः*, मार्गः a follower of Śiva.—*ममार्ण* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अश्वोच *a.* Hard-sounding.—*चः* The hard sound of a consonant.

अन् 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अन्वयि-ते, अन्वयितुं, अन्वितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयभक्ति S. 4. stamped with his name; यद्यनोद्विषुभिः अन्वितं क्षणाद्भक्तं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्मै नाम कुञ्जो अन्वहृष्टाभिला यो पुञ्जैर्नादितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अन्कः 1 The lap (n. also); अन्काय-यावत्कक्षद्विस्तारः Ku. 7. 5. 2 A mark, sign; अन्ककाङ्कः पक्षी तत्तन R. 7. 9; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; ह्योः किले-जिपाङ्कः Ku. 1. 3; कस्यां कुलाङ्को निर्वासाः

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A aide, flank; proximity, reach; सहस्रकंवाक-मुपैति (सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिद्धो जङ्घमकमामन-मपि स्वस्या निहति द्विं Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Com.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अन्वतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Śākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*तन्त्र* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*चारणं-जा* 1 bearing or having marks.—2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः-ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावन्नाहं विनरं सकृद्व्य-कथानीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*वाङ्मा* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*माज्ज* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as 'an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*सुखं* (or आसन्नं) that part of an act, where in the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अकम्ब, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end* e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदंकी and अलोकितान् hint the parts to be played by दुरिष्ठश्च and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्य* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अन्क 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अन्कितः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.

अन्कुरः A key.

अन्कुर-र 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; द्यौर्कुरेण चरणः क्षता S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरकन्दहृङ्कुप्रात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) action, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुल S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अन्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं मन्त्रिभेदेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अन्कुरः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; a restraint or check. दि-कुलाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. *Com.*—*अन्* an Je-

phant-driver; अन्कुराको अमताङ्कुराः Si. 12. 16.—*सुर्धरः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अन्कुरित *a.* Urged on by a hook loaded.

अन्कुरित *a.* Having a hook or goad. अन्कुरः Sprout, see अन्कुर.

अन्कुरः =अन्कुर *q. v.*

अन्कोटः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिले.)

अन्कोलिका An embrace.

अन्क *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*कः* A sort of drum or labor.

अन्क 10 P. (अन्कयति, अन्कित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अन्क 1 P. (अन्कति, आन्क, अन्कित, अन्कित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अन्क).

अन्क *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अन्कित); अन्क कश्चिदुत्तरी तानः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; त्वेन कार्यं भवति शराया किमेव वाहस्यता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अन्क—क्षिप्य च पुनरर्थे च संन्यासयोगोऽप्यस्य, हर्षे संतोषेन चैव ह्यगश्चन्द्रः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*क* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 35. 3 (a) A division or department (of anything), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सहायं राज्यं, चतुरां बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तन्त्रमन्य यवन् महाकवीः K. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गित्); अङ्गी ईदृशस्तत्र सर्वेऽङ्गाणि रक्षाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient. 4 (Grain.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind.—*नः* (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal.—*Com.*—*अन्गि*, *अन्गीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गणपुत्रस्य भावः, उपकार्योपाकारभावश्च); अन्गिभावेऽनुपायमित्यर्थोऽपि तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुपायानुपायकत्वं). अधीपः-अधीशः lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, पातिः, ईषितः, अधीशः).—*अङ्ग* *spasm*.—*अ-जात* *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily. -2 beautiful, ornamental. (अं.) -
अङ्गु 1 a son -2 hair of the body (n. also). -3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion. -4 drunkenness, intoxication. -5 a disease. (-अं) a daughter. (-अं) blood. -अङ्गि: one of the six minor Dvīpas. -अङ्गस: touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -वालि: f. an embrace. -वालिङ्गा=अङ्गपालि q. v. -वर्धनं every limb large and small. -वृ: 1 a son. -2 Cupid. -अङ्ग. 1 pulley or paralysis of limbs; विकट इव युवा स्वास्यानि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -अङ्ग N. of a Mantra. -अङ्ग: 1. one who sham-poo his master's body. -2 act of shampooing; so अङ्गदक: or अङ्गिद-अङ्ग: rheumatism. -अङ्ग: वात: a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षक a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3. -रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-अं) protection of a person. -राग: 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27. 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11. -2 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maimed, paralysed. -2 fainting. -विकृति: f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse. -2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकार: a bodily defect. -विक्रम: movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Bṛhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -विशि: a subordinate & subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीर: chief or principal hero. -वेक 1 a sign, gesture or hint. -2 a nod, wink. -3 changed bodily appearance. -वस्त्राङ्ग: अङ्गिकाङ्गः embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहति: f. compactness symmetry; body; strength or the body. -सङ्ग: bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवक: a personal attendant. -द्वार: gesticulation; a dance. -हस्ति: 1 gesticulation. -2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अङ्ग 1 A limb, अङ्गुलमङ्गुरिकाया ३ कुङ्कुलमङ्गुरिका: U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; S. 4. 66.

अङ्गवत्=अङ्गत् q. v.

अङ्गलि: 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armband. उष्णीमीकरणदः V. 1. 14; तदङ्गदमङ्गदमङ्गद

R. 6. 73. -अं: 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अङ्गनं-अं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; यद्; गगनं ° the wide firmament; अङ्गनः केशर-वृक्षस्य Mā. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Go-ing, walking &c.

अङ्गना 1 A woman or female in general; अङ्ग°, अङ्ग°, हरिण ° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -Comp. -अङ्ग: 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -विष a. beloved of women. (-अं) N. of the tree Asoka.

अङ्गस m. A bird.

अङ्गारः-अं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णान्नं कर् H. 1. 80; तथा स्वहस्तेनाङ्गारः कर्षताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -अं Red colour. -Comp. -आलिङ्गा a portable fire-pan, brazier. -आकरी a portable fire-pan. -आहरी, -आही N. of various plants, particularly हंजा.

अङ्गारका-अं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; अङ्गि-द्वय प्रक्षीणस्य बुधस्ते: Mk. 9. 33, अङ्गारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिन, आ-सरः). -अं a small spark. -Comp. -अङ्गि a coral.

अङ्गारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अङ्गारकित a. Charred, roasted.

अङ्गारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree शिङ्ग.

अङ्गारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अङ्गारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -अङ्गः-अं An early bud of the शिङ्ग tree. -आ 1 = अङ्गारानी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अङ्गिका A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गि a. 1 Corporeal, incarnate, परमेश्वरमयोपासनामवतार इत्यङ्गारः R. 10. 84, 33. 2 Having subordinate parts: chief, principal; यं रसस्याङ्गिणि योऽङ्गः यं रसं अङ्गिणि शृङ्गरो वीर इव वा, S. D.

अङ्गारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरा m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rgveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-अङ्गि: f. कारणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गु A hand.

अङ्गुलि-रि = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुली 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas mak-

ing a वितलि or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलि-रि-रि-रि. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गु thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or अङ्गिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -Comp. लोचनं a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -अं, -आणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -अङ्गुलि, अङ्गुलि a seal-ring. -अङ्गुलि-अङ्गुलि snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. बुद्धी) -अङ्गुलि a sign made by the finger; अङ्गुलि-अङ्गुलि Ku. 3. 41. -अङ्गुलि: making signs with fingers as a sign. -अङ्गुलि a finger-nail.

अङ्गुलिङ्गा=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (रि) अं-अं, -अङ्गु A finger-ring; त्वं अङ्गुलि-अङ्गुलि वृत्तं व्रज्जु मन्त्र S. 6. 10. m. also; काङ्गुलि-अङ्गुलि Bk. 8 118.

अङ्गुलः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -Comp. -आङ्गु a. of the length or size of a thumb; अङ्गुलं अङ्गुलि-अङ्गुलि Mb.

अङ्गुलिकः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुलः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्ग 1 A. (अङ्गते, अङ्गते) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्ग m. A sin; Ve. 1. 12. v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गि) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुष्पादः). -Comp. -अङ्गि a tree. अङ्गि-अङ्गि: Ve. 2. 13. -आङ्गि a sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -अङ्गि: the ankle.

अङ्ग 1 U. (अङ्गति-अङ्ग, अङ्गति, अङ्गति, अङ्गति) 1 To go, move, to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अङ्ग q. v. -अङ्ग m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अङ्गुल a. Eyeless, blind; अङ्गुल a. invisible. -अङ्ग. A bad or miserable eye.

अङ्गुल a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -अङ्गि A mild or tractable cow.

अङ्गुल a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अङ्गुल a. Immovable; अङ्गुल विष Ku. 2. 5; अङ्गुलमङ्गुलः Ma. 5. 29.

अङ्गुल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; अङ्गुलमङ्गुलः अङ्गुल V. 1. 4. -अङ्गु 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (अङ्गु). 3 The number seven. -आ The earth. -अङ्गु Brāhmas. -Comp. -अङ्गुल, अङ्गुल, अङ्गुल &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of

अट्टः-ठकः An apartment on the roof, an upper story, a palace.

अङ्गलिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. -कारः a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अङ्गुलं A shield.

अणु 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अणु).

अणु (न) क a. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; दुकालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणिः m., श्री 1 The point of a needle. 2 A lynch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणिमत् m., **अणुता-त्वं** 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (सु-स्त्री f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोष्णीयात् Bg. 8. 9. -**अणुः** 1 An atom; अणुं पर्यन्तं Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -**अणु** lightning. -**रेणुः** atomic dust. -**वादः** the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणुविम्ब, **अणुविन्द** a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोष्णीयात् Bg. 8. 9.

अणुः 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmiā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -**आकर्षणं** castration. -**आकारः**, -**आकृतिः** a. egg-shaped, oval elliptical. (-**र**-**रि**) an ellipse. -**कोटः** -**र**-**रुक्** the scrotum. -**ज** a. born from an egg. (-**ज**-**र**) 1 a bird, oviparous being, Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmiā. (-**ज**-**र**) musk. -**र** N. of Siva. -**वर्धन**, -**वृद्धिः** swelling of the scrotum. -**वृ** a. oviparous.

अणुका The scrotum. -**अणु** A small egg. **अणुदंष्ट्रकदारमंडपि** Si. 9. 9.

अणुलुः A fish.

अणुलः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अणु 1 P. (मनसि. अणु-अणित) 1 To go, walk; wander to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अणु Going, wandering. -**न** A wanderer, a passer-by.

अणु a. Precipitate, steep. -**र** A precipice, a steep crag.

अणु ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अणु ind. Unjustly, undeservedly. **अणु** (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower,' N. of a figure of speech,

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंज a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; **अतंज** Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंज-विज-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंजिता सा स्वयमेव वृत्तान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपश्च-स्क One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतर्क a. Illogical, void of reasoning. -**र** 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected. -**त** adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. -**आगत**, -**उपपन्न** a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं वृत्तं Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. -**ले** N. of a पाताल or lower region. -**ला** N. of Siva. -Comp. -**सुदूर**, **स्वर्ग** a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतश्च ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु एतन्मते नतरेषां वा Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to एतद्, वस्माद् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 59; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-**पर**, -**ऊर्ध्व**), afterwards. -Comp. -**अर्थ-निमित्तं** on this account, hence, for this reason. -**एव** for this very reason. -**ऊर्ध्व** henceforth; afterwards. -**पर** (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यवत्तमनसः S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (न generally).

अतसी 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्तमं; नतिदूरं not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावात् क्षतिरिति &c. 2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; so 'कम्,' 'च,' 'वद्' &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree; अतिगो,

गार्ह्यः, ब्रह्मा गौः, शोभनो गार्ह्यः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अति-कृत् must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमत्स्यः=मत्स्य-मतिक्रान्तः; अति-लः=अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिक्रान्तः, अति-वः, अति-वृत्तः; अति-वृत्तः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, e. g. 'आदरः excessive regard; 'आज्ञा extravagant hope; so 'भयं, 'वृत्ता, 'आनन्दः &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of असंपत्ति or द्वेष 'censura'; अति-निद्रं=निद्रा संपत्ति न पुज्यते Sk.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale. 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षण Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रान्त a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिकार a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिक्रान्त a. Very difficult. -**वृत्तः** Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; **आक्रमणं** एतन्मते यत्तदेव वृत्तं Mv. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेककालमतिक्रम्यते U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वजनिद्वन्द्वमक्रमा. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess. 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमण Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

अतिक्रमणीय *pat. p.* To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; 'यं न हृद्भास्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त *p. p.* Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; **अतिक्रान्त** अथवा **अतिक्रान्त** Me. 103; past, gone by; former. -**त** A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

अतिशय a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिशय a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling, सर्वोत्तमं Mu. 1. 2; त्रिभुवनपद्मपतिरतिशयः महाव्यापारिणः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिशय a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -**र** Sulphur.

अतिशय a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Incomprehensible.

अतिशय a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. -**यः** Excellent merit.

अतिशयो f. An excellent cow.

अतिशय a. Incomprehensible. -**हः**, **वाहः** 1 Object of an apprehensive

heavy burden. 3 Despatching, send

अतिसर्गः 1 granting, giving; R. 10.
2. 2 Granting permission (to do

for ever, gone never to return; कथम-
 वतगता न मां ह्ये: R. 8. ४६. -वाकिण a. 1
 going or walking very much, going

or thinking; earnest reasoning 2. A gallinule.

अथ ind. 1 In this place, here ; अपि
संज्ञिदितोऽयं कलपतिः S. 1. 2 In this rea-

country. -Comp. -कारः wrong place and time. -एष a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अशुभ a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अशुभिका, शब्दा &c.; see दोष; अशुभी कृष्णार्थी K. P. 1. अशुभं दुष्पत् कर्णं Sar. K. 1.

अशुभः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अशुभ ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; B. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; अशुभं च वतते वरिष्ठमुद्रा Bv. 1. 95.

अशुभ a. Wonderful, marvellous; 'अशुभ', 'अशुभ', 'अशुभ'; transcendental, supernatural. -ई 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also. -सः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -Comp. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the लारि or Catechu plant). -स्वप्न N. of Siva.

अश्वनिः Fire.

अश्वर a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अश्व a. Eatable. -ई Food, anything eatable. -ind. To-day, this day; अश्व वा लवति शक्यः कृतान्तः Mā. 5. 25; 'तो to-night, this night. -Comp. -अश्वि still, yet, even now, to this day; नो not yet; इहः इह किं मयि मज्जति नद्यापि कृष्ण Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अश्वि). -अश्वि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पूर्व before, now -अश्वि ind. from to-day, this day forward; अश्विपुत्रवचनामि त्वास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86. -अश्विना a. a female near delivery. (आमनसतन); अश्विनीवधुः P.

अश्वतन a. (नी f.) 1 Pertaining to or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -सः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अश्वतन also. -नी (scil. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=वृत्तः).

अश्वतनीय-अश्वतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अश्वत्थ A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाश्वत्थं शि- विता कारिकाया कलपती अश्वत्थ H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अश्विः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -राजः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailasa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -तनया, -पुत्रा &c. Pārvatī. -ज red chalk. -तनया, -न- विनी N. of Pārvatī. -क्षिप्, -भिद्, m. the enemy or splitter of mountains, epithet of Indra. -क्षेपि-नी f. 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -सत्यः N. of Siva. -सुन, -साह, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अश्विः Absence of malice or ill- feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अश्व a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -सः N. of Buddha. -ई Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -वादिन् (=अद्वैत), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अश्वरि Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अश्वरि न चातीपाद् शान्तिं वा वेदम वा गृह Ms. 4. 73.

अश्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवल रूपे शिल्प- यक्षितया मालिका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -ई Brahma.

अश्वि a. 1 Not dual; of one or uni- form nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं ह्यश्विः स्वयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -ई 1 Non-du- ality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अश्वि also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -Comp. -वादिन् = अद्वैतवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अश्विन a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -सः An unblushing sensualist; वशी स्मादिता गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यानिक K. P. 1. -मा A bad mistress. -Comp. -अश्वि the foot. -अश्वि lower half of the body (below the navel). -अश्विः, -अश्विकः debtor (opp. उत्तमः). -अश्विः, -अश्विकः a porter, groom.

अश्वर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -सः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षिवाश्वरार्ध Me. 82; शिवसि रतिर्नरवधुः S. 1. 24. -ई 1 The lower part (of the body). -2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); some- times used for reply also. -Comp. -उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राजः समक्षमेवाश्वयो व्याकिर्मिद्वयि M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -अश्वि the lower lip -अश्विः the lower part of the neck. -अश्विः kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -अश्वि, -अश्वि the nectar of the lips. -अश्वि the nadir.

अश्वरमात्, -रत्, -स्वात्, -रात्, -वात्, -रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower

regions.

अश्वरि 8 U. To surpass, beat down, worst.

अश्वरि a. 1 Lower. 2 Trajected, vilified, reproached.

अश्वरि ind. 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अश्वरि 1 Unrighteousness, wicked- ness, injustice; अश्वरि unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (अश्वरि and अश्वरि are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigrati- on). 3 N. of a Prajapati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -ई Devoid of attributes, an epithet of अश्वरि. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -आत्मिन् a. wicked, sinful.

अश्वरि A widow.

अश्वरि, अश्वरि ind. 1 Below, down; पतत्यो यान विस्तरि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; (according to the context अश्वरि may have the sense of the nomi- native, 'अश्वरि &c.; ablative, अश्वरि ह्यश्वरि पतति; or locative, अश्वरि ह्यश्वरि 2. Beneath, under, used like a preposi- tion with gen.; तस्मात् S. 1. 14; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अश्वरि गीय पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानांश्च ब्रूतः पयोधरम् Si. 1. 4. -Comp. -अश्वरि the lower garment. -अश्वरि N. of Vishnu. -अश्वरि See above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -अश्वरि the lower part of the hand (कर्म) -अश्वरि excelling, defeating, degradation. -अश्वरि undermining. -अश्वरि f., वसनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall or motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -अश्वरि m. a mouse. -अश्वरि a thief. -अश्वरि the uvula (Mar. व- जीम). -अश्वरि f. the nadir; the southern direction. -अश्वरि f. a downward look. -पातः = अश्वरि q. v. above. -प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. -अश्वरि 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of any- thing. -अश्वरि, लोकः the nether world, lower regions. -अश्वरि, -अश्वरि a. having the face downwards. -अश्वरि 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -अश्वरि breaking wind, flatulency. -अश्वरि the nadir.

अश्वरि a. (नी f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अश्वरि adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अश्वरि; अश्वरि गमनद्वयं समनमपला- द्यवयवमेष Sāṅkhya K.

अश्वरि = अश्वरि q. v.

अश्वरि a. Not profitable; अ-

अधिराजः Pt. 2

आध् *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; ^१ to grow over or above; besides in addition (अधिव्य). 2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above. 3 (As a preposition) (with act.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि युधि रामः 4 (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; दन्तः=अप्रास्यः दन्तः; excessive; अधिद्वयः high censures.

आधिक *a.* 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं दत्तं 100 plus 8=108. 2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; शिशुमधिककथाः Ve. 8. 80 old, advanced in years; मन्त्रेषु रसाधिकेभ्य इव S. 7. 30. 3 More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न सत्येभ्यश्चिन्तं बन्धनं B. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. 4 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; ईश्वरपुण्यदानानि विशालं क्षयिष्यन् न. प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विधे राजनाम्नापने तथा Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; ^१ अधि having a redundant limb; बोद्धव्येकपि कथां नाधिकानि न रोहिणी Ms. 3. 8. —^२ 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. 3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—*adv.* 1 More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; इदमधिकमनासा S. 1. 20; नरणि Ms. 21. 2 Exceedingly, too much.—*Comp.*—अध् *a.* (नी *f.*) having a redundant limb. —अध् *a.* exaggerated; ^१ अध् exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). —अधि *a.* abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. —विधिः *f.*, —दिनं—दिवसः an intercalated lunar day. —वाक्योक्तिः *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकारणं 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. 2 Relation, reference, connection. 3 (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. 4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. 5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचारोधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 45. 6 A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विज्ञायाश्च पूर्वपक्षस्तथाचरं निर्वचयति मिद्वान्तः शास्त्राधिकारणं स्वयम् ॥). 7 Court of justice, court, tribunal;

स्वामीनाम् कथयति नाधिकर्ये Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. 9 Supremacy.—*Comp.*—अधिकः a judge. —संघः court or hall of justice. —सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकारी *n.* 1 A higher or superior act. 2 Superintendence.—*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.—*Comp.*—कर, कृत a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकारीकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारम् *a.* Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful.—*स* Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. 2 duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; द्विविक्ता-बलाधिकारो इवः Pt. 1; स्वाधिकारात् प्रभुः Ms. 1; अधिकारं मम पुत्रो विदुः M. 5. 3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. 4 Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वायत्तधिकारी च तत्त्वः S. D. 296. 5 Prerogative (of a king). 6 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित् Mit.; see अधिकरण. 7 (In gram.) A head or governing rule.—*Comp.*—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts.—*इध*, —आत्म *a.* invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of authority, having power. 2 Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे सुर-धिकारिणः. 3 Belonging to, owned by. 4 Fit for.—*m.* (री-बान्) 1 An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. 2 A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत *a.* Authorised, appointed &c.—*त* An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning; प्रत्यक्षमधिकृत्य गमितां S. 1.; शत्रुतलाधिकृत्य प्रवीरिणि S. 2.

अधिक्रमः, क्रमणं An attack, invasion. अधिक्रमः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; भवत्यधिक्रम इवातुशसन Ki. 1. 28. 2 Dismissal.

अधिगत *p. p.* 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. 2 Studied, learnt; किमिदं पृच्छस्वनाधिगतमाशय इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—अगं 1 Acquisition, obtaining. 2 Mastery, study, knowledge. 3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निवृत्तिः प्राप्तिः Mit. or प्रत्ययः. 4 Acceptance. 5 Intercourse.

अधिगुण *a.* 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; राजा

योग्यं वरमधिके नामने लब्धकामा Ms. 6. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिवरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिजिह्वः A serpent.—*वा-विद्धिका* 1 The uvula. 2 A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य *a.* Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow).—*Comp.*—अध्वज, —कारुण्य *a.* having the bow strung; तस्य चाधिज्यकारुण्ये S. 1. 6.

अधिल्लका A table-land, high-land; स्वाष्टं तपस्तपधिल्लका Ku. 3. 17; अधिल्लका-यानि धातुमया R. 2. 29.

अधिष्ठः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेव—बला A presiding or tutelary deity; कथां कुरुते पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधि-देवते R. 12. 17; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव—देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनाथः Fragrance, odour.

अधिपतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अध प्रजासामर्थ्यः प्रभते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपती Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपु (पु) इवः The Supreme Being.

अधिमज्ज *a.* Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिपुः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिपुतं The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिमात्र *a.* Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिमामः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिवज्रः 1 Principal sacrifice. 2 The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ *a.* Being on or over a car.—*न* 1 A charioteer, driver. 2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज *m.*, —जः A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; अदास्तमेतु युवनेध्वजिराजस्य U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम न्याधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so ह्यं, नाम &c.

अधिराज्यं—इ 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. 2 An empire. 3 N. of a country.

अधिरुह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended &c. 2 Increased.

अधिरुहः 1 An elephant rider. 2 Mounting; ascent.

अधिरोहः Ascending, mounting; चितां R. 8. 57.—*नी* A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. सिडी).

अधिरोहि *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c.—*नी* A ladder, flight

of steps.

अभिज्ञान ind. 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अभिज्ञान 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अभिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि च व. वि. वि. वि. वि. K. 187; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अभिवासन also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अभिवासरूपेण वाक्ताः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अभिवासन 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (पूजा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अभिविवा A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अभिवेत्तु m. A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अभिवेत्तु-वेत्तु Marrying an additional wife.

अभिषेकः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अभिषेक-पत्र Warning, boiling. —अभिषेकः An oven, a fire-place.

अभिषेकी a. Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महारथस्य अभिषेकीयस्य भद्रादिगीशान्वयस्य मानिनी Ku. 6. 53.

अभिष्टान 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अभिष्ठित p. p. 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of. (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अभिष्ठितः = अभिष्ठित q. v.; स्वगत स्वानधी-कृतस्य Ku. 2. 18.

अभिष्ठित a. Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अभिष्ठितं चतुर्विंशत्येषु Dh. 120, 121, लाकरि &c.

अभिष्ठित f. 1 Study, perusal आवाच-रूपेण N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अभिष्ठित a. Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; अभिष्ठितः कानिच दृष्टव्यः M. 2. 14; अभिष्ठितं चतुर्विंशत्येषु Ku. 4. 10; इत्या-दिना अभिष्ठितं चतुर्विंशत्येषु R. 1. 72.

अभिष्ठितः pres. p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अभिष्ठित a. 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —रा 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अभिष्ठितः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अभि-वास also.

अभिष्ठित Lord, supreme lord or mas-ter, sovereign ruler; अभिष्ठितं, अभिष्ठितं, अभिष्ठितं &c.

अभिष्ठितः A supreme lord or an employer.

अभिष्ठित a. Honorary, solicited. —राः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अभिष्ठितः = सकारणं को व्यापारः Sk.).

अभिष्ठित ind. Now, at this time; प्रस-तामपुना विद्वत्ता Ku. 4. 11.

अभिष्ठित a. (जी. f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अभिष्ठितः Burning or blazing fire.

अभिष्ठितः 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अभिष्ठित a. 1 Invincible, unassailable; unapproachable (opp. अभि-ष्ठित); अभिष्ठितमिन्द्राय यद्विद्वत्सिद्धिर्भवः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अभिष्ठितः, अभिष्ठितः, अभिष्ठितः See under अभिष्ठित.

अभिष्ठित a. 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; ऐश्वर्यस्य विजयस्य शीर्षं स्मारयतिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —राः A superintendent, president, head; महा-भोग प्रकृतिः द्युतं सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; अभिष्ठितं, अभिष्ठितं, अभिष्ठितं.

अभिष्ठितः The mystic syllable ओम्.

अभिष्ठित ind. Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (ति) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: पिताहकं सखीभ्यो दीयते द्वाविंशतिभ्यो तद्व्य-तिष्ठते मयि; कौप्येन परिवर्तिताम् ॥

अभिष्ठित ind. On high (acc.); लोके Sk.

अभिष्ठितः Excessive abuse or condescension, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अभिष्ठित a. Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अभिष्ठितः 1 Learning, study; remembrance. 2 अभिष्ठितः, q. v.

अभिष्ठित Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Śūdra Ma. 1. 81-21.

अभिष्ठित a. Having, an additional half; अतस्त्वय्येवमायता Mb., i. c. 150; अ-जयतात Pt. 2. 18.

अभिष्ठित 1 Effort, determination &c. See अभिष्ठितः. 2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and

अभिष्ठित) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; विविधविषयानं तु प्रकृतस्य रणेन क्तु K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the figure called अभिष्ठितः and the लक्ष्य called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अभिष्ठितः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अभिष्ठितः a. Attempting; reso-lute, persevering, energetic.

अभिष्ठितः Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अभिष्ठित a. Belonging to self or person. —स्व ind. Concerning self. —स्व The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं, —विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or असत्तु theosophical or meta-physical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति a. one who delights in the contem-plate of the supreme spirit.

अभिष्ठित a. (जी. f.) Relating to अभिष्ठित.

अभिष्ठितः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; आचार्यः व्यापः, सुतकः mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adh-yāpaka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Āchārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (इत्यर्थः) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अभिष्ठित Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers *adh-yāpan* is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अभिष्ठित m. A teacher, instructor.

अभिष्ठितः 1 Reading, study, espe-cially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सौतः कर्तः प-रिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तन पटलाकादिवानन । स्वान प्रकरणं चैव पञ्चोद्घातादि-कानि च । स्वप्राप्तिं तु प्रपञ्चादी प्रायशः परिवर्ति-तो ॥

अभिष्ठित a. Studying, studious.

अभिष्ठित a. 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above, elevated. 3 Above, superior to; below, inferior.

अभिष्ठितः 1 Raising, elevating &c.

2 { In Vedānta phil. } Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, असंयुतस्यैव संपरोपणम्, अजगद्वत् ब्रह्मणि जगत्-परोपणम्, वस्तुनि अवस्वारोपोऽध्वारोपः Vedānta-sūtra. 3 Erroneous knowledge.
अध्वारोपणं 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्वारापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्वाराहनिः One of the six kinds of क्षीपन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनश्च भवे नारी क्षीय-माना तु पैतृकात् (पूहात्) । अध्वाराहनिः नाम क्षीपनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्वारा-सनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्वाराः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्वारोप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादाध्वाराः शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्वारा-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्वारः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वरुः a. Raised, elevated, —हः Siva. —ह्या A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (= अनेकविध q. v.).

अध्वेषणं Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —या Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्व a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —सं An uncertainty; यौ प्रमाणं परित्यज्य अध्व-भागे निवेष्टे । प्रमाणं तस्य नश्यति अध्वं नष्ट-मिव च ॥

अध्वम् m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि नैवितमध्वानं द्रुमुप न द्रुमोपतः R. 1. 47; उद्धृतिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; वेदः परयेनाध्वानं Ms. 4. 60. 3 Time (Kāla), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack. —Comp. —गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; सतामकनरव्याधायुधविद्यापराजयं Ku. 6. 46 ('गामिन्'). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —ता the Ganges. —पतिः the sun. —रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वरीय, अध्वर्युः a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; सिंहं ततोऽध्वर्युर्धयासी Bk. 2. 44. —वः, न्यः A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वरः A sacrifice, a religious cere-

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; त्वम्वरि विद्यजिति R. 5. 1. —र-र-र Sky or air. —Comp. —सृष्टीपत्तया consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so 'प्रायश्चित्तः an expiation &c. नीमार्त्ता N. of Jaimini's Pārvamimāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from हव्य, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —Comp. —वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वारि-अध्वरः.

अध्वारिः Twilight; gloom.

अध्व 2 P. (अविति, अवित्) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live. —Caus. आनवति, Desid. अनविति. —(4 A.) To live. With प्र to be alive; यद्वा पुनरव शान्तिम् K. 36; शान्तिम-स्तव मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अध्वः Breath, respiration.

अध्वरा a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकद्रुमुभिः = आनकद्रुमुभिः q. v.

अनक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —र Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —adv. Without the use of words; 'योजितदीर्घम् R. 14. 26.

अनग्निः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यत्प्रीतिमविज्ञातं निगदेवैव शब्दते । अनग्नादिषु शब्देषां न तज्जन्तानि कश्चित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; —न 1 Without the use of fire; विद्वे विधिमस्य वैदिकं यतिभिः साधेयमग्निमष्टिषित् R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अनघ a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अनेपि चैनामनसि R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; हयमनसं S. 2. 13; यस्या तान्द्र्यासिपा-र्यादस्यानया हयः Ak. 3 Safe, unhurt, without injury, secure; कश्चिन्मूर्खानमनया प्रवृत्तिः R. 5. 7, यद्यप्युद्धातं अनघमनया यद्वति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —य 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनकुल a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking licence (as a poet).

अनल a. Bodiless, without a body; incorporeal; त्वमनलः कथमक्षतः शिः Ku. 4. 9. —गः Cupid (the bodiless one). —स 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —Comp. —क्रीडा amorous sports. —लेखः (= मन्दलेखः) a love letter; 'अनलकिरण-परीतं (वनेति) Ku. 1. 7. 'अनलव' &c. N. of Siva.

अनञ्जन a. Without pollyrium, pigment, or paint; नञ्जे दूरमनञ्जे S. D. —न 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (परमेश); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनहुः m. (अनडवत् 'उडाही', 'उडवा' &c.) 1 An ox, bull. 2 The sign Taurus. —ही or अनहुही A cow.

अनधि ind. Not very much; com-

pounds beginning with अनधि may be analysed by referring to अनधि.

अनधिलिखिता Absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 36 Vāggunas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. (नी f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —नः Not the current day; अतीताया रात्रेः पश्चात्तेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वादि सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्विधः कालः.

अनधिक a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्वर्युः a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्वारा, अनध्वर्युः Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday ('विश्रामः); अथ शिक्षा-न्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अनन्य Breathing, living.

अननुमादुःख a. Unable to comprehend.

अनन्त a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; 'रत्नमवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Śeṣha; of Kṛishṇa and his brother; of Śhiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Tale. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनन्यपद्वितीया day. —ता 1 the earth (the endless). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants: शारिणा, अनन्तबल, दूर्वा &c. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म).

—Comp. —तृतीया the third day of the bright half of माघपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख.

—द्वितीया N. of Siva, or of Indra. —द्वेषः 1 the serpent Śeṣha. —2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Śeṣha. —पार a. of endless width; boundless; 'किं शब्दशक्तं Pt. 1. —रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. —विश्वः N. of Rudrāshīra's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अनन्तर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time), compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मवत्तदन्तरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following. —त 1 Contiguity, proximity. 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul. —त ind. 1 Immediately after, & afterwards. 2 (with a

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; रसमयनस्य स्थाया दृष्टिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः B. B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —**वः** Wind. —**न** 1 Instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence. **अनवस्थित** *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute. **अनवेक्षक** *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनवेक्ष —**क्षा** q. v. **अनवेक्षणं** Carelessness, inattention. **अनवानं** Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनवर *a.* (रि. f.) Imperishable. **अनस** *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसूय-यक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —**या** 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wife's devotion.

अनसूय *n.* A bad or unlucky day. **अनाकालः** 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —**Comp.** —**भूतः** one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भित्तये शब्दद्वयनागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —**स** The future time, future. —**Comp.** —**अवेक्षण** looking to the future, foresight. —**आवायः** future (physical) trouble or calamities. —**आर्तवा** a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —**विधातु** *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनागत *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तवाणाय चः शब्द न बहुवचनमिति S. 1. 11.

अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे यमनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन् *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —**Comp.** —**ज्ञा, वेदिन्** *a.* not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; ज्ञा तावदनात्मने S. 6. —**संपन्न** *a.* foolish.

अनात्मनीय *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested. **अनात्मवत्** *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवन्तस्य लोकात्मनया विपत्सि U. 1. 43. —**Comp.** —**सया** a poor-house.

अनाथुर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —**रः** 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; वही चानाथुरे P. 11. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगद्दिनादित् Ku. 2. 6. —**Comp.** —**अनन्त, अक्ष** *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—**स**) N. of Siva. —**निधन** *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —**मध्यान्त** *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनय *a.* Faultless; यद्वातुद्वेनादीनमनादीनयमीति Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्यपूर्व 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —**स** A stranger

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —**कः** —**क** = अनामन् below.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनामा, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुत्र कधीनां गणनाप्रमये कनिष्ठिकापिष्ठिकाकालिदासः । अद्यापि तत्त्व्यकवेभावादानामिका सार्धवती बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —**यः** —**यं** Health, well-being; महाश्वेता काश्यपीमनामयं पश्यत् K. 192 inquired about her health. —**यः** N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायस्त *a.* Not dependent; °के रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; गतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायस्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममायकस्मिन् °ते कर्मणि स्वया सहस्रं भवितव्यं S. 2. —**स** 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; °सन् easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —**स** ind. Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पश्य लंभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं सद्यः परमार्थतो जायता भः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3.

अनाजैव *a.* Crooked; dishonest —**य** 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud. 2 Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (नी. f.) Unseasonable. —**या** A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —**यः** 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Sūdra. 4 A Mlechchha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्यक Agallochum or aloes wood.

अनार्य 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; सद्युद्धी शाकल्यस्येति अन्तर्ग P. I. 1. 16 (= अवेदिके Sk.). 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनार्लव *a.* Without support or stay. —**वः** Want of support; despondency. —**धी** Siva's lute.

अनार्लव (धु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनाविद्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation. **अनावृद्धिः** *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमकमपि द्विजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; शिवजा-मनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्वस *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनारथा 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाधयस्तु Ku. 6. 63; विहेष्वनारथा स्वतु भोदिकेयु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थाश्चेत्ति मतिर्न सतां Km. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence; disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. केंत).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —**रः** Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः *f.* 1 Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name. 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —**Comp.** —**उपजल्पिन्** an uncalled-for speaker or boaster —**उपविष्ट** *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, -च्छक, -च्छु, -च्छुक, -च्छत *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant.

अनिरय *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c.; special. 3 Unusual, irregular. 4

Unsteady, fickle. 3 Uncertain, doubtful; विजयस्य इतिवत् Pt. 3. 22. —**अन्य** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**अन्य** *Comp.* —**अन्य** *अन्य* an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**अन्य** *अन्य*: a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**अन्य**: transitoriness, transient state. —**अन्य**: a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिष्ट *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

अनिष्ट 1 Reason, 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निष्ट also.

अनिष्ट: 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

अनिष्ट *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आह्वयन्तु कुलानि निश्चितः S. 7. 17. —**अनिष्ट** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; मन्त्रानिश्चितानि हि निश्चितः Mk. 10. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: groundlessly, causelessly. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* averting ill-omens.

अनिष्ट (अनिष्ट) *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; अतन्मयमनसः अतन्मयः R. 3. 43. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also). —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: not self-possessed. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयोगो नाम तद्विज्ञानः S. 1.

अनिष्ट: 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; एवमेव सर्वत्र समं द्वि-
वर्त्यः १२५ एवं एक द्वे इति नियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, ungovernable. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 A spy & N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**अनिष्ट** Anirudha's wife Ushā.

अनिष्ट: Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिष्ट, **अनिष्ट** *a.* Within the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

अनिष्ट: Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिष्ट *a.* Undefined, indescribable. —**अनिष्ट** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**अनिष्ट** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

अनिष्ट: Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिष्ट *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट*: *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिष्टनिश्चितः मम गृहांतरालं गता Udb.

अनिष्ट: 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.

3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.

4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting (—*अनिष्ट*) *m.* a serpent. —**अनिष्ट**: son of the wind, epithet of Bhima and Hanumat.

—**अनिष्ट**: 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism.

—**अनिष्ट**: fire (the friend of wind); so *अनिष्ट*.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not well considered, ill judged; कार्यस्य वाजालं वायिनो वृथा; Si. 2. 27.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट*. Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिष्टमपि सकलकृतं मेव हजमावहकमिमांसे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**अनिष्ट** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: *f.* —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**अनिष्ट**: an evil or malignant planet. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**अनिष्ट** an evil result. —**अनिष्ट** fear of evil. —**अनिष्ट**: an evil omen.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट*. So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; i. e. not with great force.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

अनिष्ट: 1 Army, forces; troop, host; इति तु पाठ्यानीक Bg. 1. 2. 2 A collection, group. 3 Battle, fight, combat. 4 A row, line, marching column.

5 Front, head; chief. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनिष्ट 1 An army, host, forces.

2 Three dharmas or one tenth of a complete army (अनिष्ट), q. v.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिन *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme.

2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); गजाना-
मर्तशास्त्रि संवत् S. 2. —**अनिष्ट**: N. of Vishnu.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled, 2 Unable; शयिता सर्व-
व्यपिष्ठा सकलकृतं मेव मन्त्रपात्र Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical.

—**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: Atheism, not acknow-
ledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनिष्ट *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**अनिष्ट** Disregard, indifference.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट*. (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; कमेण सुपामनु सार्वभौमं गण्डितं प्राता-
वृत्तिद्वय B. 2. 24; अन्तर्बन्धुः विष्णोः पञ्चाशु Sk. 2. Along, along side; अन्तर्बन्धुः विष्णोः पञ्चाशु R. 13. 61; अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; ताम्बू वायव्यं.

4 With, along with, connected with; तद्विषयं अवशिष्टा संता Sk. 5 Interior or subordinate to; अनु हति हता-हर्षिताः.

6 In a particular relation or state; भक्ता विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीर्हस्तिमु. 8 Re-
petition; अनुदिवसं day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of; near to, at; अनुवन्महाभारतः Sk.; नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river, 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regular order; अनुक्रमेण in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु तं विचारितवती त्वं तु व्यथां भावयः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्जन्तु to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव संसृज्यन्तु राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयस्य).

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libi-
dinous, lustful.

अनिष्ट 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation.

अनिष्ट *a.* The next youngest.

अनिष्ट *a.* Pitying, taking com-
passion on.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट* Compassion, pity, tender-
ness, sympathy.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट* Compassion, pity.

अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट* *pot. p.* Pityable, worthy of sympathy; किं तच्च वेत्तासि ममायुक्त्या R. 14.

5 Front, head; chief. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

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अनिष्ट *अनिष्ट* *pot. p.* Pityable, worthy of sympathy; किं तच्च वेत्तासि ममायुक्त्या R. 14.

74; Ku. 2 76. -त्यः A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणे, कृतिः f. 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दा-नुकरणे onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः-कर्षणं 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 (Grammatical) attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; उद्गः प्रथमकल्पस्य कोऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन a. Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनता त्यज Bk.

अनुकार=अनुकरण q. v.

अनुकाल a. Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल a. 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband (स्वदत्तिः S. D. or स्वमित्रः स्वस्वामय नायिकाया आत्मकः), a variety of names.—लः Favour, kindness; नारीनामनुकूलता वरति चेत् K. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुकूला a. Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथमं वक्तव्यमनुक्रमः R. 6. 70. अनुक्रमं तत्समनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following.—नी, -निका A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरण q. v.

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); अनुक्रोशं देव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Ms. 115.

अनुक्षणं ind. Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुसप्त m. (सप्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेपः Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुकषातिः f. 1 Descrying. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुग a. (Incomp.) Following; tallying with—नः A follower, obedient servant, companion; तदनुगतायानुग R. 2. 58: 9. 12.

अनुगतिः f. Following; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.

अनुगमनं-गमनं 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating; approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुगमनं p. p. Roared. -नं A roaring echo.

अनुगवीनः A cowherd.

अनुगामिनं m. A follower, companion.

अनुगुण a. Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (प्रीति) उत्तमिष्य इत्यादिपुण्या वक्ष्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes 'ण' to mean तस्मिन्करीणा itself).—नं a. 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः-हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; विश्वानुग्रहः Pt. 1; पदार्थानुग्रहः R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रहात्मकः A mouthful.

अनुग्रहः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; वेनानुग्रहेण यथाः R. 2. 4; 28, 52. -नी, -रा A female attendant.

अनुग्रहात्मकः A follower, servant &c.—रिका A female servant.

अनुचित a. 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual, unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. जिजा).

अनुच्छिन्तिः f अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज-जात a. Born after, later, younger; अतो कुमारस्तमोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78.

-जः, -जातः 1 A younger brother.

-जा, -जाता A younger sister.

अनुजन्मन् m. A younger brother; जननाथ तवावुजन्मना Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् a. Dependent, living on or upon.—m. A dependent, servant, follower; अर्थवर्तीनाः प्रभोऽनुजीविनि. Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ ind. According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; शोषणात्पुनरातर्षात् सातुतर्षमनुतर्षयेत् Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 Liquor itself.

अनुत्तपः Repentance, remorse; तन्नाश-

तपसि वा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse. अनुतर्षय=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिष्ठ ind. Grain after grain, i. e. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्तप a. Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम a. 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्वन्द्वेषु विश्वेय इत्यमरानुवृत्तम् H. Pr. 4; कालानु गतिमनुत्तमा Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the 3rd or first person.

अनुत्तर a. 1 Principal, chief. 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; अवलम्बना च अवलम्बुतस्तु Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm. 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern.—नं No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—त The south.

अनुत्तरं a. Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अनामिवाभारमनुत्तरम् Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्थान a. Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पदव्याप्ता सद्वृत्तिः तद्विपर्यया Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्थेयः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °का तस्याः Sh. 2. 63, modesty.

अनुत्थेयिन् a. Not puffed up; मागेव °नी यः S. 4. 17.

अनुत्तर a. 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; (see अ).

अनुत्तरं Inspection.

अनुत्थान a. Grave (accent), not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udaṭṭa accent) accentless.—त The grave accent.

अनुत्तर a. 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife. तद्विपर्ययात् तद्विपुलात् K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिने-दिवसं ind. Daily, day after day.

अनुदेनः 1 Pointing back; = rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेनः समाना P. 1. 3, 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुदत्त a. Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सपुत्राः सपुत्रिणः S. 5. 12.

अनुदृढ a. 1 Not bold; soft, mild. 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदृष्टं p. p. 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound).—नं A measure of time in music=half drusā.

अनुद्वयः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्वानं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; त्वयं कश्चित्तपः S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation. 3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. 4 Cleansing, purification.

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गतं यस्य न चावृत्ति R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबल *A* rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधने Recollection, reminding.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थपरि and अनुपलब्धि). 2 Experience; अनुभवं ब्रह्मा सखि ह्युक्ति N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमयपुर सती) अनुभावाविशेषात् सनापरिवृता-दि R. 1. 37; संभावनीयानुभावा अग्राकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c; भावं मनोगतं भाषात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति यत्तदनुभावा इति व्याख्याः यथा भ्रमः पापस्य व्यञ्जकः see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावनं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूतिः *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; गमनः S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —तः Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं *a.* deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

अनुमन्त्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं Following in death: नमः

चातुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अनुमा Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतय्यन्नाना दृष्टिर्निश्चिताः पतन्ति तत्र शयः । तत्रापरोपितशरीरो वाक्यस्या पुरः स्मरो मन्त्रः ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —वक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —स *ind.* Every month.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pol. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; कलातुमेयः शरभा. R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुपाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञ); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयज्ञः also अनुयामः.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिक A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजायुयायिनः a dependant or attendant; स्वपति शत्रोः अनुयायिनः R. 2. 4. 19.

अनुयाकृ *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयामः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Concomitant. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्यः A servant.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरञ्जक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरञ्जनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; नमस्तदनुभावेन (पुराणनस्यां यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथा A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुरसः, —रसितं Echo, reverberation.

अनुरहस *a.* Secret, solitary, private. —स *adv.* In secret.

अनुरागः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection (with loc. or in comp.); कदाचित्तेन प्रथयति मधुसूतां कथालेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इति न गेष्टुरा or external sign expressive of love.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराधा N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अनुरूपं वत् S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to; with gen. or in comp.; प्रथ पितृरनुसूतस्त्वं तुल्यैककान्ते V 5. 21.

अनुरूपं, —पतः, —पताः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —घनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मदुष्टान् R. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुहासः Repetition, tautology.

अनुहासः —स्वः A peacock.

अनुलेपः —लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; मरिचकमधुसूतमनुलेपनम् K. 324.

अनुलोम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. त्रितोमः); (hence), favourable; 'कृष्टं चान्द्रितोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —मे *adv.* In regular or natural order. —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलोमाधी प्रवाचः कृतिना गिरः N. 2. 25. —जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुलवण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः A genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique (said of planets.)

अनुवचनं Repetition, recitation; teaching.

अनुष्ण a. 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish.—सः Cold touch or sensation.—सः A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).

अंतराल, अंतरालक 1 Intermediate
space or region or time, interval;
दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वास्याश्च विशोरतराल दक्षिणपूर्व Sk.;
अंतराले in midway, in the middle; or
midst; in the interval; बाह्यतः पूर्वतरो-
रन्तराले U. 1. 31. 2 Interior, inside.

N. of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्न 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —**आ**: The sun. —**Comp.** —**अन्न** proper food; food in general. —**आच्छादनं**, —**अन्नं** food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —**कालः** hour of dinner; meal-time. —**विष्णुः** = **मल** q. v. —**बुधः** a large heap of boiled rice. —**सोपानः** 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —**वायुः** dysentery, diarrhoea. —**जलं** food and water, bare subsistence. —**दासः** a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —**देवता** the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —**दुष्टा**: sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —**द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. —**दूर्वा** a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —**दासः** —**दास्यं** the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskārās* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, *Ms.* 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (*Mar.* उद्गाथन). —**ब्रह्म**, —**आत्मन्** *m.* Brahma as represented by food. —**भुज्** *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. —**मय** *a.* see below. —**मल** 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —**रक्षा** precautions as to eating food. —**रसः** = essence of food, chyle. —**वचनं** = **आच्छादनं** q. v. —**व्यवहारः** the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —**दोषः** leavings of food, offal. —**संस्कारः** consecration of food.

अन्नमय *a.* (*री* *f.*) Consisting or made of food; **कोशः** —**वः** the gross material body, the *सूक्ष्मशरीर*, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —**व** Plenty of food.

अन्य *a.* [*n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (*विभ*); another, other (generally); *स एव त्वन्यः सुखेन भवतीति विविचयेन* *Bh.* 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with *abl.* or as last member of *comp.*); *नास्ति जीविताव्यवहिततत्त्वमिह सर्वजंतुना* *K.* 35. उचितं दृष्टोऽन्यथ कथंकेनो न किंच *R.* 12. 49. 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; *अस्या जगद्धितमयी ममः प्रवृत्तिः* *Bv* 1. 69, *अस्या वृत्त्यै* *sa* *S. D.* 4 Ordinary, any one. 5 Additional, new, more; *अन्यच्च* moreover, besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); *एक-अन्य* the one the other; *Ms.* 78; see under *एक* also; *अन्य-अन्य* one-another *अन्यमुक्ते अन्यविषये* *Mu.* 5; *अन्यमुक्तेन सत्यमन्यथाकथयितं* *Si.* 2. 62; *अन्य-अन्य-अन्य* &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c. —**Comp.** —**अन्नाहारण** *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —**अन्यत्** *a.* born from another, (*-र*) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (*-या*) a half-sister. —**अन्य** *a.* married to another; another's wife. —**अन्य** 1 another field, —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —**अन्य** *a.* 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —**अन्य** *a.* of a different family or lineage —**अन्य** *a.* having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see *अन्यत्*. —**अन्य** *a.* of a different origin. —**अन्य** *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —**अन्य** *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —**अन्य**, —**अन्य** *a.* addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —**अन्य** *a.* belonging to another family. —**अन्य** 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; *अन्यते बहुव्रीहिः* the *Bahuvrīhi* compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —**अन्य** *a.* 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —**अन्य** —**अन्य** —**अन्य** —**अन्य** 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called *अन्यत्*); *अन्यत्पुष्टा प्रतिहृतस्या* *Ku.* 1. 45; *कलमन्यवृत्ताह भाषितं* *R.* 8. 59. —**अन्य** 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —**अन्य**, —**अन्य** —**अन्य** *a.* an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —**अन्य** *m.* a crow (rearing another). —**अन्य**, —**अन्य** *a.* 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —**अन्य** *a.* a half-brother (born of another mother). —**अन्य** changed, altered. —**अन्य** —**अन्य** *a.* following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective. —**अन्य** the cuckoo. —**अन्य** *a.* = **अन्य** a cuckoo. —**अन्य** intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —**अन्य** *a.* common to many others. —**अन्य** another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being *स्वीया* and *साक्षणी* *जी*. *अन्य* may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see *S. D.* 108-110]. —**अन्य** an adulterer.

अन्यत् = अन्य.

अन्यतम *a.* (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with *gen.*); *अन्यतर* *परिधायित्वं* *M.* 1. 2; *अन्यतर* (loc. of *त*) either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरा *adv.* On one of two sides.

अन्यतरेषु *adv.* On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यथा *adv.* 1 From another. 2 On one side; *अन्यथा-अन्यथा* *वक्तुः-अन्यथा* on the one side, on the other side; *तपनमंडलीपित्तमेकतः सततमैव* *तपोवृत्तमन्यथा* *Ki.* 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यथा *adv.* (oft. = *अन्यत्* with *a* subst. or *adj.* force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; *वदामासि न तद्वत्तु भाषि* *अन्यथा* *तद्वत्तु* *H.* 1; *अन्यथा-अन्यथा* in one way—in another (different) way; *अन्यथा* *कृ* to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; *अन्यथा कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नाम्ना कृतं* *Pt.* 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; *अन्यथा नास्ति क्वचिन्मन्यथा वासंयति तां न पश्येत्* *U.* 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falseely, untruly; *अन्यथा* *महिनी* *मया* *विज्ञापितपूर्वा* *V.* 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in *अन्यथा* *सिद्ध* q. v. below. —**Comp.** —**अन्यथा** *f.* see *अन्यथा*. *कार* changing, altering. (*-र*) *adv.* in a different manner, differently *P.* III. 4. 27. *अन्यथा* *f.* erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in *phil.*) —**अन्यथा** alteration, change, difference. —**अन्यथा** *a.* speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —**अन्यथा** *a.* 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; *Ms.* 3. —**अन्यथा** *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in *Nyāya*) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances. —**अन्यथा**, —**अन्यथा** *f.* wrong demonstration; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; *Bhāṣā* *P.* 16. —**अन्यथा** *satira*, irony; *i.* 2. 204.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; *अन्यथा* *वचनं* *पूर्वा* *मया* *कञ्जेन* *योजितम्* *Si.* 2

अवधी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *bandi* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. -Comp. -दोरा (अवधीदोरा) to-sing aside the curtain; 'दोरेण (अवधीदोरा) 'with a (buried) loss of the curtain', frequently

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85. (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (अपर). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; उपरारः कालः Nir.; oft. used as a first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पश्चः the latter half of a month; पश्चतः latter half of winter; पश्चात् hind part of the body &c.; पश्चात्, पश्चात् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to स्व the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एवो वदो वैपरव्यवशान् सीतामत्यापरो विद्वन्मत् B. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others,' and the words generally used as its correlative are एके, कश्चित्-काश्चित् &c. अपर अन्ये; एके सङ्ख्यबलव्यवहारे शिरोभिप्रायपरं वक्ष्यते Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिखानः कश्चिद्व्यवस्थानामुपरोच्यते । अन्ये यत्किञ्चिद् शिलायुक्तामन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ कश्चिदाश्रितं स्वभावाभावे विद्वन्मत् । उद्धतरिद्रोमोपि वानराः सेतुगारे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रा 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —रा 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant. —रा adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरं behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अपरे (अपरे dual) the southern and western fires (होम्य and गार्गाय). —अपरे one of the 8 divisions of इन्द्रियव्यवस्था (the second kind of कर्म) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the way or suggestion seems to subordinate to something else; e. g. अथ स राजेश्वरी दीनतन्मयमदने । ताम्बूलव्यवस्था-सर्वोपि अपरे कर्म, where अपर is subordinate to कर्म. —अपरे a. living at the western border (—रा) the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain, अपरजयोदतेः (अपरेः) R. 4. 63. western people—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अपरेः =अपरे pl. अपर, —रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अपरे the latter or second half. —अपरेः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कादाः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पश्चः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरारः सार्धः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पुष्पिनीवतः the pupils of Pāpini living in the west. —पुष्प a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हेम a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-स्वे Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa): difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एवम् or इत्थि-अपरत्र in one place in another place.

अपररक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; कासापररक्तपरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied

अपरति. f. 1 Cessation (=अवधि q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); 2 Uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 3 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; राः साधो गच्छति सततमपि चक्षेण गच्छतादिभ्यः श्लो.

अपरान a. Colourless. —राः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection. अपरानक्षीरमेतिः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपराक्ष a. [अपक्ष, अपक्ष, अपक्ष] Not averted, frothing, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्ष) In front of. —Comp. —अपराक्ष a. (क्षी) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराक्षित a. Unacquainted, inaccessible. —रा 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Vishnu, Siva —रा 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayadashami or Dashara day 2 A kind of plant (or अर्षवि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter

अपराक्ष p. 1 Stone, offence, wrong committed as offence, an offender, (used in an offence) कश्चित्पुत्रं पुत्रं वादा अपराक्ष S. a. 2 Affected, not hitting the mark (as an arrow), विविदापराक्षं पञ्चमं सौम्यं विद्वत् Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed. —अपराक्ष An offence.

अपराक्षि. f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराक्षः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; अपराक्षकं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; वक्ष्याम्यपराक्षं K. 1. 6.

अपराक्षिच a. Offending, guilty.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निपरीरक्षितः. —राः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिग्रह a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscovered. 2 Continuous.

अपरिणीतः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम अपरं त्वं Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपराध a. Free from anger अपराध-पक्षाक्षरमीरितः R. 9. 8.

अपराध a. (—रा, —क्षी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —क्षी Deformity.

अपरेद्युः ind. On the following day.

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षी adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षार्थं perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोक्षः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरो a. Leafless. —रा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वविकीर्णं दुर्गमपरोक्षिता रा

हि काष्ठा नपस्तथा पुनः । तद्व्यपकीर्णमिति त्रिं वक्ष्याम्यपरोक्षे वत्ता पुनर्विदः Ku. 5. 28.

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपरोक्षं तद्वत्ता वत्तं मयिमानि-रक्षित Bg. 1. 39

अपरोक्षः Insufficiency.

अपरोक्ष a. Without order. —य Want of order or method.

अपरोक्षिः a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower)

अपरोक्ष a. Without a joint. —रा 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a राक्षी. 3 not the proper time or season.

अपरोक्ष a. Without flesh. —क्षी A pin or nail.

अपरोक्षः, अपरोक्षः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; हि अपरोक्षव्यवस्थाः वदुः शिवतः S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —अपरोक्षः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपरोक्षिच a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपरोक्षिच Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपरोक्षिच is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word.)

अपहस्तित, -लायुक a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिणे भविष्यति कदा मतेऽपहस्तितः Mb.

अपहस्तित a. Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—न A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपहस्तितः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; तत्क्षेत्रमादपहस्तितम् Mu. 1.

अपहस्तित 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपहस्तित 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपहस्तितं तृतीया P. II. 9. 6; (क्रियाप-
द-अपहस्तितं तृतीया) Ki. 1. 14 अपहस्तितं तृतीयेति
अपहस्तितं पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49.
2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-
प्यकर्मणमपहस्तितः Susr. 3 Absolution,
final beatitude; अपहस्तितोदयार्थकोऽपहस्तितविष-
ययोगोऽपि R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation.
5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, dis-
charge (as of arrows).

अपहस्तित 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपहस्तितः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपहस्तित 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 'Taking away, depriving one of; न
प्राप्तादि द्विष्यान्न न च दायपवर्तन Ma 9. 79.

अपहस्तित 1 Censuring, reproach, blame. होकापवादो बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40; scoundal, evil report, देव्यामपि हि
भेदेनां मापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An
exception (opp. उत्पन्न); अपहस्तितोदयार्थकोऽपहस्तितविष-
ययोगोऽपि R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation.
5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, dis-
charge (as of arrows).

अपहस्तित, अपहस्तित a. 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; ह्यपहस्तितं मा-
नसं S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपहस्तित 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपहस्तित p. p. Covered, concealed.
—सं, अपहस्तितके Concealed or secret
manner.—सं, अपहस्तितकेन, अपहस्तित ind.
frequently occurring in dramas in
the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another'
(opp. वदतः); it is speaking in such
a way that only the person addressed
may hear it; ननुदेवपारिते रक्षसं तु यद्वयस्य
सामान्यं प्रकाशयति । त्रिपातकर्मणां यमपहस्तितं क-
तं R. 1. 6.

अपहस्तित, -हस्त 1 Taking or carrying
away, removal. 2 Deduction, subtra-
ction (as of fractions).

अपहस्तित a. Unobstructed, uninter-
rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपहस्तित p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off,
dismissed, rejected, neglected, remo-
ved; oft. used in the sense of 'freed
from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean-
—हस्त, हस्तः A son that is abandoned

by the father or mother or by both,
and adopted by a stranger; one of
the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus;
Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपहस्तित Ignorance, spiritual ignor-
ance, Māyā or illusion (अपहस्तित); तत्त्वस्य
संविदिरिवापहस्तितः Ki. 16. 32.

अपहस्तित a. Having no lute, or hav-
ing a bad lute. —कः A bad lute.

अपहस्तित f. Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion

अपहस्तित f. Opening, uncovering.

अपहस्तित f. End.

अपहस्तित Piercing through (a pearl,
ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong
direction.

अपहस्तित Extravagant expenditure,
prodigality.

अपहस्तित A bad omen.

अपहस्तित a. Fearless. —कः ado. Fear-
lessly.

अपहस्तित = अपहस्त q. v.

अपहस्तित 1 A bad or ungramma-
tical word, a corrupted word (in
form or meaning); न एष शक्तिरित्यत्रमा-
दात्तसततिदिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपहस्तित-
इतिरिक्ताः ॥ अपहस्तितं मां Subhāsh. 2
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical
language. 4 A reproachful word,
offensive expression, censure.

अपहस्तित-शीर्ष-वन् a. Headless.

अपहस्तित a. Without sorrow.—m.
The soul.

अपहस्तित a. Without sorrow or
grief. —कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपहस्तित a. 1 Having no other in
the rear, last (used much in the
same sense as पश्चिम, cf. उत्तम and अनु-
त्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपहस्तितस्ते रामस्य
हस्तसि शत्रुहृत्तराशः U. 1; यदीदृ मरुतजो
नमानवापहस्तितं प्रणयन् Ve. 6. 2 Not last,
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपहस्तित-
मिमा कष्टमापदं वानवसहं Rām.

अपहस्तित A bolster, pillow.

अपहस्तित a. Deprived of beauty; Si.
11. 64.

अपहस्तित = अपहस्त q. v.

अपहस्तित The point of the goad of an
elephant.

अपहस्तित a. 1 Contrary, opposite. 2
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —हस्त
ado. 1 Contrary. 2 False. 3 Fa-
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपहस्तित a. Contrary, opposite.

अपहस्तित 1 An outcast, a low man;
usually at the end of comp. in the
sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed':
कापालिकः Māl. 5; देवे हस्तिपापसदाः Ve. 3.

2 N. for the children of six degrad-
ing connections, i. e. of men of the
first three castes with women of the
castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र-
वर्णं तु नृपतेर्वर्णयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णं वैकस्मिन् बडे-
तेऽसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपहस्तित 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A
proper excuse or apology, valid
reason.

अपहस्तित Going away, retreating,
escape.

अपहस्तित 1 Leaving, abandonment.
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-
atitude.

अपहस्तित, -पहस्तः A secret agent or
emissary, spy; सापसर्पिर्जगाम यथाकालं
स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपहस्तित Going back, retreating;
observing as a spy.

अपहस्तित, -सप्तक a. 1 Not left, right;
अपहस्तित हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,
opposite. —सं ind. To the right,
making the sacred thread hang down
towards the left part of the body
over the right shoulder (opp. सप्त
when it hangs over the left); 'सं कृ to
go round one so as to keep the right
side towards him; to make the sacred
thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपहस्तित a. Wearing the sacred
thread over the right shoulder.

अपहस्तित 1 Going out, retreating.
2 An outlet, egress.

अपहस्तित-पा Removing to a distance,
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपहस्तितं क्रियते
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,
बाजू).

अपहस्तित A wrong or erroneous
conclusion.

अपहस्तित f. going away or forth.

अपहस्तित 1 Any part of a carriage
except the wheel (—हस्त also) 2 Excre-
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपहस्तित 1 Bathing, as after
mourning or upon the death of a
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing
in water in which a person has pre-
viously washed himself.

अपहस्तित a. Devoid of spies. शत्रुविज-
यो मानं राजयोगिनस्तदा Si. 2. 112.

अपहस्तित a. Insensible.

अपहस्तित, -स्मृतिः f. 1 Forgetfulness,
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपहस्तित a. Epileptic.

अपहस्तित a. Forgetful.

अपहस्तित a. (At the end of comp.)
Warding or keeping off, removing,
destroying; नहिं यदि जीवितापरा R. 8. 46.

अपहस्तित f. Removing, destroying.

अपहस्तित Warding off, repelling.

अपहस्तित 1 Taking or carrying away,
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहस्तित, -हासः Silly or caustic
laughter, often laughter with tearful
eyes (नाचानामपहस्तितं).

अपहस्तित p. p. Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; 'सकलसंजीवनं त्वमि वि-
पत्तिरिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-
tion, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away,
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष° 2
Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मनिपहारं
करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble my-
self, conceal my real name and cha-
racter.

अपहृत् 1 Concealment, hiding, con-
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of
the truth, dissimulation; 'रे ज्ञाः P. I.
8. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of know-
ledge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure
of speech, in which the real charac-
ter of the thing in question is denied
and that of another (alien or ima-
ginary) object is ascribed to, or
superimposed upon, it, *e. g.* नेदं नमो-
मंडलमधुराशिरिक्तनाभं तारा नवकेतव्यम् ॥ see also
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).
2 Immaturity.

अपाकरणं 1 Driving away, removal.
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,
liquidation.

अपाकर्षन् *n.* (°म्) Payment, liqui-
dation.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष-पाक्षय-पाक्ष्य *n.* 'Not in
the same row or in line'; especially
one who is not allowed by his custo-
mers to sit in the same row with them
at meals, an outcast.

अपाङ्गः-पाङ्गः *a.* 1 The outer corner
or angle of the eye; चलापाङ्गं दृष्टिः S. 1.
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं.
-वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long
look, wink. -देखः the corner itself.
-देख *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes
with beautiful (or long) outer cor-
ners; यदियं पुनरप्यपामनेना पवित्रतायंमुखी मया
च दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-
tion would, however, be 'with the
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, -अपाच् 1 Going or situated
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. —
ind. 1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-
ward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, 'द्वेतरा' the
north.

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards
or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.

3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाच्च *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).
2 One who does not (properly) stu-
dy Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a super-
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or uten-
sill. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-
serving person, unfit receptacle or
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified
to receive gifts, -Comp. -कृत्वा, अपा-
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.

-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons
-भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or
worthless; शंखपात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of
the ablative case; ध्रुवपादेऽपादानं P. 1.
4. 24.

अपारब्धम् *m.* A bad way.

अपाना Breathing out, respiration,
one of the five lifewinds in the body
which goes downwards and out at
the anus. —नः —न् The anus. —Comp.
-द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-
wind called अपान.

अपातत *a.* Free from falsehood;
true.

अपाप-विन् *a.* 1 Sinless, pure, vir-
tuous.

अपा° gen. pl. of अप् water; first
member of some compounds:—-उदो-
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet
of fire and Savitri. -नाथ, -पतिः 1
the ocean. —2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1
the ocean. 2—N. of Vishnu. -पापस्
n. food. -पितं fire. -सोमिः the ocean.

अपामार्गः N. of a plant (Mar.
आषाढा).

अपामार्जन् Cleansing, purifying,
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.

2 Separation; प्रथमपायेऽपानं P. 1. 4. 24;

यत्नं ज्ञानं विद्यायां कदाहं ईदृशीकिल Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-
र्णापायविनिर्मुक्तयश्च R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.

opp. उपाय) कथः संविहितापायः H. 4. 66.
6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.
4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be cross-
ed; difficult to be surmounted or
overcome. —र The opposite bank of
a river.

अपाणं *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, un-
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,
senseless. —र्थ Senseless or incoher-
ent talk or argument (regarded as
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 8. 28; बहु-
वर्धमानं बहुवर्धमानितीत्येते ॥

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away
or from, retreating, repulse. 2
Revolution.

अपावृत्त *a.* Without support or re-
fuge, helpless.—वः 1 Refuge, re-
course, that to which recourse is had
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy
spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपावर्तनः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-
val; see अपसरण.

अपाह्व *a.* Lifeless, 'dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the *अ*
dropped according to the opinion of
Bhāguri; वधि भागुरिच्छोपन्यायोक्तसंयोगः;
विधा, विधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots
and nouns in the sense of) Placing
near or over, taking towards; reach-
ing or going up to, proximity, near-
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb
or conjunction) And, also, too,
moreover, besides, in addition अस्मि न
सोदरस्तेहोच्येनेतु S. 1; on one's part, in
one's turn; सिध्युर्गम्येति राजपुत्राः पाविताः
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and
also; अपि स्तुतिः अपि सिच Bk. न नापि नैव,
न वापि, नापि वा, न वापि neither-nor. 3
It is often used to express emphasis
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very';
अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if;
तद्यपि still, nevertheless; sometimes
यद्यपि is understood तद्यपि only being
used; as in Ki. 1. 28. 4 Though (oft.
translatable by 'even', 'even if');
सर्वसिद्धयुद्धिद्वं होवन्तेति त्वं S. 1. 20
though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञाय-
ल्लेखेति त्वयि *ibid.* though in her bark
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of
sentences अपि introduce a question;
अपि सकिहेनोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियाय-
हलं सन्निष्कृतं...अपि स्वशय्या तपति प्रवर्तते
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-
tion (usually with the potential
mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवितं
ब्रह्मणश्चः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana
boy comes to life. Note—In this
sense अपि is frequently used with नाम
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all prob-
ability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish
or hope that'; अपि नाम कृत्यं तत्सिद्धयर्थ-
सम्भवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तद्यपि नाम मना-
वर्तनीति रतिरम्यमाणगोचरं Mā. 1 perhaps,
in all probability; अपिनासाहं पुरुषा भवेयं
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7A fixed to in-
terrogative words अपि makes the
sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; क्वापि
some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; अभिधीति इत्यर्थः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अभि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्विंशति वर्षाणां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अभि चोरो मरेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of सम्भावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अभि सुवा-द्विषं. 11 Contempt, censure; अभि जायां लज्जति जातु नयिकामायेति महितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or lie upon, you &c.; निजालम्बेन वदन्मरि विचेत्काङ्क्षुः. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अभि सुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अभि सुसुहि सेनस्यस्तस्मिन् नरायण Bk. 8. 92. 13 अभि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्पिर्वापि स्यात् where some word like विदुषि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee.

अभिधीर्ण a. 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अभिधिराल a. 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अभिधुक् a. 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपेक्ष also in this sense).

अभिधुव a. Not ancestral

अभिधान-विधान 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अभिधिः f. Concealment.

अभिधत्त a. Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अभिहित-विहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पा-पिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो विरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् तत्त्वं चकारिणः अग्रहृत्तन्मायः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः f. 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतो महत् प्रसंगात्समजसं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपेक्षिका f. A woman without a husband; नापेक्षिका इति मे स्मृतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —a., —पुत्रक a. (पिका f.) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अहता.

अपुनर् ind. Not again, once for all, for ever. —Comp. —अपुनर a. not returning; dead. —आपुनर not taking back or again. —आपुनरिः f. 'non-return', final beatitude. —आपुनर a. irrecoverable. —यः 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —2 final beatitude.

अपुनः a. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (युक्त्यापुनकारिन्), regarded as one of the arthadoshas (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोप्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं पुंश्च रुचं विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुनः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, चागा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपुनीच, अपुन्य a. Belonging to, intended for, अपुन.—च Flour, meal.

अपुनरी The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली) (Mar. तापरी).

अपूर्ण a. Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकं तत् कर्तुं R. 3. 88; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रं दाहवस्य M. 3.

अपूर्व a. 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; ई नाटक S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वो वृत्तये वाङ्मिः कामिन्याः सनममहः । दूरतो दृष्टीवाग इति लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचालमपि सुप्र विमुञ्च मा U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —ई 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —ईः The supreme soul. —Comp. —वतिः f. one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —वतिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुन्य ind. Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-संज्ञा 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुदिगावस्यया वरिरेपिषु इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for,' 'for the sake of'; नियमोपेक्षया R. 1. 94 यथन-सुहृतापेक्षया Mb. 17; अत्र व्ययं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्तथा ययं यातावाप्यहरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.)=आकांक्षा q. v.

अपेक्ष, —क्षित्य, —क्षणीय pot. p. To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expected; wanted, required; considered &c. —तं Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेक्ष p. p. 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेक्षयुक्ताभिनिवेशोक्त्यः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादपेक्ष अर्थ Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); हस्तार्पणः Sk.; उद्वहद्वन्द्वयोः तामवयादातः R. 7. 70. faultless.

अपेक्षि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूर-मंसकादि); 'हरा, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to'; e. g. 'वाणिजाः a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so 'द्वितीया &c.

अपीनः a. 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid 5 Wrinkled.

अपोह a. Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापाहः=कल्पनायाः अपोहः; see वह् with अप्.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरमर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), स्वयमुपापोहनमर्थः Mbh.; उपापोहमिमे सरोजनयना वाचद्विधेतरा Bv. 2. 74; hence उपापोह=complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वापोहो वा शब्दाद्यः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्या-हृति i. e. तद्विषयतायाः)

अपोहन 1 Removal &c.=अपोह above. 2 Reasoning faculty; मयः स्मृतिज्ञानमपा-हनं च Bg. 15. 15.

अपोह, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपीन्य-पीन्येय a. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपीन्यया वृत्ता; अपीन्येयमतिष्ठः स्वर्ण-विदुरित्वाख्यायते Mā. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —च, —येय 1 Co-wardice. 2 Superhuman power.

अतोर्ध्वानि, —वद् m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अनहत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अनाकारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अकारणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकारणिकस्यापेक्षोऽस्तुतजज्ञा K. P. 10.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अनान्तर *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तोक्तु या प्राप्तिः तेन संयोग इति; Bhashā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached.—*Comp.*—अवसर. —काल *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable: न वचनं ब्रह्मस्तिरपि वचनं । लभते ब्रह्मचर्याग्रजमपानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty. —वयस्य, वयस्य *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अग्रतयवयस्योऽसौ यावत् पौडश-वर्षावसः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमशङ्कः स्वविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विप्रत्यक्षतया न विवमः पाक्षिके मते Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्राप्तानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्राप्तानिक. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रीय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रीयस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता भोता च दुर्गमः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly.—*व.* A foe, an enemy.—*व.* An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-पश्यस्य सार्धं श्री नाचरेणिकिदृष्टिर् Ms. 5. 156.—*Comp.*—कर, —कारिण, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —वद, (—व) —वादिन *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वचनार्थव्यभिचयः Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति मार्गो वापिपयादिवी Chān. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अप्रीह *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown.—*दा* 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अपुन *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अपुनर *f.* (—रा—रा) (for etym. of. Rām. अपुन विपयमपि रसास्मा-दुपनिवृत्तिः । उपनिवृत्तं ननु तस्मादुपनिवृत्तं अपुन) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (शक्त्या). They are called स्वर्गद्वारा, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāna mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुवचनः); but the singular, as also the form अपुनरा, sometimes occur; विपयमपि रसास्मादुपनिवृत्तिः । अपुनरा वान अपुनराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकापुनरा &c. R. 7. 53.—*Comp.*—सीर्य N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —वतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); लं अप्रययः; लं कार्य &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा वृक्षोऽफलः छिद्रं यथा गीर्णं निष्फलम् । यथा वृक्षोऽफलः दानं तथा विप्रश्नोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोपात्ता च निराकृता Rām.—*Comp.*—आकांक्षिन्, अप्रयय *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam.—*व.* Opium.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं गीरी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंश्यालीयुषः पितृमहः ॥ (contradictory); जटायुः ईश्वरपुत्रादुक्त्या द्वावि स्थितो गायति मेघलानि Rāyamukuta on Ak.—*Comp.*—दुष्ट *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* Friendless, lonely. अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected.—*ला* A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूते हि ते कविपरा विपरीतबोधा ये नियमादुपबला इति काशिकीवाच । याभिर्बिलोत्तराकरचट्टिपतिः शकादयोपि विजिता-स्तनलाः कथं ताः Bh. 1. 11; जनः a woman.—*लं* Weakness, want of strength; see बलबल also.

अवाच *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain.—*व.* 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अवतल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अवाह *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविचयः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अविचयं रक्षितसौ विप्रति R. 13. 4.

अवुज *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवाद-मात्रमुद्धारा Sān. 8.

अवुज *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity.—*Comp.*—वृक्ष-वृक्ष *a.* not wanton or intentional.—*व.* (—वृक्ष) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अवुज-वृक्ष *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool.—*f.* (अवुज) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अवोच *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid.—*व.* 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding: अपहृताभाये Bh. 3. 2; निमग्नवृक्षः अपविष्ठाः क दृष्टीना चरिते क जतः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of.—*Comp.*—अव्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अव्य *a.* Born in or produced from water.—*व.* 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions.—*Comp.*—अव्य the seedvessel of a lotus.—*व.*—अव्य, —व्य, —व्योनिः epithets of Brāhma.—वाचयः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun, —वाहयः epithet of Siva.

अव्यो A pearl-oyster. अव्योनी 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant.—*Comp.*—व्योनिः the sun.

अव्य 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 N. of a mountain.—*Comp.*—अव्य half a year.—वाहयः N. of Siva.—वाहय a century.—सारः a kind of camphor.

अवि 4 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख, कार्य, ज्ञान &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Mth.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.—*Comp.*—अविः the submarine fire.—कफ, —केनः froth, foam.—*व.* 1 the moon.—2 conch. (—व.) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).—2 the Goddess Lakshmi.—हीरा the earth.—नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishna.—नवनीतकाः the moon.—अवुज the pearl-oyster.—व्योनिः N. of Viṣṇu.—व्योनिः a gem.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* Unchaste.—*व.*—वृक्ष 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अव्यवहार्यमर्थं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.—*व.* An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैव योगनंदस्य व्या-दिना कथितं पुरः । अव्यवहार्यमुक्तं जीवो योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाम्न उपहृष्टोति Ms. 2. 328.

अव्यवहार्य *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity. अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —**द्व** A prohibited article of food.

अवयव *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अवयव *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —**द्व** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-row.

अवयव *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवमयं Bh. 3. 35. —**द्व** 1 Ab-sence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or dan-ger; महा तत्सम्पन्नं दत्तं Pt. 1. —**Comp.**—**द्व** *a.* 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —**विनिर्दिष्ट** 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —**द्व**, —**वाचिन्**, —**वद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —**दक्षिणा**, —**दानं**, —**दानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानं-मयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290. —**वद** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —**वाचना** asking for protection. —**वचनं**, —**वाच** *f.* an assu-rance or promise of safety.

अवयव-कृत *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अवयव 1 Non-existence; मद्य एव भवा-भवी Mb. 2 Abolition, final beati-tude; प्राप्तमभवमभिवर्द्धति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वद्वतानामभवाय च रहसां Rām.

अवयव *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luck-less; उपगतमवधीरत्यस्यमया: Ki. 10. 51.

अवयव *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अवयव 1 Not being or exist-ing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्ववामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्त्वभाविता: Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे ह्येन्युप: 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नामाव उपलब्धः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अस्त्यता-भाव.

अवयवता 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अवयवित *a.* Not told. —**Comp.**—**पुस्तकः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अवि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to,' 'towards,' 'in the direction of'; अभिवृत्तं go to-wards, अभिवा, 'गमनं,' 'गान' &c. (b) 'for,' 'against,' 'लब्ध' &c.; (c) 'on,' 'upon,' 'सिद्ध' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over,' 'above' 'across'; 'द्व' to overpower, 'तन्त्र' (e) 'greatly,' 'excessively'; 'द्व' 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'वर्म' 'supreme duty'; 'तन्त्र' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming adv. com-pounds; 'वेद', 'युक्त', 'द्वि' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, to-wards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अव्ययि or अव्ययिणि शब्दाः पतति; इत्यमि चो-तंत विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; साधुदेवदत्तो मात-रममि Sk. (d) Severally, one after an-other (in a distributive sense); इत्थं इत्यमिनिचिति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustrous, libidinous, voluptuous; संप्रिकारमयिका कुलोचितं काश्यप स्वयमवर्तयस्वमा: R. 19. 4; उपि सिन्धे: कुशानी त्वं दृष्टं मय्यपि बोधिका Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकान्ता Wish, desire, longing. अभिकान्ति *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; यावे स्वामभिकामाह Mb. —**द्व**: 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रम 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; वेदाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यपायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascend-ing, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —**कति**: *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. —अभिक्रम above.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरूपा 1 Splendour, beauty, lus-tre; कात्यायनव्यास तयोरपि सीदं वज्रतोः सुदृढचरयोः R. 1. 46. वर्णपरि ने सह कर्मण पुष्पति स्वाम-मिह्यं Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. 2 Tell-ing, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (महात्वं).

अभिरूपानं Fame, glory.

अभिवन्द्य, —**गमनं** 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तथाहिता नाभिवन्देन वृत्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; जगद्भिमयनात्पूर्वं तेनाभिवन्दितं 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); पक्षपादभिवन्दनं K. 147; प्रसक्त दास्य-भिवन्दे Y. 2. 291.

अभिवन्द्य *pot. i.* 1 To be approach-ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमवर्तिर्दृष्टव्यः... अष्टम्यभिवन्द्यश्च K. 1. 16.

अभिवर्जनं, अभिवर्जितं A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिवर्जित *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिवृत्तिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिवृत्त *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिवृत्तः 1 Seizing, robbing, plund-ering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge.

4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight. अभिवृत्तं Robbing, seizing.

अभिवर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिवारः 1 Striking, beating, smit-ing; attack; तदाभिवारतादिव लघुपदं Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruc-tion or removal; दुःखमविवारतादिव लघुपदं तदाभिवारदे देही Śān. K. 1. —**द्व** A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिवारक *a.* (विकार *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

अभिवारिण *m.* An enemy.

अभिवारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter. 2 Dropping down ghee upon offer-ings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपुष्पाभिवारकोर-स्तुपपाद Mr. 3.

अभिवारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिवारः A follower, servant.

अभिवारणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as ह्येवमय).

अभिवारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself. 2 Killing. —**Comp.**—**अवरः** a fever caused by magical spells. —**मन्त्रः** a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —**वज्रः**, —**होमः** a sacrifice made for mag-ical purposes.

अभिवारक, —**वारिण** (रिक्ती, रिक्ती *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —**क**, —**रि** A conjurer, magician.

अभिवारः 1 (a) A family, race; lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, de-scent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; सुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदाभिजनतो वद युक्तः Mā. 2. 18; शीलं शैलतटास्तत्त्वमि-जनः संदृष्टतां वद्विना Bh. 8. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. विवास); एव पूर्वकृतिं तां अभिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (—परिजन *q. v.*)

अभिवारक *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'वतो महतः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता एहिनी पदे S. 4. 18.

अभिवारः Conquest; complete vic-tory.

अभिवारः *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जायतेनाभिजातेन शतः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिवारतं लघुपदं वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable; प्रसक्ततायामभिजातयाणि Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु गणकुलेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्).

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिह्वन् Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)

अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यदा कीदृशमभिज्ञं वदन्ति तदाप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाभेदप्रसादां कियन्ते नन्दनम् Ku. 2. 21, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अतभिज्ञे भवान्स्वाधर्मस्य 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.—*ज्ञा* 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदाभिज्ञानं तदर्थं दत्तं तत्र महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् मालम्भिज्ञानं च भार्यामि Māi. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; so 'सङ्गतम्'. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.—*COMP.*—अभिरूपं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभिज्ञात् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, towards; अभिज्ञात् पुरावत्. कुरु परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाबन्धुद्वयं नृमन्मथिनः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वतमिन्द्रमभिज्ञां प्रकृत्युजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. 4 On both sides; बुद्धाजुः शिरःकण्ठमभिज्ञस्तूर्णाद्वयं वृद्धनः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परित्रेण पथः व्यापारं गजानमभिज्ञः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभिज्ञापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्मृगं मत्ताभिज्ञापः V. 3.

अभिज्ञात् *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिज्ञिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (अवक्षिण्ण q. v.).

अभिज्ञः, -वर्णः An attack.

अभिज्ञोः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवर्णाभिधा S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*. one of the three powers of a word; वाच्यार्थोऽभिधा वाच्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (मतेन) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुखेऽर्थस्तदनुसृत्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधाच्यते K. P. 2. —*COMP.*—अभिधात् *a.* losing one's name.—*सुल*

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थाभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 8. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरात्मकम् K. 32; तदाभिधानं च्यवते मतानः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; तदाभिधानात् ईषन्तु R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —*COMP.*—कोशः, -माला a dictionary.

अभिधावक (विधा *f.*), अभिधाविद् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; रूपः कुम्भाभिधाविनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीविधाभिधाविनि भित्तये Amaru. 23; वाच्यभिधावी पुरुषः पृथगासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः—*यं* 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयं पञ्चबाः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (अभिधा); अभि-*विधा*भूतवर्णातिर्लक्षणाच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिधा 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्यापदशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधातुं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय-*यं* *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; कामधेय-*द्विन्दनीयं* S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्ना *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; समामितवदनकाभिन्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिन्नाः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्ताभिन-*प्रक्रिया*च्युत Ku. 5. 79; अभिन्नात् परिचैतुमि-*चोपना* R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिन्नातिर्लक्षणीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमस्य मतो मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकापराजः V. 2. 18. S.

D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—अवेदमिनयोऽवस्थाभुङ्कारः स चतुर्विधः। आगिको वाचिकश्चैव गार्ह्यः सार्वात्मिका ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:—(1) *gestural*, conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); एषं किं नूतनं अभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; 'वाच्य' K. 2. newly married. 2 Very young, not having experience. —*COMP.*—यौवन, -वयस्क youthful, very young.

अभिन्नहन् A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिद्युक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनिद्रुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्घातं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; युक्तमभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकापलादुभयैः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obdurate, perverse.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निश्चयप्रापमाणादस्मर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. *a.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिवृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमभिस्तं भाव्याभिनिवेशः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारः अभिनिवेशः K. 120; कर्त्तव्यान्वयं नर्तकभिनिवेशः S. 3; अगम्यं चेतुः अभिनिवेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनहन्तृजाया विनाशकस्याभिनिवेशोऽज्ञः R. 14. 43, अनुकूलः ज्ञातापि Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं Going out or forth.

अभिनिष्ठातः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिष्पतन् Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्वः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततं

वाक्यविशेषात् पुनरिदं Mb. 6 Patient forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सत्यपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतृ m. An actor.—ही An actress.

अभिनेय, हेतव्य pot. p. To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; एवं तथाभिनेयं तद्व्यापारोपात् रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबन्धस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयायः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिज ०. 1 Not broken or cut. 2. Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्मिथ्याभिज-मभिजमीयत् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कात्यायनः सीधेति सिकतासेतवा यथा Rām.; दीर्घं, कश्मलं, व्यासं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकितः मन्त्रुता &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपुर्व ind. Successively.

अभिप्रजयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणीत p. p. 1 Consecrated: जगत्स्य लोकास्तेषां स राज्ञः स्वाम्यः सङ्गोऽभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिप्रचनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रक्षिण ind. Towards the right.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रातिः प्राति. n. v.

अभिप्राय i Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्रायः न सिध्यति तेनैव यन्ते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायानि वचनानि Pt. 2 earnest words, भावः कथमभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed, अभायधीः अभिप्रेतः निवेदकाभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. 2 Wished, desired;

वचनमिप्रेतमुपजीवता H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिषेकनं Sprinkling upon.

अभिध्वः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिधुत p. p. Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिधुतिः f. An organ of apprehension a बुद्धिर्द्वयं or ज्ञानेद्वयं (opp. कर्मेद्वयं); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; स्वर्गादुत्कृष्टा इव स्वर्गकायास्तन्वन्त-जोभिभवाद्वन्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सफलजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जयमभिभवविश्वाय K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निमित्तमभिसारा. परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलम्ब्यशोकमभिभवेयमाहुतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अयमभिभवाकुण्डलं वदुष्यति कुलक्षिप्तः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवन् Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभविन्, भाव (वृ) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वज्ञताभिभवित्वा R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषण Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभुतिः f. 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभुतिभवाद्भूतः सत्यमुज्ज्वलि न धाम नातिमः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; वासि जनितादम्यदमिमनसामह जगते मर्षजदूना K. 35. 58; जनितादम्यदमिमनसामह जगते मर्षजदूना Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किञ्च मयस्य सत्यं कृत्वा नृपमिमन्त नतः U. 3. 32; न किञ्च मयस्य सत्यं कृत्वा नृपमिमन्त क-सिलकनद्वयद्वयानि S. B. honoured, respected. —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतसु a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; अयमभिमतः स्त्री-इव सत्यः कर्तुं शक्यः भावः न कि. 10. 2 (where अ also means unaccounted).

अभिर्मन्त्रनं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulae or mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिसरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp, danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिसर्द 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Crushing down, savage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन a. Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शन, -मर्शन, -र्शन 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; इत्याभिमर्शमनुप-न्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तथासि Ku. 6. 43 (Mall. = परमर्शन); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक -र्शन, -मर्शन -विश्व a. 1 Touching, coming in contact with. 2 Outraging; तत्कालमाभिमर्शं वेरासदं धननिः Dk. 63.

अभिमाद्यः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानेकधना हि नातिनः Si. 1. 67. 2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; इत्तु proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love. 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. —Comp. —ज्ञा-दिभ्यः a. proud. —ज्ञाभ्यः a. void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुख a. (स्त्री f.) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मङ्गि-नक्षत्रीयितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9. 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; अस्ताभिमुखं वेधां प्रवृत्तं दिव्यकलः Ku. 2. 16, J. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards. —सं, खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; अस्ताभिमुखं पुनः Ma. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुख-भिमुखं च विहीनं धाम्नाः Ki. 2. 59; नृपद्वयभि-मुख्यकाम्यः S. 1; कर्तुं ददात्यभिमुखं यथि भावभाषण S. 1. 31.

अभिप्रायन, -वाञ्छया Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभिप्राय, -वातिन् a. Approaching, assailing.

अभिप्रायिन्, -वातिन्-दु m. (- स्त्री, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभिप्रायनं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभिप्रायेण Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इह विचिंत्य अभिप्रेतमिदमेव वक्तुं U. S. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; ब्राह्मणविद्वत्कुमारो वृक्षानां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि स्वयमेव देवमन्त्रा कर्तुमभिप्रेतमपि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभिप्रेतं त्वयि ते गतारस्वामताः स्ते Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभिप्रेतोऽभियोगस्य यदि दुर्यादपक्षे Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभिप्रेत *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; दुरुचरितस्तत्त्वमयोनाभियोगजां Mā. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; संतः स्वयं परहिते तुताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो नवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनुभियोगस्तु शब्दाद्वैतशिक्षणा अभियोगश्चेत्य S'abarasvāmin. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country), क्षुभितं वनमपराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमविस्तीर्य तेन प्रत्यभितो जयते Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशस्तवाचं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरुचि *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; नृपयथभिरुचिर्न दुरोदरं (नमपाहृतं) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरुचिः (केलाः) R. 1. 39, 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वादुस्वादीपातयमुना-सममभिरुचिमा Me. 51. तान् इत्यभिरुचिमेव वक्तुं वा नृपयथः R. 10. 67. — *ind.* Gracefully; शीवाभंगभिरुचि S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचि *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relief, delight, pleasure; इच्छासि पाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परामिच्छाभिरुचिर्विवाहः K. 387. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचि *a.* A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचि *a.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरुचिगता पलाशं कलम् S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful; अष्टादशपरिमाणं वरान् लक्ष्मणं च (कन्या इवात्) Ms. 9. 89. 3 Dev to, be-

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरुचिपुष्टिपरिधिर्न S. 1. — *p.* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, — *Comp.* — *वति*: 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरुचि *a.* Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिरुचि *a.* Desiring, longing.

अभिरुचि *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *4* Desire, wish, will.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिरुचि *a.* Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिरुचि (*रुचि*: sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire): अतोऽभिरुचिप्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बन्ध R. 3. 4; न लक्ष्मणं शकुंतलायां वमभिरुचिः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिरुचि *a.* — *लाभि* (सि) च, — *लाभक* *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यद्वार्यमस्यामभिरुचिर्न मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्त्रमवाचनमरातिश्चभिरुचिः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिरुचि *a.* Written, inscribed. — *रुचि*, अभिरुचिर्न 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Ms. 36.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिरुचि *a.* A sort of spider.

अभिरुचि 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिरुचि *a.* Respectful salutation; शङ्खं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिरुचिर्न below.

अभिरुचि *a.* Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिरुचि *a.* — *रुचि* Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (नृपयथ), (2) seizing the feet (शङ्खं), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिरुचि) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिरुचि *a.* (विश्व *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आह् सर्वद्वयमभिरुचिः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in अवात्-आवात्-लब्ध-हस्तिकः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिरुचि *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिरुचि *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिरुचि *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिरुचि *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वगोष्ठ्याभिरुच्य M. 1; दूतीसंघर्षेणार्थं भवाभिरुचिर्निरूप्यते S. D. 6. अभिरुचिर्न Manifesting, revealing.

अभिरुचि *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिरुचि *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिरुचि *a.* — *व्याहारः* 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिरुचि *a.* — *रुचि* *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिरुचि *a.* Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वचाशब्दं मातृणां दुःखः क्षान्तिरुचिर्न सते Ms. 8. 268.

अभिरुचि *a.* Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिरुचि *a.* — *लापः* 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिरुचिः पातकाभिरुचिः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — *रुचि* *a.* Fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिरुचि *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिरुचि *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिरुचि) इति केनाभिरुचिस्तस्मिन् केन वाति विमर्शना Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिरुचि). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिरुचि *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिरुचि *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिरुचि *a.* Pronouncing a curse.

अभिरुचि *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिरुचि *a.* Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिरुचि *a.* Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिरुचि *a.* (also अभिरुचिः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defect, mortification, discomfiture; ज्ञाताभिरुचिर्न द्रुपतिः R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow, shock or grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषेकान्निविष्टा R. 14. 54, 77; अहं विजिप्तिमान् R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषेकाभिषेकान्नामभिषेकाभिषेकः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक q. v.

अभिषेकः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general.—इ Sour gruel.

अभिषेकः Bathing.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; सेनं पुनश्चरामपुताभिषेकः Ch. P. 29. 2 Crowned, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अनाभिषेकः रघुवत्सकः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकादीनां काष्ठपायः S. 4; अनाभिषेकाय नवोपनाना R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered).—Comm.—अहः the day of coronation.—शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेकः Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेकयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः भिरुज्जमभिषेकयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषेकः Praise, eulogy.

अभिषेकः (रं) क. 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; सगराभिषेकं द्रुमं कृत्स्नोपनिषत्तिं (आश्विपर्व) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषेकः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विनाशः मित्रः Dk. 155; अहं अभिषेकः Māl. 1.

अभिषेकः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषेकः High praise.

अभिषेकः War, battle, contest; जयं स्तादभिषेकः Itāly.

अभिषेकः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

अभिषेकः—अकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. 2 Traducer, calumniator.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिषेकं विवर्णमुनिष्ठः Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिषेकानां Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिषेकं गन्तव्यं विवेचितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिषेकानामन्यादित्यमन्यकर्मत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिषेकः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिषेकः Union.

अभिषेकः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिषेकः Futurity.

अभिषेकः 1 Meeting together, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिषेकः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिषेकः a. Facing, fronting, looking respectfully towards.

अभिषेकः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिषेकः 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; लवमिषेकमभिनवली पति पदानि कियति चलती Gīt. 6.

अभिषेकः Creation.

अभिषेकः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिषेकः Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिषेकः (जा) लः, -लः Conciliation, consolation.

अभिषेकः ind. At sunset, about evening; विनाशः अभिषेकः Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिषेकः 1 Going to meet (as a lover); appointment, assignation; मनुष्यस्य गन्तव्यमभिषेकः मदनमहादेव Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; लवमिषेकं न लवमिषेकं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; लवमिषेकः पुत्र्यः नः Rām. —Comp.—स्थानं न place fit for making appointments; see under अभिषेकः below.

अभिषेकः A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 7. 43; R. 16. 12; कालाभिषेकी तु या याति संकतं सविषेकः Ak. The B. D. recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) a forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; लवमिषेकं मया कालं दूरीकृतं वनं । मलयं च स्मरानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ।

अभिषेकः a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; पुत्राभिषेकः U. 5. —ली=अभिषेकः see above.

अभिषेकः Attachment, affection; love, desire; कः सर्वमानभिषेकः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिषेकः a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; धातुमिषेकः इषेकः सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2. 2 Struck, affected, overcome; क्रीडं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिषेकः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिषेकः 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिषेकः 1 Invocation, calling. 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिषेकः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault. 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिषेकः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called.—Comp.—अन्वयः, वादिह m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence; they thus believe in a *lāparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*. See K. P. 2.

अभिषेकः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिषेकः a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभिषेकः a. 1 Languishing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मनुष्यः सत्यसौम्यतामयीकः Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभिषेकः a. 1 Repeated, frequent. 2 Constant, perpetual. 3 Excessive.—इण ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly. 2 Constantly. 3 Very much, exceedingly.

अभीवाच = अभीवाच q. v.

अभीष्टित a. Desired, wished. —ई A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित, अभीष्ट a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीर 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. —COMP.—वर्णी a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः—शुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यतामभीष्टः S. 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रकृततापिकनिर्भीष्टः Si. 1. 22; °अम् resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. —इः A darling. —इः A mistress, beloved woman. —इः 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत) : अम्बली हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे वटाम्बे Bk. 20. 24.

अभीष्टम् = अभिष्ट q. v.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्ठा Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अभुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false. —COMP.—आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud. —सङ्गः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अमृततद्भावेऽपि; अङ्गुष्ठाः कृष्णः सप-
द्यते ते करोति कृष्णिकरोति Sk.; cf. प्रबोधिद्वत-
चत्तुःस्रदा R. 2, 3. —पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत °बो राजा विद्वामणिर्नाम VAs. 1, V. 3. 2. —बाहुर्भाकः becoming manifest of what has not been before. —शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूति f. 1 Non-existence, non-
entity. 2 Poverty.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अभूतिरिवमविवस्य S. 7. स लक्ष्म मनीषयानामभूतिर्बिषर्जनामसर-
सत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अभूत, अभूति a. 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same. —इः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तदुपक्रमेदेव य उच्यते नोपमेयः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छता सह वधुमिदम् Ki. 9. 18; H. 3. 79; आशास्मै विदुषोरभेदः Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेद्यिक a. 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible. —इः A diamond.

अभोज्य a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, unholy; °अज a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others.

अभ्यक्ष a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं क्षणितमभ्यक्षे संवहारेऽभ्युत्तयोः Mb. —ई Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यक्ष a. Recently marked.

अभ्यक्षः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यक्षनेपथ्यमलं चकार. Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, inunction. 3 An unguent.

अभ्यक्षनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अभ्यक्षिक a. 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; इष चाभ्यक्षि-
कोऽस्माकं पुनः Rām.; न स्वतन्त्रमभ्यक्षिकः कुतोऽयः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; इत्यं दक्षः कुम्भो हस्तो-
भ्यक्षिकः यः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extra-
ordinary, pre-eminent; यः पंचाभ्यक्षिकः S. 6. 2.

अभ्यक्षुता, क्षान् 1 Consent, appro-
val, permission; क्षान्ताभ्युता पुनः गतिरस्य Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, com-
mand. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argu-
ment.

अभ्यन्तर a. 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 298. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; इषीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or con-
versant with; with loc., or in comp.; संगीतकेऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रबोधाभ्यन्तरः प्राश्निकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; स्वकाङ्क्षा-
भ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. —इः 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शमीनिषा-
भ्यन्तरीनवाचका R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); वणसाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind. —COMP.—करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रामत्याहकुम्भिकंति मनेव-
भ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or intro-
duce to; सर्वविधेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणे K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीविनिर्जीवाह च धृत्कलाभ्यन्तरीकरण Dk. 39.

अभ्यन्तरे 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.

अभ्यन्तित, अभ्यन्त p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. 2 Injured.

अभ्यन्तिर्द्वि An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy.

अभ्यन्तिजीवः—यः, —मित्रः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यन्तिजीवो यदेव त्वं च सततम् Uk. 5. 47; मारीचाऽनुवर्णकात्. अभ्यन्तिज्यो भवामि ते 46.

अभ्यन्तः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting (of the sun).

अभ्यर्चनं, —र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्च्य a. Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approach-
ing, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्च-
मागच्छतमस्तुष्टादिः R. 2. 32. —ई Proximity, vicinity; अथकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किम्वृष्टावति Git. 7; अभ्यर्णे परिण्य निर्मलः प्रभाषया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्चनं—ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; नामगमनेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्चिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c. अभ्यर्चिता 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हिता a. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता वयुः तुल्यत्वा इषिर्बिषेण तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यर्चकार्त्तनं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यर्चकाक्षः An open space.

अभ्यर्चकोद्गः—र्ग 1 Vigorously en-
countering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अभ्यर्चरणं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; thro-
wing down the throat (कंठादधोऽनयन Mit).

अभ्यर्चहारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food. जम्-
शब्दोऽभ्यर्चहारत्वाच्चा Kāsi.; संवादापेक्षी M. 4.

अभ्यर्चहार्य pot p. Fit to eat, eatable. —ई Food; सर्वशरीरकस्य अभ्यर्चहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यसर्ग 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनैव प्रसादितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अभ्यक्षयक a. (यिका f.) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; नामाभ्यपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषतोऽभ्यक्षयकाः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यक्षया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राभ्यक्षयापिनिदृश्ये यः R. 6. 74; स्तेषु वेदेषु च साम्यक्षयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अभ्यस्त p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; यदनयोऽभ्यस्तमासीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तारयवर्षाः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied; शेषोऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां B. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram.) Reduplicated.

अभ्याकचः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकाक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. 2 A desire.

अभ्याकषणं A false charge; calumny, destruction.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived. 2 Come as a guest; सर्वभ्यागतो दुः H. 1. 108. -*नः* A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागतः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोनाभ्यागतसम्भवा दुः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मत्प्राप्त्यकारणं ते R. 16. 8. Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याहारः An attack, assault.

अभ्याहानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यामर्द्धः, -मर्द्धनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्यास *a.* Near, proximate. -*सः* 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायुसाम्यासं सङ्गुपिष्टः Pt. 2; महताभ्यागता मैत्रीमभ्यासपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospected, hope of gaining; hence often used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पद्याभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं चोत्तयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममस्ति Pt. 1. 161. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतब्रह्माभ्यासान् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतव्यं वेदाभ्यासे च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निगृहीतं मनसा R. 10. 23; so हारं, अङ्गं &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अममलाभ्यासरातं Ku. 5. 66; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study काव्यअभिसूत्राभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासः); दूतपरिचरिभ्यासे (सं) मयी परभूतोऽस्युत्ती Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-ज्ञे मयी must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvati, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितं तवाभ्यासे सीता गुणवता नयः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-ना-शब्दः 8k. (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7. (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable. 9 (in Math.) Multiplication. 10 Chorus, burden of a song. -*Comp.* -*च* *a.* approach-

ed, gone near. दोषः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो ज्ञानिच्छानं पलेजय Bg. 12. 9. -*लोपः* dropping of the reduplicative syllable. च्वायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासावर्णं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परतां (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युक्ति *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युद्भवः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्थोच्चनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाम्भुत्थानदक्षिन्यो ननुः सपत्न्याः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि परमस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानधर्मस्य तदात्मानं व्रजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पत्तं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताम्भुत्पत्तौ वृषेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; यदा हि लोकान्भुदयाय तारतां R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युक्षित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युद्गमः, -गमः, -गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युष, उद्यत. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतवृत्तेष्व R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निषेधं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise. -*Comp.* -*सिद्धांतः* an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अनभ्यामुपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation. 3 Protection, defence; नाभ्यामुपपत्ती च रूपेण नास्ति पातकं M. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्मरणं विज्ज्ञानमुपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपासनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached; having agreed or promised. -*Comp.*

-*अभ्युपेक्षा* one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेक्ष *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराम्बुहस्यानान्यपि तदुत्पत्तिं स्वयमपि Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipse. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनभ्रान्न निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अर्ध 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विषाद् दृष्वन्नशिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. -*Comp.* -*अवकाशः* clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain -*अवकाशिकः*, -*काशिव* *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -*उत्प.* 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -*नायः* one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -*परः* 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -*विज्ञातः*, -*चक्रः* 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -*पुष्पः* N. of a cane (Mar. वत) Calamus Rotang. (-*च*) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -*नास्तनः* Indra's elephant. Airāvata. -*नाला*, -*द्वयं* a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादभ्रलिहमकरोह R. 14. 29. -*हः* Wind.

अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -*Comp.* -*अभ्रक* *a.* calx of talc. -*सर्व* steel.

अभ्रकच *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आकाशचक्रं वायुमलयं फलशालि Bk. -*च* 1 Wind, air. 2 A mountain.

अमरा f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —Comp. —निवा, —वह्मः Airāvata.

अमि-पी f. 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अमिन्त a. Overcast with clouds, clouded, R. 3. 12.

अमिन्त a. Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —वः Lightning. —वः A mass of thunder-clouds.

अमिन्त Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अमि ind. 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अमि 1 P. [अमिति, अमिन्त, अमित] 1 To go; to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound. 4 To eat. —10 P. or Caus. (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अम a. Unripe (as fruit). —मः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-रूप a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; अमंगलरूपि Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलं शीलं तव भवतु नमिषमन्त्रिणं Pushpadanta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —लः The castor-oil tree (रतु). —लः Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; ज्ञातं वाप रतिहृतममंगल; cf.; God forbid.

अमन्त a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —तः The castor oil tree (रतु).

अमन्त a. 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to —तः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अमन्ति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —तिः f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमन्तिता नि वृत्त जन्मा; Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. —Comp. —वृत्त a. unconscious, unintentional.

अमन्त a. Sober, sane.

अमन्त 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अमन्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमन्त-अमन्तक a. 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —म. (—मः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive. —मः The Supreme Being. —Comp. —मः a. unknown, unthought of. —मः a. disapproved, condemned;

reprobate. —मः inattention. —मः a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमन्त ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमन्तक a. 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. —वः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमन्त, वृत्त a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अमन्तानामन्तवत् Ms. 12. 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अमन्त कथमन्तवत्परीक्षा न हि जीवति जगन्मन्तवत् Bv. 1. 111.

अमन्त a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमन्तमन्दुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमन्तमिदं विदितं निमित्तमायुषीति Bv. 4. 1.

अमन्त a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment सत्त्वमन्तवत्तु हृत्तुल्लिखितमा Ms. 6. 26.

अमन्तता, —रूप Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमन्त a. Undying, immortal, imperishable; अमन्तमन्तवत् वासी विष्णुमन्तवत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Anarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —री 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —Comp. —अमन्ता, —अमि a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; पुष्पाय तस्मिन् हारमन्तवत् Si. 1. 51. —अमि, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अमिन्त, ईश, ईश्वर, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजा &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Śiva and Viṣṇu also. —आचार्यः, —हृत्, —हृत्तः 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. —आमन्ता —तमिनी, —सरित् f the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तमिनीतिपति वसन् Bh. 3. 123. —आमन्तः the abode of the gods, heaven. —अमन्तः N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā —कोकाः, —का N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. —कृत् 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमन्तकृत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् Bv. 1. 28. —2 = देवदारु. —3 the wish-yielding tree —कृत्तः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. —कृत् the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. —कृत्तः, —कृत्तः the wish-yield-

ing tree (कलश). —कृत्तवन् a. like an immortal. —रूप a crystal. —कोकाः the world of the gods, heaven; 'the heavenly bliss; तस्य सत्त्वमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् Ms. 2. 5. —कृत्तः N. of the author of Amarakośa; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, —रूप Immortality.

अमरावती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; तस्यमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् K. P. 1.

अमर्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; 'मरिचि R. 7. 53; 'अमर्यं heaven; 'ता immortality. —रूपः A god. —Comp. —आमन्ता the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमर्य n. Not a vital organ or part of the body. —Comp. —देहिन् a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्यवत् a. 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; न्या-दायामर्यवत्तुः क्षिप्रसिद्धिर्नि सर्वथा Pt. 1. 142. तद्वत् त्वमर्यवत् कर्म कर्तुं क्षिप्रसिद्धि Rām. 2 Boundless, infinite. —ता Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य a. Not enduring or bearing. —रः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्यशून्येन जनस्य जेतुं न जा-तव्यं न विद्विषात् Ki. 1. 53, jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु भवन्मन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् U. 5. 10 Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिणः See S. D. R. G. thus defines it: परकृताव्यादिमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् 2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुष्पाय तस्मिन् हारमन्तवत् Ve. 4; सत्यं angry, indignant; सत्यं angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. —Comp. —अ a. arising from anger or impatience. —हृत्तः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यवत्, चित्त, चित्त, चित्त a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; इति क्षुत्तः गोत्रमिदं चित्तवत् B. 3. 53; अग्निमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमलः शुद्धः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ता 1 N. of the goddess Lakṣmī. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला). —ल 1 Purity. 2 Talc. 3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —वत्तुमन्तवत् m. (—नी) the wild goose. —रूप, —मणिः a crystal.

अमलित a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत्तुमन्तवत् न च जीविनं M'al. 2. 2.

अमलः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. —*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास, अमावास्या *q. v.* —*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमास्यु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —*m.* The soul. —*COMP.* —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —वर्ष *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. —*Not* flesh, anything but flesh. —*COMP.* —ओषधिक *a.* (*की. f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमारवः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमारपुत्रैः सवयमि-रमितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. —*अः* The Supreme Spirit. अमानन्द, —*ना* Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्यै Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमात्रुष *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आहुतिरवातुमा-पयामात्रुषतो K. 132.

अमात्रुष *a.* Not human, super-human &c.

अमास (*मा*) सी—अमावसी or अमावा-स्या *q. v.*

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. —*वा* 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —*अः* The Supreme Spirit (*ब्रह्म*).

अमायिक, —मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, —वास्या, —वसी, —वासी (also written अमामसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; ह्यर्थचन्द्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साआवस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं द्वावि हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं दूतः । अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. —*COMP.* —अक्षर *a.* prosaic. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —ओजस् *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस, —श्रुति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विजयः 1 of unbounded valour. —2 a name of Vishnu.

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्वातामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजमाकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्तौ 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-साधवः Ki. 14. 21. —*COMP.* —वात्, —वातिन्, —हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्राजित्मित्र-सोनुसा यत् N. 1. 13.

अमित्र्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामुच्यते विदमप्यमित्र्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिर् 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीषा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. —*अ* Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मते ममुकपुत्रस्य यद्वर्णपरिलक्षितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाम्पार्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकमुमुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकैस्तौ तौ लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —*अः* A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —*COMP.* —हस्त *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सदा प्रहृष्टा भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (*opp. इह*) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रास्तु यवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्वर्ज्यं च तत्कुपयिनामुत्र हस्तं वेत्तु. 4 There; अनेनैवाभिकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुया *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य (*gen.* of अद्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —*COMP.* —कुल *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (—*लं*) a wellknown family. —पुत्रः, —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायन.

अमुष्यः, —अ, —अ, *a.* (—*त्री*, —*सी. f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (*opp.* हूर्त where Mukta. says हूर्तं रूपं अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —*लं* N. of Siva. —*COMP.* —शून्यः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अहूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थ &c.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —*लं* N. of Vishnu. —*लं. f.* Shapelessness.

अमूल, —लक *a.* 1 Rootless (*lit.*); (*fig.*) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; ममूलं लिख्यते कश्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhya.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृतालै The root of a fragrant grass (वरिण, Mar. कात्रा; बाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible. —*तः* 1 A God, an immortal, a deity. 2 N. of Dhānvantari, physician of the gods. —*ता* 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 N. of various plants. —*तं* 1 (*a*) Immortality. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स जिह्वे चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (*opp.* विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; द्वाहरीरमृतममुनिर्ममं Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं दद्यात् Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं कश्चिदप्यमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेण्यया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वायु, वचनं, वाणी &c. इमारजन्मादृतसंमितासुरे R. 8. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Anti-dote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; दृतं स्वाद्यमिति प्रेक्ष्यम-दृतं स्यादवाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water; अमृताप्यातजीवित U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतापस्तर्पणमसि स्वाता and अमृता-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् सतो मज्जतिषु लुहति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Any-thing sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver. 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (*ब्रह्म*). —*COMP.* —अमृतः —करः, —दीपितः, —श्रुतिः, —रहितः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीपितिरिव विष्मजे N. 4. 104. —अंघ्र्य, —अक्षय, —आशिश्रु *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. —उत्पत्ता *a.* fly. (—*लं*), उज्ज्वलं a kind of collyrium. —कुण्डं a vessel containing nectar. —सारं sal ammoniac. —वर्ष *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (—*लं*) 1 the individual soul. —2 the supreme soul. —हरिणी moonlight. —श्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (—*वः*) flow of nectar. —सारा 1 N. of a metre. —2 flow of nectar. —वः 1 a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 one who

drinks wine; अमृतपानादमृततावाप्तये
अमृतपानविधिः Si 7. 48 (where अं has
sense 1 also). -कला a bunch of
grapes, vine plant, a grape (वाङ्मा).
-वयुः 1 a god or deity in general -2
a horse or the moon. -वृज् m. an im-
mortal, a god, deity; one who tastes
the sacrificial residues. -वृ a. free
from birth and death. -वृषणं churn-
ing (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः
1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यावृत्तरसाद् H.
1. विविधकाव्यावृत्तरसाद् विवामः Bh. 3. 40.
-2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, लतिका
a nectar-giving creeping plant. -नाक्
a. producing nectar-like sweet words
-सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified
butter. -रुः, -रुतिः 1 the moon (distill-
ing nectar). -2 mother of the gods.
-सोदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse
called उदरः-वधुः. -वधुः flow of nectar.
-वधु a. shedding or distilling nec-
tar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतक The nectar of immortality.
अमृतता, -र्य Immortality.
अमृतहायः N. of Vishnu (sleeping
in waters).

अमृता ind. Not falsely, truly.
अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -वृज् a.
of unimpaired purity.

अमेषस्क a. Fatless, lean
अमेष्य a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot.
अमेष्य a. 1 Not able or allowed to
sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice;
मामय त्रिष्विद्वद् Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132.
3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure,
Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 46. -वद 1 Ex-
crement, ordure; समुद्रजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमे-
व्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An
unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेष्प
इहा वृषभपतिष्ठत Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाकिन्
a. feeding on carrion. -पुक्, लित a.
smear'd with ordure, foul, defiled,
dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Inmeasurable, boundless;
अमेयो मितलोकरव K. 10. 18. 2 Unkno-
wable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing
an immeasurable soul, magnanimous.
(-म.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the
mark; अनुष्मोषं समपद वाच Ku. 8. 66;
R. 3. 53; 1. 97; कामिलक्ष्मणेनैः Me.
73. 2 Unerring, infallible (words,
boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतियुक्तावर्माद्युपमा-
निः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless,
fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपमंतक
वैजयन्तव्य Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्तिः',
'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c. -वः 1 Not failing or
erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -वृषः
unerring in punishment, N. of Siva.
-वृषिन्, वृषि a. of unerring mind or
view. -बल a. of never-failing
strength or vigour. -वाच f. words not
vain or idle, that are sure to be ful-
filled. (-a.) one whose words are
not vain. -वृषित a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing
valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound.
अंवा A father. -वं 1 The eye. 2
Water. -व ind. A particle of affir-
mation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंयक 1 An eye (in अंयक). 2 A
father.

अंयरे 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether;
तावतर्जयंवे R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment,
clothing, dress; दिव्यामृत्यवरपर Bg. 11.
11; K. 3. 9; दिव्यरः सागरतटा मही the sea-
girt earth, 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A
kind of perfume (Ambergri).
-COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment.
-2 the horizon. -ओकस m. dwelling
in heaven, a god; (मसरजः) दिलिप्त
मौलिभिराकृता Ku. 5. 79. -वुं cotton.
-मणिः the sun. -लासिन् a. skytouching;
R. 13. 26.

अंयरीवं (In some senses अंयरीवः also)
1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse.
3 War, battle. 4 One of the hells. 5
A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7
N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंयहः 1 The offspring of a man of
the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the
Vaiśya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंयहो नाम
जाते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An ele-
phant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants. -ह N. of several
plants:—(a) गणिका, दुषिका (Mar. गुरे)
(b) पाठा (Mar. पहाडकुल); (c) दुषिका
(Mar. चुका); (d) another plant
(Mar. अंवाडा)—हा, ही An Ambashtha
woman.

अंवा (Voc. अंवे Ved; अंव in later
Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as
an affectionate or respectful mode of
address; 'good woman,' 'good mother';
विमवाभिः प्रेषितः, अंवायां कार्यं विधेयं S. 2;
कृतजालिस्त्रय यदं सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N.
of Durgā, wife of Siva. 3 N. of
Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśi-
rāja. [She and her two sisters were carried
off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichi-
tra-Virya who had no issue. Amba,
however, had been previously betrothed
to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her
to him; but the latter rejected her be-
cause she had been in another man's
house. So she came back to Bhishma
and prayed him to accept her; but he
could not break his vow of life-long
celibacy, and being enraged she returned
to the forest and practised austere
penance to revenge herself on Bhishma.
Siva favoured her and promised her the
desired vengeance in another birth.
Afterwards she was born as Sikhaśālinī,
daughter of Drupada, who came to be
called Sikhaśālinī and became the cause
of Bhishma's death.]

अंवाडा-हा A mother.

अंवालिका 1 A mother; good woman
(as a term of respect or endearment).

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंवाडा). 3 N.
of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja
wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became
the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who
was invoked by Satyawati to beget
a son to Vichitra-Virya who had
died without issue.

अंवालिका 1 A mother, good woman,
also used like अंवा as a term of re-
spect or endearment; अधिके अधिकं शुद्ध
मम विज्ञानं Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife
of Siva; अशीर्षिष्ठियामातुः पुत्रपाकाभयंकिं
Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle
daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest
wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her
youngest sister she had no progeny,
and Vyāsa begot on her a son named
वृतराट्; see अंवा above -COMP. -वसिः,
-वर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः N. of
वृतराट्.

अंयिकेयः, यकः N. of Ganesa, Kār-
tikiya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more cor-
rectly written आयिकेय q. v.

अंश n. 1 Water; गगनं च सितं च वायुं
K. P. 10. 2 The watery element
of the blood (cf. imber). -COMP.
-कणः a drop of water. -कंदकः (short-
nosed) alligator. -किरातः alligator.
-कीसा, -कुर्मः a porpoise. -केसरा lemon-
tree (काशगुरु). -क्रिया libation of
water; presentation of water to the
Manes of the deceased. -म, -वार,
-चारिन् a. moving or living in water,
aquatic -वनः hail. -चल्लरः a lake. -ज
a. produced in water, aquatic (opp.
स्थलज); समथीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्मुजानि
च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2
camphor. -3 the Sārāsa bird. -4 the
conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इक्ष्वाक्येन नयनं
मुष्मन्मुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt
of Indra. -चूर, आसनः 'the lotus-born
god', Brāhmā; आसना the goddess
Lakṣmī. -जम्बवन् n. a lotus. (-म.) 1
the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Sārāsa.
-तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -वृ a.
giving or yielding water. (-वृः) a
cloud; नवांशुदानीकमुहूर्तलाघने R. 3. 53.
-धरः 1 a cloud; वसिष्ठोऽनुप्राप्तः जेनवा Ku.
4. 43; शस्त्रमुहूर्तपरोपः R. 6. 44. -2
talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters;
such as a jar; अनुधिर्धतः Sk. -2 the
ocean; हातः Bh. 2. 6. -3 the number
four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of
waters', the ocean, द्वाहोरेवतमनुनिधिमंवे
Ki. 5. 30. -प a. drinking water. (-पः)
1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent
of waters. -पातः current, flow or
stream of water, cascade; गंगावृषातप्रतिमा
गृहेष्व. Bk. 1. 8. -प्रसादा, -प्रसादनं the
clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कत-
कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यनुप्राप्तः । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य
वारी प्रसीदति. -अवं a lotus. -वृद्ध m. 1
water-bearer, a cloud, -2 the ocean.
-3 talc. -सात्रज a. produced only in
water. (-जः) a conchshell. -शुद्ध m.

a cloud; आवितवृत्तितन्तुवृत्तं च Ki. 5. 12. -वाजः 1 the ocean. -2 Varuna. -वाहिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वि जलवीर्यं वाहादौ S. 3. 3; वाहोवाहं वाहादौ Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -वह् 1 a lotus. -2 Śārāsa. -वह्, -ह, a lotus; विपुलिनावृत्तं न सहिष्यः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी a lotus. -वाहः 1 a cloud; तविष्यतामिवावृत्तं Ki. 3. 1; अर्तुमिह विपयविषयं विद्धि मातृवृत्तं Me. 99. -3 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -वाहिम् a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -वाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -सरसं flow or current of water. -सर्पिणी a leech -सेखनी a wooden baling vessel.

अवृत्तम् a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अवृत्तम् a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -ह A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; इति कुडभाजाम् मत्तकृत्यमवृत्तवित्तवत्त्वं त्वाम्-वृत्तवत्त्वं U. 2. 21; Mā. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अवृत्तम् 1 A. [अवृत्त, अवृत्त] To sound. अवृत्तम् 1 Water; कवचमयं समतलानिभवेः पतितं Ku. 2. 87; स्वेद्यमानवर्गं वाजः कोमला परिचितं Si. 2. 54; अभसकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-ज) 1 the moon. -3 the (Indian) crane of Śārāsa. (-ज) a lotus; बाले तव मुक्तामोजे कर्पावली-वह्ने S. Til. 17; 80 वाहं, अजं. -कवचः a group of lotus flowers; कुल्लवन्दमवापि वीमलमोजवर्गं Si. 1. 64. -अजम् m., 'अजि', 'कोमि': the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -अजम् n. a lotus. -जः, -जः a cloud. -जिः, -जिधिः, -जिधः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; सध्वामाधिभ्योति नानाया वमायता Si. 2. 100; शब्दाभाविर्धीकृते बलेषु भवतः समा 58; 80 अभसं निभः शिखारिणाभिरुद्धादीभ्यो निभि Si. 1. 20; 'वह्' a coral. -वह् 1 a lotus; इमाभोहसस्यवा वृत्तं वा सम सतं Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारं a pearl. -ह smoke; cloudiness.

अवृत्तजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वनविनासविनाह Bb. 2. 18. 3 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अवृत्तम् a. (द्रि.) Watery, formed from water.

अवृत्तजम् q. v.

अवृत्तम् a. Sour, acid; कटुमूलकवृत्तवृत्तं-वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः (अहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -वृत्तः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v. 2 Vinegar. 3 Wood-sorrel. 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 3 Beloh. -Comp. -अवृत्त a. acidulated. -उवृत्तः sour eructation. -कोरारः the citron tree. -वृत्ति a. having a sour smell. -कोरसः sour butter-milk. -ज्वरः, -निवृत्तः the lime-tree. -विषं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -कलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -वृत्त a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृत्तः the tamarind tree. -सारः the lime tree. -हरिद्रः N. of a plant.

अवृत्तः . of a plant (लङ्), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अवृत्तम् a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परावृत्तवृत्तवृत्तं काण्यमृत्तवृत्तवृत्तं. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. अमाली).

अवृत्तानि a. Vigorous, not fading. -निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अवृत्तानि a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अवृत्ति (वृत्ति) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अवृत्तिम् m. Sourness.

अवृत्ति 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उर) (अवृत्ते, अवृत्ते, अवृत्ते, अवृत्ते) To go. -With अवृत्ते to interpose, intervene; दृष्टुं उवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तं Mk. 2. -अवृत्ति 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उवृत्ति 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उवृत्ति हि साक्षात् कानिमीयवृत्तः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; दृष्टुं वृत्तिः वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Mk. 3. 92; वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Sat. Br. -वृत्त (वृत्ति) being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अवृत्ति 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अवृत्तवृत्त). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; दृष्टुं वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -Comp. -अवृत्त, अवृत्त a. fortunate, lucky; वृत्तः वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Ki. 2. 20.

अवृत्तम् Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अवृत्तम् a. Not offering sacrifice. -अवृत्त No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अवृत्तम् a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as a boy). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not initiated with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अवृत्तम् a. Not requiring any effort; पदवृत्तः R. 4. 55. -अवृत्त. Absence of effort or exertion; -अवृत्त, -वृत्तः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अवृत्तम् ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. -Comp. -अवृत्त a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical. -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः T. S.; अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः untruth knowledge, wrong notion. -वृत्त a. 1 not as wished or desired, disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient. -अवृत्त a. unfit, unworthy. -वृत्त a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इववृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः V. 2. -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-वृत्त) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably. -2 in वृत्त, uselessly; तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Ms. 3. 240. -तवृत्त unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -वृत्तवृत्त intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected -वृत्त, वृत्त a. unprecedented, unparalleled. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly. -साक्षात्कारि a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः कवि च न विमले विता प्रभुः Nārada.

अवृत्तवृत्त ind. Wrongly; improperly.

अवृत्तम् a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in एवम्. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or वृत्त); अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिण अवृत्तः winter solstice; उत्तर अवृत्तः summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; वाच्यः एषा विद्यते अवृत्तः Svet. Up. -Comp. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृत्त the ecliptic.

अवृत्तम् a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अवृत्तम् a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Undecorated, undecorated (as walls &c.) Bg. 22.

अवृत्तम् a. Infamous, infamous, disgraceful, also अवृत्त in this sense. -m. (श्र.) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः Ms. 3. 128; विमलवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः U. 3. 47; एवामवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः R. 6. 41. -Comp. -वृत्त a. (श्रि.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अवृत्तम् a. Infamous, ignominious.

अवृत्तम् n. 1 Iron; अविनाशयोगी मातृवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold 4 a metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fira. -Comp. -अवृत्त, -अवृत्त a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -काशः 1 an iron-rod. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कोतः (अवृत्तः) 1 a magnet, load-stone; वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः त्वं लोहवृत्तः Ku. 2. 59; स वृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तवृत्तः त्वं इववृत्तः R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2 a

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli, on क्रीणां वियालोक-फलं हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रण्यवदिका स्यादिति भावः. -खर (°प्येवर also) -जीव *a.* wild. -ज *a.* wild. -धर्म: wild state or usage, wild nature; तथाख्यधर्म-द्विषोऽप्य गान्धर्वमे निवेजितः Pt. 1. -द्वयति: -राज् (२), -राज: 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पति: -पंडित: 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -धव *a.* growing in a forest, wild. -सक्षिक *a.* gadfly. -वान् retiring to the woods. -रक्षक: forest-keeper. -वदित (°प्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया कृतं S. 2; शोकं ब्रह्मविहीनस्य अरण्यकृतिनापमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमनुपारण्यकृति: Amaru. 76. -वायस: a wild crow, raven. -वास: -समाधाय: retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलपित, -विलाप: (°प्ये) = कृतं above. -वन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-cour'

अरण्यक A forest.

अरण्यजानि: -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -त् Noncopulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-त्) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -ति *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाग्निवस्व-लाभेन चेतसो गान्धर्वस्थितिः अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; कथंते युष्मदति हि सद्विद्यया: Ki. 5. 61. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरति: (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कन्तिहेन कृतिना Ak.; मध्याह्नीक्षर-शेर्मध्ये प्रमाणिकः कः । वल्लभकृतिः कृतिरतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay.; Ki. 18. 6.

अरतिः The elbow.

अरि *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अरर 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं); सप्तसमराणि द्वात्रिंशद्वय Mv. 6. 27 (-र: -री also); चक्रकोटिषिपाटिताररपुटो वास्याम्यहं रंजरात् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -र: An awl.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरे महाराजं प्रति कृतः क्षमियाः G. M.

अरविर्द्वि 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under रंजराज); शक्यमरविहृत्तरे: S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. हर्षाशुभिर्भिषाभिमारविर्द्व Ku. 1. 32; रत्नं, सुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -जः 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -बलमर्ष copper. -नाभि: -म: N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवप्रकास्तु भगवान्तरविद्वातः Bv. 4. 8. -सह *m.* N. of Brahma's.

अरविर्दिनी 1 A lotus plant; वंद्यतमपुष्पा भूमे: सुदिनेवारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिषेधं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; नमहारागमहृन्ने कृष्णद्विपायनं वंद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजक जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवत्येव दुर्जनः कलवतरे: । वीर्यवान् न हि विभेदो भूयस्व कथयिच्छा ॥ Mb., शाक्य उ-ज्ज्वलत्तव Chāp. 57.

अराजक *a.* Not a king. -जगत्. -भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अरति: 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोमम-गतिशोभितजन्मदक्षिणद्वयाः श्रुत्या: Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -Comp. -अव- destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; कक्षपराल-हली M. 2. 3. -ल: 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -लत An uncultivated woman, harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -केशी a woman with curled hair; शिल्पा विदुःकामदलद्वेषा: R. 6. 81. -चन्द्र *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरि: 1 An enemy, foe; विजितादिपु-रः Ki. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (avid of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कथमः को-

स्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरा; कृतादिपुण्यजनेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -Comp. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of ene- mies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -ह: destroyer of enemies. -क्षितन, -क्षिता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -प्रभु: the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -हृदय: -हृदय-हिसक: destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिश्म *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिश्मभाज, अरिश्मयी *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by im- potence &c.).

अरिश्म 1 An oar; लोहेपरिवेष्टाणेतिवर्तितः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिश्म A continuous down-pour of rain. -व: A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिह *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperi- shable, safe. -ह: 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. फर); (b) another plant (Mar. निव). 5 Garlic. -ह 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A por- tentous phenomenon foreboding mis- fortune, unluck, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavour- able sympcom, especially of ap- proaching death; रोहिणी मरणं यस्माद्वदयं याचि लक्ष्यते । ननुक्षणमरिहं स्वाग्निष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥ 4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter- milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -Comp. -हृदय the lying-in-chamber. -सति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-ति *f.*) security, success- ion of good fortune, continuous happiness; यत्काम्यम् विनाशाश्रितं काममरि- हृतमित्यशेषं Mv. 1. -भयान N. of Nivā or Vishnu. -कथ्या a lying-in- couch; अरिश्मद्वया परितः विस्तारिण R. 3. 15. -हृदय, -हृदय *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरिश्म *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स, भगवान्मनुष्यकः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, diarrhetic, disgust; सविप्रायः सप्तमः सविप्रायः सुप्र. 3 Ab- sence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरिश्म, अरिश्म *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरिश्म *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरिश्म *a.* (पा. जी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); यस्यान्यस्यानि दूषणं Ku. 4. 12. 2 Perplexed, emba-

crased. 3 Dumb. —**रु**: 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; **अरुणितारुण-पुरःसर एकतोः** S. 4. 1, 7. 4; **विभावरु-यदुगणय कल्पते** Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; **रणेय बालारुणकोमलेन** Ku. 3. 30; **समज्यते सतसिजेरुण्योद्युधिः** R. 5. 69. —**रु** 1 Red colour. 2 Gold. 3 Saffron. —**COMP.** —**अरुणः** N. of Garuda. —**अरुणः**, **अरुणः** N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna. —**अरुणः** m. the sun. —**अरुणः** 1. son of Aruna, N. of Jātāyū. 2 N. of Saturn, Sāvarṇi Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (—**जा**) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. —**रु-क्ष** a. red-eyed. —**रु-दयः** break of day, dawn; **वतसो वदिकाः प्रातरुणोदय उच्यते**. —**उपलः** a ruby. —**कमलं** a red lotus. —**उपोतिः** m. N. of Siva. —**निव** 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (—**वा**) 1 the sun's wife. 2 shadow. —**लोचन** a. red-eyed. (—**न**) a pigeon. —**सारथिः** 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, **अरुणीकृत** a. Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; **स्तनान्वरागुरुताव कंदुकात्** Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणः a. 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; **अरुणदुग्धिलानमनिर्वाणस्य दूतिनः** R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

अरुंधती 1 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; **अन्वाहितमहंभवा स्वाहयेव द्वि-भेज** R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sitā after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] —**COMP.** **जाभिः**, **नाभः**, **पतिः** N. of Vasishtha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. —**दुर्लभस्वावः** see under **न्या**.

अरुणः a. Not angry, calm.

अरु a. 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright.

अरु a. Wounded, sore. —**m.** (रुः) 1 The Arka tree. 2 Red Khadira,

—**n.** 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (—**m.** also). —**COMP.** —**कर** a. causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

अरुण a. 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike. —**रु** 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. —**COMP.** —**हर्ष** a. not to be attracted or won over by beauty; **अरुणहर्षं मदनस्य निग्रहात्** Ku. 5. 53.

अरुणक a. Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; **आत्मा वा अरे ब्रह्मः श्रोतव्यः**; न वा अरं वसुः कामायास्याः पतिः श्रियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; **अरं महागजं प्रति कुतः क्षुभियाः** U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेपस् a. 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

अरेरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; **अरेरे दुर्गोपनयनः कु-रुबलेनापभवः** Vo. 3; **अरेरे वाचाट** ibid; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; **अरेरे राधागर्भमारुतं घृतापसद्** ibid.

अरोक a. Without splendour, obscured, dim.

अरोग a. Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; **अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थश्रुतवर्षज्ञा-युः** Suar. —**ग**: Sound health; न काम-मानं क्लेशस्येते H. 1. 167.

अरोमिन्, **अरोम्य** a. Healthy.

अरोचक a. (चिका f.) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. —**क**: Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरु 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2 To praise.

अरु: 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; **आविष्कृतारुण-पुरःसर एकतोः** S. 4. 1, 3. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. हई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; **अरुस्तोपरि विधिलं च्युतामिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं** S. 2. 8; **यमा-श्रिय न विश्रामं सुखातो यति सेवकाः**। सोऽर्कवच-पतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलाजपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अरु also). 10 The number 12. —**COMP.** —**अरुमन्** m. —**उपलः** the sun-stone. —**आरुः** the swallow wort. —**इंदुसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दृक् or अमावास्या). —**जाता** sun's wife. —**रुक्षः** a kind of red sandal (रुक्षंदन). —**रु** epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (—**जो**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. —**नमः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see **अरुणात्मज**. (—**वा**) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. —**विद्** f. light of the sun. —**विर्ष**, **वासरा** Sunday. —**वेदः**,

—**युवः**—**सुतः**, —**सुतः** N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. —**युः**, —**युः** a lotus (the sun-lotus). —**यदं** the disc of the sun. —**विवाहः** marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); **चतुर्थविवाहायै नृनिर्वर्त्तं समुदेत्** Kāśyapa.

अरुलः—**ला-ली-लं** 1 A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; **युग्मलादीर्घज्ञो बुभोज** B. 18. 4; 16. 6; **अनायतामलं** Mk. 2; **सप्तमं वेदुतापति-तामलं निर्मालिताक्षीव भियाः** अरुलं K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; **इत्थितं तद्व-ज्ञानादिद्वि सर्गलमात्मनः** R. 1. 79 obstructed; **वार्यलामेण इव प्रवृत्ता** 5. 45. कटे केवलममंलेव निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see **अरुल** also. 2 A wave or billow.

अरुलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अरु 1 P. [अर्चते, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; **पराक्षका यव न रुचि देश नापते** रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subāsh.

अरु: 1 Price, value; **कुसुमं यथापुष्पं** Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; **कुसुमाः स्युः कुप-रिष्कवाहं मज्जयं शेरवतः पानिताः** Bht. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्थ priceless; **महापं** very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; **कुटजकुहनेः कल्पितायां नमो** Mo. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:—**अपः** क्षीरं कुशापं च दधि तापं मतकुलम्। यवः शिद्धार्थकश्चैव अङ्गोऽयं प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see **अरु** below). —**COMP.** —**अरु** a. worthy of a respectful offering. —**बलाबलं** rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 323. —**संस्थापनं**, **संस्थापनं** appraising, asseizes of goods; **कुर्वीत वेपथुं (वणिजी)** प्रत्यक्षमप्यसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अरु N. of Siva.

अरु a. 1 Valuable; अनर्थ invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; **तान्योन्यं यमा-दाय दूताभ्युद्योति गिरिः** Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14. —**रु** A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person; **अर्च्यमस्मै** V. 5; **दत्तु तवः पुण्यं फलं मधुसूतः** U. 3. 24; **अर्च्यमर्चयिष्य वादिनं नृप** R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

अरु 1 U. (अर्चते, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; **आर्चन् दिवादीन् परमार्थविदां** Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). —10 P. or **Caus.** To honour, adore, worship; **स्वर्गोक्तमर्चितमर्चयित्वा** Ku. 16. 9. —**With अभि**, **समभि** to worship, adore, honour; **आशीर्भित्यर्थं ततः क्षितिम्** Bk. 1. 24, Bg. 18. 46. —**न** 1 to praise, sing

praises of -2 to honour, worship; भानुर्वाचा जगद्भन्दिनी Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. —कः Worshipper; सुखद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising —न-का Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मेरुहोत्तर्यायिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीत्सप्तर्षिर्वाण-प्रसीपाभिर्वाणसि R. 12. 1; नेशस्वाभिर्हृतयुज इव दिनप्रविष्टयुगा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिन् *n.* (-चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रक्षिप्तोर्चिर्विरागिद्वये R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; प्रसन्नार्चिणा Ku. 2. 20, Ratn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). —*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिस्त *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जन) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृव्याविरोधेन यद्वत्स्ववर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनयन्मुञ्चोच्चानि Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जन, स्वाजित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जनं Getting, acquisition; अर्जानामर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जितव्यापाराज्जनं Dāy. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (नानी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; पिशङ्गमौजीयुन्नमजुनच्छायं Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसूदा), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadī at her Svayamvara (see Draupadī). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kṛtā; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Paśupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāṇḍavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgītā when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karṇa &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of Kṛtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. —नी 1 A procuree, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कर्तावा. —न Grass. —COMP. —उपनः the teak tree. —सचि *a.* white, of a white colour. —सज्जः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat.

अर्जः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्जवः The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोकं ocean of grief; so पितॄन्, जनं ocean of men; संसारार्थहेषन

Bh. 3. 10 —COMP. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्वहः the moon. (—वा) Lakshmi. (—व) nectar. —वोतः —वान् a boat or ship. —सद्विः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्जवः *n.* Water. —COMP. —वः a cloud. —भवः conch-shell.

अर्जवत् *a.* Having much water. —न. The ocean.

अर्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरसिर्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्प 10 A. [अर्पयते, अर्पित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वाभिमतमर्पयते Dk. 71; तमधिकृत्य सर्वेभ्य एव चार्पामहे बहु Mb.; प्रहस्यमर्पयन्ते गोकुलं Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

—WITH अर्पि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारं विनाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्पये V. 4; अक्काशं किलोदन्वात् समामर्पयितो वृषी R. 4. 58. —अर्पि 1 to ask, request. —2 to desire.

—व 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विप्रस्यः प्रार्थितायेतिद्वयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64.

—3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तवा सीता Bk. 7. 48. —4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असी अस्मान्-केन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; वृजयो नृपणः क्षुली विशूलः प्रार्थयामिति R. 15. 5, 956. —वति to challenge (to combat), encounter,

seek as an opponent; एतं सीतामृतः संख्यं प्रार्थयन् एव Bk. 6. 25. —2 to make an enemy of. —स 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्नयमं विना प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न सपुं समार्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्त-

मिवात्मानं समर्थे S. 7. —2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्त-

मेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. —समर्थि or संप्र to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; सातार्थो शातसंख्यः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिपंची Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns;

संतानार्थं विप्रे R. 1. 34; सा देवताविभक्ति-क्रियार्थं (येन) 2. 16; द्विजार्थं गवां Bk.; यज्ञार्थोक्तमणोऽयम् Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थ, or अर्थवि and has an adverbial force;

किमर्थं for what purpose, why; बहोय-लक्षणार्थं S. 4; तदर्थोनादृष्टमोक्षार्थमात्रार्थमात्रः Ku. 6. 13; गवांश्च ब्राह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मर्त्यं तत्कजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थोऽप्येवताः Nala. 13. 19; मृत्यु-पणस्य चार्थोऽयं 23. 9. 2 Cause, motive,

reason, ground, means; अनुपयुक्तः

क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and संशय or suggested; तद्दीर्घो ज्ञानार्थो K. P. 1. अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च संशयश्चि विना मतः ॥ 8. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मतः Kāth. (the objects of sense are five स्वप्न, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; शब्द प्रतिषेधोऽयमर्थोऽग्राजाय V. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थोऽग्रजाय एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽयमर्थोऽग्रजाय Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); सदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनत्वात् Me. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; दुरायेऽर्थं 1. 72; स्वार्थोचितकः Ms. 7. 181; मालविकाया न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यामि Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; त्यागार्थं संयुक्तार्थो R. 1. 7; शिष्टार्थः गृहसंभारः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अन्वयार्थकानी तस्यास्ता धर्म एव मन्त्राणिः K. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थकला गुणा R. 1. 29; यावानर्थ उपपातं सर्वतः संयुतो-दके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Uae, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कथं तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरत्रा गुणेः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थो कस्य न स्वाज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नेव नस्य हृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18. 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्त्रकार्योपमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; ०रे न निवोक्यो H. 2. —अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer. —अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. —2 another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थोऽग्रजाय एव Ku. 3. 18. —3 a new matter or circumstance, new affair. —4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of meaning. —व्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* उक्तिरर्थोऽन्तरव्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) इदुमानश्चिन्मतरद् दुष्करं हि महात्मना ॥ (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोपि शोचते । पुष्पमात्रानुपयोगेण च तं शिवायै वार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. —अवित्त a. 1 rich, wealthy. —2 significant. —अयिम् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आयमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. —2 conveying of a sense. —आवृत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsākas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो दूधदो दूधो न मुने के अप्रतिपत्तिरिति between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. —2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापन्याय; c. g. हारोय हरिणादीनां हृदयं स्तनमेदले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थं क वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amar. 100; अभित्तमयोरपि मार्गं मज्जे केव कथा शरीरि Ku. 8. 43. —उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so 'उत्पाजने'. —उपसृपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपसृपकः एव S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्मन् m. the glow or wrath of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. —ओषः, —राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (रि. f.), —कृत् a. 1 enriching. —2 useful, advantageous. —काम a. desirous of wealth. (—मौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; B. 1. 25. —कुच्छं 1 a difficult matter. —2 pecuniary difficulty; न मुनेष्वर्थकुच्छोऽपि Niti. —कृत् doing or execution of a business; अनुपेतार्थकृताः Me. 38. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भार्तेरर्थगीर्वा Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ग्र a. (—ही f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. —जगत् a. full of meaning. (—सं) 1 a collection of things. —2 a large amount of wealth, considerable property. —सत्त्वं 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. —2 the real nature or cause of anything. —द a. 1 yielding wealth. —2 advantageous, useful. —3 liberal. —दुष्कृत् 1 extravagance, waste. —2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. —3 finding fault with the meaning. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदाशदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —निर्बन्धन a. dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः determination, decision. —पति 1 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्द्विहस्यायति वामं R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. —2 an epithet of Kubera. —पर, —लुब्ध a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. —2 niggardly. —प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विजयिषुः पताका च प्रकीर्य कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः एव ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). —प्रयोगः versy. —वर्धः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थवर्ध V. 2. 14. —वृद्धि a. selfish. —वोचः indication of the (real) import. —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं, —मा 1 property, wealth. —युक्त a. significant. —ज्ञानः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः avarice. —वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. —2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) —3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एवः । दोषं तु मे कश्चित्कथय U. 1. —विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, —2 prevarication; also वैकल्प. —वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञ a. conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). —2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराः क्षत्रिणां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् a politician. —3 the science of practical life. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां वैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सत्त्वं Ms. 5. 106. —संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. —2 treasury. —संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success. —अर्थतः ind. 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object;

वचार्थतो गौरवं Mā. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न वायता केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; वैषय्यवृत्तेन-मीश्वरस्य लोकोर्धतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्पित Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवत्पातुल्यस्यः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; दृष्टिकेन दृढो भक्षित इत्येतेन तत्सहचरितमयूपभक्षण-मयोदायात् भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अधिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्धित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -ने Wish, desire; petition.

अर्धिता, -न् 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्धित्वा a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in Comp.; कौषुदाम्यां Mu. 5; का वधेन ममाधीं स्यान् Mb.; अर्धार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्धार्थी वरुचिर्मेऽस्तु Ks. 3 Possessed of desires. -म्. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थिनाभिर्ना R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कर्था गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कथारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामासे वयं चार्धिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसम्पः शत्रुद-धित्वार्थिना स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेपात् व्यग्रहानत-जितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -Comp. -भावाः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mā. 9. 30. -साल् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुनं यदर्थिसाकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्धिय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; ज्ञरिं यातनार्थियं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थियं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्ध a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्यामिहृतस्ये स-स्वती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -र्ध Red chalk.

अर्ध 1 P. [अर्धति, अर्धति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःशङ्खानि चतुर्दशार्धं Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.

2 To beg, request, ask; निमलितान्तर्यं शत्रुघ्नं नार्धति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्धित, कोप, मय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्धितुं वैष्णवं विनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -With अर्धति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यार्धति वालिनः पुं Bk. 15. 115. -अर्धति to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्धेन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -न Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -न, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाज्ञं समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति संदितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; 'इयाम् half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; 'मृत्युयं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -Comp. -अर्धिनः side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body. -अर्धः a half, the half; -अर्धित्वा a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्धः 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्थार्धभाग्यान् तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half. -अर्धभेदकः hemispheres (Mar. अर्ध-शिखे). -अर्धकोषः a. having only a half left. -आसन्नं 1 half a seat; अर्धोत्तमं गोत्रमिदोपि तटी R. 6. 73; मम हि दिवीकसां समस्त-मर्धोत्तमोपवेक्षितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -इर्धः 1 the half or crescent moon. -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचन्द्र below). -मोर्ध N. of Siva Me. 56. -उर्ध a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1 -उर्धः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उर्ध्व. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसन्नं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊर्ध्वकं a short petticoat (Mar. एरक). -कुत a. half done, incomplete. -खर्ध, -रि a kind of measure, half a Khari. -नगा N. of the river Kāveri so 'आर्धनी. -शुब्धः a necklace of 24 strings. -मोर्धः a hemisphere. -चन्द्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चन्द्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सर्धचन्द्रं विनति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचन्द्रशेखरीविशिष्टं कन्दरी-हृत् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; अर्धं द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out; शिखायैतत्सर्धचन्द्रः Pt. 1. -चन्द्राकार, -चन्द्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -मोर्धकः a short bodice. -दिन, -दिवसः 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -नार्ध half a boat. -निशा mid-night. -वर्धशत f. twenty-five. -वजः a measure containing half a pāṇa. -वर्ध half way. (-ये) midway. -वधः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भावाः a half, half a share or part; तर्धभागेन लभस्व काञ्चित् Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -भाजकः, -भाजकः a necklace of 12 strings (भाजकः consisting of 24). -भावा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्ध ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. -मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुर्धः f. a half-clenched hand. -वाजः half a watch. -वधः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रथेऽभिमानो न विमुक्तश्चापि इत्येते । पूर्णो कर्मः प्रमादी च तेन मेधरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night; अर्धरात्रौ स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विस्वर्धः, -विस्वर्धनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, ए, and फ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -वैर्ध-सिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैर्धः half or incomplete murder; Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -वर्ध fifty. -वर्ध a. having only a half left. -वर्धकः half a sloka or verse. -वीरिध m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 168. -2 अर्धिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 54 strings. -वर्धः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो धोत्र्यो विज्ञेयः संज्ञाः Parāśara.

अर्धित्वा a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्धेन 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुवृत्तयुक्तं R. 2. 35. 2 Inserting, placing or putting in. 3 Giving, offering, resigning;

स्वर्णार्णविकल्पे B. 2. 55. पुस्तार्णव पङ्क्ति-
प्रस्तावः 13. 9; तदुक्तम् अर्णव Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
आस Ak. 3 Piercing, perforating;
तीक्ष्णदृष्टिर्णवः नदीः सर्पः अक्षरवत् Rām.
अर्णवः The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अर्ण 1 P. (अर्णति, आर्णव, अर्णितुं) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अर्ण (र्ण) द-र्ण 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abu).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्णक a. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
श्रुत्य यावत्प्रयत्नमर्णकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अर्ण 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —र्णः 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—र्णी 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —र्णी The wife of
a Vaisya. —Comp. —वर्णः A Vaisya of
rank.

अर्णम् m. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; विदुषामर्णम् चास्मि Bg.
10. 29, 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्णोऽंजी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अर्णम् m. 1 A horse; अर्णोऽंजीप्रहर्षमर्षता
मर्णः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (गोकर्णपरिमणः). —र्णी 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्णश्च a. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. वगश्च). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-
ing, subsequent. —क ind. 1
Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); अर्णश्चर्षकः सलिलम् अर्णश्च
K. 125; अर्णश्च संवत्सरात्पश्चिमी हरेत् पश्चिमी नृपः
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
वगश्च). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.
6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते
पश्चिमोत्तरादि दिक्चर्षकः। S. 1. 15.
—Comp. —कालः posterior time. —कालिन्
a. belonging to proximate time, mo-
dern; ता modernness, posteriority
of time. —कुलं the near bank of
a river.

अर्णश्चिन् a. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —अ ind. (With
abl.) 1 On this side of. 2 Later than;
अर्णश्चिन् अर्णश्चिन्मतिरिति Sat. Br.

अर्णश्च n. Piles. —Comp. —अ a. de-
stroying piles. (—अः) 1 N. of the

plant कुण्ड, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अर्णश्च a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ण 1 P. [अर्णति, अर्णितुं, आर्णव, अर्णितुं]
(epic A. as एरणो नर्णते राजा Rām.) 1
To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.; किमिव नापुमानकी-
रणाहति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु नर्णः पित्रं रिक्थमर्णति
S. 6. न लो एतान्त्रयमर्णति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्णना
नवि मर्णितः कर्तुमर्णति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.
4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गमा-
प्युपचारमर्णति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जयवत्स्य कलां
नर्णति नोदन्ति Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able,
translatable by 'can'; न मे वचनममर्णया
मवितुमर्णति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अर्ण represents a mild
form of command, advice or
courteous request, and may be trans-
lated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased
to,' 'will be pleased to'; द्विष्यप्यर्णयति
सोदुमर्ण R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नर्णसि
मे प्रणयं वितुं 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजाजिह्वं मधुपकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ण a. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्णवर्णमजयन् विप्रो
इदमर्णति मायकं Ms. 8. 392. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; निवाहः
पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितेऽप्यर्णितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमर्णस्त्वं न च लभ्यसे Rām.; तस्माद्वाहो
वयं बहु धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वपायवान् Bg. 1. 37; so
मानः, वयः, वृद्धे &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केषलं यानमर्णं न्यात् Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स भूयोर्हो महिष्युजा Pt. 1. 87-92. 4
Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —र्णः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Vishnu. 3 Price (as in महाह); महाह-
र्यापरिवर्तनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महाहरी यस्याः
Malli.). —र्णः Worship, adoration.

अर्ण-णः Worship, adoration, hon-
our, treating with respect or
veneration; अर्णामर्णते चक्रमुनयो नयच्युते
R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 82.

अर्णितु a. Worthy, deserving, ador-
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jinas;
सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषलोकावर्जितः। यथारिचता-
धेयादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्णितु a. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अर्णितु The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
श्रीमहर्षिचरितम् Sk.

अर्णितु pot. p. 1 Worthy, respectable.
2 Fit to be praised.

अर्ण 1 U (अर्णितु-ने, अर्णितुं, अर्णितुं) 1
To adorn. 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off;
see अलम्.

अर्ण 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment;
cf. आल.

अलङ्कः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाचन्दनमालका Ku. 5.
55; अलङ्कः बालकुदाशुचिद्ध Me. 65 (the
word is n. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववकाप्यलकानि
तासां). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —कः
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विभाति
यस्यां ललितालकायां भनोहत् वैभववत्स्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; गन्ध्या ते वसतिरालका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां
Me. 7. —Comp. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वरः
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera;
अप्यजीवदमरालकेष्वरी R. 19. 15. —अन्तः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —नन्दा 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —प्रभा N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलङ्कः —कः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (दन्वाससा) किं-
रिङ्गतालककपाटनेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अलङ्ककांका पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; शिरो
हतायाः पुरुष निरर्थं निष्पदिङ्गालककवचजतिं
Mk. 4. 15. —Comp. —रसः red lac,
juice; अलङ्करसकाभावलकरसवर्जितः। अद्यापि
चरणौ नस्याः पद्मकोशसमयो Rām. —रामः
the red colour of alakia.

अलङ्कण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; कुदाशुदा मन्त्रलक्षणम्
R. 14. 5. —न 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अलङ्कित a. Unseen, unobserved;
अलङ्कितान्मुद्रांस्तनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलङ्करी f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अलङ्क a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लङ्क or se-
condary (as meaning). —Comp. —गति
a. moving invisibly. —अज्ञतता un-
known birth, obscure origin; ननुविह-
पाहमलङ्कजन्मा Ku. 5. 72. —लिय a. dis-
guised, incognito. —वाच a. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलङ्कः A water-serpent.

अलङ्क a. (अ-लङ्क f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big. 2 Not short, long (in
proseody). 3 Serious, solemn. 4
Intense, violent, very great. —Comp.

-उपलः a rock. -वतिङ्ग a. solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); उजाते तावदेशयुगाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं श्रुतः Bh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिण्यु a. 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—Comp. -ज्ञातृ the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्ण gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः f. 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्देशो शब्दार्थं सयुगवन्लंकृती पुन क्वपि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थवन्लंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुजगम्यन्लंकृती Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः अचणकोमलवर्णराजः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंकिषा Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलंजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् ind. 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालम्बेन ह्युपितस्य मृत्युं R. 2. 39. अन्यथा वानताशाय कुर्वीम त्वामर्थं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); इत्येवो हारिल Sk.; अलं महा मह्यम् Mbb. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अले भोक्तृ Sk.; वरेण शमिन लोकानलं इत्थं हि नृपः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलम्बसि निधाने Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलम्ब्यया गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; आलम्ब्यान्मिदं वप्रीयसं वापनपाहत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महापालं तव अंशेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलम्बियद्भिः कृत्स्नैः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (u) Completely, thoroughly; अलम्ब्येन शमयितुमर्हं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; स्वमपि विनतयजः स्वमिणः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदनि अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यनं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —Comp. -कर्मिण a. competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कु see under कु. -जीविक a. sufficient for livelihood. -धन a. possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निगदिष्टवशेषो प्रतिष्ठः स्यादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूमः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुष्पीय a. fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल a. strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -पुष्टिः sufficient sense. -युष्ण a. able, competent; विना-पुष्पदलंयुष्णरिज्यायै तपसः कृतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंषट् a. Not libidinous, chaste. -इः Women's apartments.

अलंघुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलघ a. 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (खेतार्क).

अलले ind. A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालः A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलख a. Not shining.

अलस a. 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमादलसपरिरे वारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82. —Comp. -इक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक a. Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-ने A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालान्तावय Ku. 2. 23.

अलाङ्ग-कु f. The bottle-gourd. -कु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2

A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नदि-तन् अङ्गुनि मज्जंस्फलाङ्गुनि द्रावणं प्रवतं इति Mv. 1; Ms. G. 54. —Comp. -कृष्टे the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारं A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. -कुलं a flight or number of bees. -सकुल full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसकुलकुलमभिग-कुलनवदलमादतमाने Dit. 1. -सकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -द्विका the uvula, soft palate. -मिश्र a. pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-यः) the trumpet flower. -मात्रा a flight of bees. -विराजः, -वर्त song or hum of a bee. -बह्वर्णः-मिश्र q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन बह्वर्णवा-तिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिन् m. 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमात्रलिनि मायवकोविताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अमतालिनी शिलीष Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचागं चयः Bb. 1. 5.

अलिङ्गः A kind of snake.

अलिण a. 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिङ्गः 1 A terrace before a house-door; मुखालिङ्गोत्तरं M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-वक see अनिमक.

अलीक a. 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकानेन K. 147; चयन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -क 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिङ्ग a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुङ्क, समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आलम्बेय.

अले ind. Unmeaning words in अलेले the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक a. 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -क 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वनिर्मोहोक्तान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हामि Ram. —Comp. -सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकने Invisibility, disappearance.

अलील a. 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोत्पुष a. 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; १२ rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्भारः स्वकोषे न गानि नामानि समुचितेभ्यः । चिलीक्य तेषामधुना प्रचाम्यसं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प a. 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or दृढ); Ms. 11. 35. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहुं हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. -रूपं, -रूपेण, -रूपात् ado. 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; भीतिरूपेण भित्ते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —Comp. -अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little. -अलु —अलु q. v. -आकाङ्क्षिण a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुश्च-स. shortlived; Ms. 4. 157. (-कुः कः) 1 a young one, cub. -2 a goat. -आहार,

आहारिण् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -हृत् *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as 'तुः कल्पना' many or various ideas. -द्रव *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -वेष *a.* having little scent or odour. (-वै) a red lotus. -वेहित *a.* inert. -उद् *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -ननु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -रुहि *a.* narrow-minded, shortsighted. -रुच *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 86; 11. 40. -री *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -वज्र *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -वमाण, -वमाणक *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -वयोस' *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -माण-अनु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-नः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् य् ज् ष् ष्. -बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -इदि -मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -माविन् *a.* taciturn. -मध्वम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्र *a.* little, a little merely. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -नेष्ट *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस *a.* young in age, youthful. -वाविन् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विद्य *a.* of limited range or capacity. क् वाचविषय मतिः R. 1. 2. -जकि *a.* weak, feeble. -सरम् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).
अल्पक *a.* (रिपका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.
अल्पेय *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.
अल्पज्ञ *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति अमुदयिके. अल्पज्ञ आदेश P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.
अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; द्वा न पकेऽस्ति कल्याणम् N. 1. 15.
अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.
अल्पीकु 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.
अल्पीय *a.* Smaller, less; very small.
अमा A mother (Voc. अमा).
अर् 1 P. [अर्ति, अर्ति or अर्] 1 To protect, defend; यमनामयता व पुर्ति स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षभिः प्रयत्नस्युमिरवतु वस्तुमिरहा-मिरहाः S. 1 1. 3 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; विष्मस्तेन नामवति नाजिते

रति R. 11. 75; न नामवति सदीपा रत्नहरति भक्ति 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupātha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).
अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरीतेनपि वका Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवयः (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवहृः (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; मोहाववहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्बः (f) purification, अवहृतः (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रु (वरावति); (h) commanding; अवहृः (i) depression, bending down; अवहृः अवगाहः (j) knowledge; अवगन्तु, अवहृ. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवहृः; अवहृः = अवहृः कोकिलया Sk.
अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.
अवकारः Dust, sweepings.
अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip
अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.
अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.
अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.
अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते वापदितो बहति रण्यु 1 को भवस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लङ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविष्णुना नव द्वाशे मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-जामायाम्यर्थितो ददी R. 4. 58; so अन्त्यवकाशमवगति V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कार्यविहितवकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-क्तोय मदानयो समागमे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (ताय) शुद्धे तु दर्शनतले हलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, oft. used in these senses with लङ्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगदुर्विने मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab. also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; अस्मि हि दत्वा विमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादयो विष्णुमतिभिर्नवकाशोऽव-माना Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशो कृ to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनमलिलोत्तीडकावकाशा (विद्) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.
अवकीर्ण *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —म. (-नी) 1 A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णं मधुसूता

प्रवृत्तौ तु योचितम्. गद्वेन पञ्चमः लभ्य मेकं स विष्णुमति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.
अवकुचनं Bending, curving, contraction.
अवकुचनं 1 Investing, surrounding. 2 Attracting, engaging.
अवकुचित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.
अवकुच *p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or वृद्ध). —हृः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (समाजनेशोपनिविष्टः); पणो देयोऽवकुचस्य वहुकृत्य देतम् Ms. 7. 126.
अवकुचिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव मोक्षस्य अवकुचानेव Sk. (अवकुचतिरभावना). 2 Suitableness.
अवकोशित *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).
अवकोकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.
अवका. Not crooked; (fig) honest, upright.
अवकाह *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —हृः A cry.
अवकाहनं Crying out, weeping aloud.
अवकाशः Descending, descent.
अवकाशः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्याय द्रव्यं Sk.)
अवकातिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach.
अवकाशः Omission, neglect.
अवकाशः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.
अवकाशः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.
अवकाशः Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).
अवकाशः A discordant note.
अवकाशः Imperfect digestion or decoction.
अवकाशः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.
अवकाशः Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)
अवकाशः 1 Blaming, reviling. 2 Objection.
अवकाशः 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —रि Rein, bridle.
अवकाशः Dividing, destroying.
अवकाशः A deep ditch.
अवकाशः 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.
अवगतिः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.
अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, percep- tion, comprehension. 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मसमाप्तिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मचगनिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञा S. B.

अवयवः-गमने 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

आवगाह *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अद्भुतमिवावगाहोत्ति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अद्भुतना पुरस्तादवगाहा जपनोरधारश्चात् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः-हने 1 Bathing; मृगमलिलावगाहः S. 1. 3; सहावगाहक्षमवारिचयः R. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षममानज्ञा R. 5. 47; दृष्टानामवगाहनाय विधिना स्य संज्ञा विधिना S. Til. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —त 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोष परगुण Mulli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुणः 1 The act of covering the head of women: hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुणसंघाता कुलजाभिर्मर्यादा S. D., कुल शीर्षवगुणः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुणवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; चर्मा गति S. 5.

अवगुणिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुणित *p. p.* Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिषकर्मिन् Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुण-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assaulting with weapons.

अवगुहने 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in चिन्ता च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (:) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्त्रानामवग्रहविशेषिणी R. 1. 62; 10. 48, नमोनमस्योद्युतिमवग्रह इवांतरं 12. 29; वृषं सता तद्वग्रहस्य Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

अवगाहः 1 Breaking, separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curee; see अवग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णवघात-निपुणेन च ताव्यमाना वृद्धताः करिरेण... अंगः Nitipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round. अवघोषणं-गा 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन *a.* Not speaking, silent, speechless; शङ्खनला सायसावचनमिति S. 1. —त 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); यदि अवचनीयेषु न देयं दिव्यं मन्त्रं Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोके अवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; न्याः impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सवया व्यवहृत्य कुतो अवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच(चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); नत प्रवेशन कुसुमावचनमभिनयस्यो सख्या S. 4; अविशतकुसुमावचनवद्वत् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचूडा-लः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chocri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनुभाषयाम जगम् Si. 5. 13; दिवसस्य ग्राणे ग्रावचूडमनुभाषयामः K. 26.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूर्णनं-अवचूर्णनं *p. p.*

अवचूलकः-कं A *chowri* or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छाद (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कचनानवच्छाद (च्छा) दः Rām.

अवच्छिद्य *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; द्विकालाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. —त A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion. 2 Boundary, limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization, (as by attributes). 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दाथस्यावच्छेदं विरोधसहितैतवः Vāk. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; ये-द्रोकावजयाम हवः R. 6. 62. अवजितः *f.* Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञा शिथिलीकरा R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचित् नः प्रथमं तवज्ञा Māl. 1. 6. —Comr. —उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखं योषि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवहः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit; अवहं चापि मे राम वक्षिष्य कलशं, अवहं च निधीयते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवहद्वेष-मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरिरके Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comr. —कच्छपाः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवहिः, —ही *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well.

अवहीर *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवहुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —हुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —हु न. A hole, a rent.

अवहीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-तं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नरेकम-वारतंसः Ku. 1. 65; स्वराहन्मोनचलावतंसः 7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament; तामरसावतंसा जलमनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 8; वृद्धि-कावतंसामि परिखाभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Sust.

अवतंसक An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमावाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तकुलास्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man); अवतप्तकुलास्थितं ह तत् Sk.

अवतप्तः 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणवतप्तं तमः Ak. 2 Darkness (in

general); अवतमलमिदधि भास्वताम्युत्तेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणं वतमलं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषतः तदर्थे सामान्यमेव वाच्यं).

अवतरा Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43. अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरयिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरयी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; वैतर्पिकी इत्यभिः कुतमस्य सिद्धा वृद्धिं स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वतनावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिमिवतरारवतावतावतावता-वृत्तं Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोऽप्येव सप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मा-धर्मात्मनोऽज्ञानावतार इत्यावान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देव दशावतारगद्गे सिद्धो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them: वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निबन्धन-धृष्टोऽनुद्धरते दैत्य दारपते बलिं छलयेते क्षत्रस्य धुषणं । पीलस्य जयते हलं कलयते काक्यमातन्वते मेष्यामृच्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्य वनः ॥ १०॥ इमे बराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । रामश्च रामश्च हृष्यश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतार कमलादिबोधलम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि वाज्योचरं Mal. 1.

अवतोक्ता A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवच्छिन्न a. One who divides or cuts off; वचं° dividing into five parts.

अवधूतः Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवधावः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season.

अवधावः a. 1 Beautiful; अवधावकाभिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविधावधावताः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्ज्विकरकलावधानं कुलं K. 233; कुशावधावताः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अवधारिन्ने जन्मनि न कुलमवधावतं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवधानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीतमानविपुलावधानः Ku. 7. 48; प्राप्यव्रजमः वदान्तोपितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवधारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवधाहः Heat; burning down.

अवधीर्णं p p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवधीहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवध a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि कार्यं नवमित्यवध M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनयौ तामवधायतेः R. 7. 70; see अवध also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —घं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनयौ तामवधाय-तेः R. 7. 70.

अवधोत्तनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलपन्तीतिविविधे विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; वृत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानम् क्रिया-भिर्मा कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting.

—ण, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवधारणे, एवावधारणे; माघं कास्त्येवधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; समाप्त्यवधिः समाप्तौ Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एव ते जीवितवधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेवान् माहान् विरहविहसत्यापितस्यावधेर्मा Mc. 87. यद्वधितवधि from or over since-till. 4 An engagement. 5 ap- pointment. 6 A division, district, department. 7 A hole, pit.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, dis- respect, slight; अवधीरितसुहृद्वनस्य H. 1; to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; वृत्तच- त्यसि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यदा विरे मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं म न तिष्ठति संगमास्तुको विज्ञोक्ते मीरु यतोवधीरणा S. 3. 14.

अवधूत p p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलम्बाश्रमाश्रमार्थानामन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अति- वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः न उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् पूतसंसारवर्षणम् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद्- वधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregard- ing.

अवधव a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवधवः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवधनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवधन p. p. 1 Bent down, down- cast; विनय°, प्रमद°. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवधति f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवधतिवने. Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); वधुषावधतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). 5 Modesty, humility.

अवधज्ज p. p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fasten- ed, put together. —ज्ज A drum.

अवधज्ज a Bowed, bent; वयानुपुष्यस्तव- कावनज्ज Ku 3. 54; यद्° fallen at the feet.

अवध (वा) यः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवधाव a. Flat-nosed.

अवधानः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवधानः Binding, girding, put- ting on.

अवधिः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. ईशः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —वालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरावधिपतीना तैश्च- कोषे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चर a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —तः a mountain. —तल the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वहः, —वृ a tree.

अवधेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुपोतुपुष्यस्य पादयोश्चावधेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. 2 Water for washing, foot-bath. 3

Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a *Śrāddha* ceremony.

अवन्तिः स्त्री *f.* 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness: cf. अयोध्या मथुरा मगधा काशी काशिराजिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सहेता मोक्ष-दायिका: 11. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आरभ्य एव विपुलाः हृदयो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—*m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Mal'wa, and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽबुधद्वयः R. 6. 32; अस्मै महाकालविक्रमनस्य वसवद्वारे किल चन्द्रीलः 6. 34, 35; प्राच्यान्तीन्द्रपनकथाकोविदग्राममुद्रान् Me. 30; अवन्तीपुजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52.—**COMP.**—पुरे the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी

अवध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपाक *a.* Badly or ill cooked.—**कः** Bad cooking.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; अवपतनपाव-पातं Bb. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्तं तस्मै नृपादिना la'dava; रोगासि निम्नजवपात-मग्नः कर्तव्य वन्द्यः पुरुषं रास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपात्रित *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित.

अवपीड 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory.—**ना** Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); अतु स्वप्नावबोधो ती बुदानां प्रलयोदयो Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वर्गनाम-ग्रहणाद्बुद्धिं सन्नि उज्ज्यासपरवबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; वनिहृत्प्रेष तैश्चन्द्रावबोधः कौष इत्येते S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing;—**कः** 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवनेन Humbling, overcoming, defeating.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. 2 Knowledge, perception.

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous.—**कं** The Supreme spirit.

अवभुज *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवभुजः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुजं कोष्णेन कुण्डोस्ती मयेनाभभुजादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्वातवस्य-भुजे तनस्त्विति Si. 14. 10.—**COMP.**—स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवधः Abduction, carrying off.

अवध्र *a.* Flat-nosed.

अवध *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contem-
ptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अवलकानलकावधमां पुरी R. 9. 14, see अवध. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवधत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c.—**COMP.**—अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अवधेतु कानोऽवमतोऽङ्गुग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः *f.* 1 Disregard, dis-
respect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवमर्शः 1 Consideration investi-
gation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-
कलेपाय उद्दिक्ता गर्भेनाऽधिकः । सापार्श्वः सत-
रायश्च नोऽयमर्थ इति सूत्र S. D. 366; also
written विमर्श. 3 Attacking.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impati-
ence. 2 Effacing, obliterating, ban-
ishing from recollection.

अवमान Disrespect, contempt,
disregard.

अवमाननं—**ना** Disrespect, contempt.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting; विद्वन्मनुष्यविराजितेऽवमानिने S. 6; अपि आत्मग्रन्थावमानिनि S. 3.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* With one's head hang-
ing down.—**COMP.**—**शय** *a.* lying
with the head hanging down, such
a man (opp. देव); उपायसया देवा अव-
मूर्धस्या मनुष्याः

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, letting
go, loosening.

अवयवः 1 A limb (of the body);
मुखावयवस्तु तां R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40,
46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चि-
दपि अङ्गवति नव्वावयवस्ये Mu. 1. 2 A
part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A
member or a component part of a
logical argument or syllogism.
(These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण,
उपपत्ति and निगमन). 4 The body. 5

A component, constituent, ingre-
dient (in general), as of a com-
pound &c.—**COMP.**—**अर्थः** the mean-
ing of the component parts of a
word.

अवयवज्ञः *a. ind.* Part by part,
severally, piece-meal.

अवयविष् *a.* Having limbs, having
portions or subdivisions (as a whole).
—**m. (स्त्री) 1 A whole. 2 A syllo-
gism, or any logical agreement.**

अवर *a.* 1 (a) Younger (in years);
मासमावरः—मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; pos-
terior, hinder (in time or space);
अवरं कौशल्या, अवरमाग्रहायणा Sk. 2
Following, succeeding. 3 Below,
lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, un-
important, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम);
अव्ययमवरं सूत K. P. 1; दूरेण अवरं कर्म
बुद्धियोगाद्वर्जव Bg. 2. 49; अवरानः कुमा-
दिनामावदीतावरावपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last
(opp. प्रथम); सामान्येभ्यो प्रथमावरात् Ku.
7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last
member of comp. with numerals;
अवरे साक्षिमिन्धवः Ms. 8. 60.
अवरा परिचरं जया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7
Western.—**त** The hind thigh of an
elephant (also **त**).—**COMP.**—**अर्धः** 1
the least part, the minimum.—2 the
last half.—3 the hinder part of the
body.—**अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior
of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यान्तु वेपथ्वरावरान्
Rām.—**उक्त** *a.* named last.—**ज** *a.*
younger, junior. (—**जः**) 1 a younger
brother.—2 a Sūdra. (—**जा**) a youn-
ger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 56, 84;
12. 32.—**वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low
caste or tribe. (—**वर्णः**) 1 a Sūdra.—2
the last or fourth tribe.—**वर्णकः**,
—**वर्णजः** a Sūdra.—**व्रतः** the sun.—**पैलः**
the western mountain (behind which
the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind.* Behind, afterwards,
hinder, posterior.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2
Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, debased,
despised.

अववण 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased.

अववृद्धिः *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint.
2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

अववृण *a.* Ugly, deformed.

अवरोहकः Loss of appetite.

अवरोहः 1 Hindrance, obstruction.

2 Restraint; अंतः राजावरोह Mk. 1. 1.
3 Inner apartments or women's
apartments, harem, seraglio; विन्दे
विनिहिरवरोहपद्वे Ku. 7. 73; पृथेयु राजा
S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a
king taken collectively (oft. pl.);
अवरोहे महत्त्वपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6.
48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confine-
ment. 6 Siege, blockade. 7 A cover-
ing. 8 A fence, a pen. 9 A watch-
man. 10 Depression, hollow.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधन 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनपुरवतारयतः Si. 5. 18.

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुमाविकारं(वरोधिकाः) Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधित *a.* 1 Obstrutting, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपण 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहसताकीर्ण वटमासाय नस्यतुः Rām. 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहण 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतद्वर्णमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावर्णद्रुतवर्णमार्य 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलङ्क *a.* (also written वलङ्क) White. —कः The white colour.

अवलम्ब *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्रः The waist

अवलम्ब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); वृत्तालावलम्बाः Me. 70; कुन्ततिभवनद्वारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलम्बमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; सताति-विच्छेदनिवेल्लवाना S. 6; देवेनेत्य ह्यहस्तावलम्बे Ratn. 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलम्बन 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिवमर्तुद्वेष पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; ग्रस्यानविह्वलयतेवलम्बनार्थ S. 5. 3; मय्युच्छेदकरावलम्बनं कुर्योचिह H. 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवलम्बित *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दैर्घ्योवलीढः S. 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवीनपुष्पावलीढावयवा Dk. 17 pervaded by youth; अवलम्बाला-वलीढपुष्पावलीढावयवा Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलीचन 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केच. 2 Uprooting.

अवलीहन 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. 2 Robbing.

अवलेका 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off

अवलेका 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रिय-संमेषनवलेपमत् Si. 9. 51 (where अ also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mu. 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामह्मरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; वृद्धे पद्मानवलेपेनं वृजती वाण्यामिवांजनाविले R. 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (सुभा). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपन 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma) 3 An estuary.

अवलेहिका—अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकन 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो वधुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनमवाप्तता M. 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिर्वाणविशदिः शक्यैरवलोकनेः R. 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अवपरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अववधः A splinter, chip.

अवक्व *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवक्वो विषयाणां K. 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; Ku. 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; कार्ये ह्यवक्वः Bg. 3. 5; कथमवक्वो ह्यवक्वोविष विषाणि Mk. 10. 13.—Comp.—इन्द्रियविषय *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवक्वंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवक्वतन 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवक्वेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तात् M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अवक्वेषः having only one half left, कथा or नाय one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words *a. v.*; सावक्वेष-मिव भाट्टिन्ना वक्वन् M. 4 unfinished; वृत्त मे सावक्वेष वक्वः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अवश्यमवश्यमेव जतोः Vq. 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—Comp.—अवश्यः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वामप्यनं नवजलमयं मांसविषयस्यवश्यं Me. 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातार श्रितरमुचित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं विदुसगणनातत्तरांमकपत्नी (द्रु. वसि) Me 10, 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. पास. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यंवाच्यं to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यंकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा भवन्ति महातापमि H. Pr. 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्या Hoar-frost, a fog or mist.

अवश्यावः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यावसिकस्य पुंश्री-कस्य चारुता U. 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्यावण Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा-वश्यावणतद्विपूर्वपरीक्षितो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्द-वाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवहृद्य *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon. 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवहृन्ना 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पक्ष्यामीषकृतावहृन्नाः K. 34; सङ्कलतविह्वलनिश्चलः Māl. 3; नक्त्य-महर्षेयवहृन्ना करोमि Pt. 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवहृन्ना 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवहृन्नाय *a.* (दी. f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रत्न-नभस्येन एविणा R. 3. 53 (अ) is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance'.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself, शयानः पौडपादश्च इत्या वैवावसक्तिकाम Ms. 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसर्गनीन The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसर्गः 1 A dwelling place, habitation. 2 A village. 3 A school, college; see आवसर्ग.

अवस्यः A college, school.

अवस्य p. p. 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवस्यत्वां रयी H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नास्वसरं क्षमायि S. 2; अवसरमवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सकारः S. 7; अत्र suited to the occasion M. 1 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity अत्रास सेवावसरं सुखा Ku. 7. 40; अवसरव्यवस्था प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope, 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्गः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विप्रेति तावद्वसाद्वरि Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसावक a. 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोशी R. 2. 28; तावद्वसाव्ययनिवेदितावसानां 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; ह्युपुषावसाने संपदः पश्यति हि S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a world or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसावः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसिष्ठ p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed; दूषयत्यवसिष्ठे क्रियाविधी R. 11. 37; अवसिष्ठ पशुरी Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वक्ष्यत्यवसिष्ठे तस्मिन्सर्ज निर्याम्यः Ku. 2. 53 2 Known, understood 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain) 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को दु जलावसेकसिधिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेधः, -धनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेधिव a. Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवसरः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privities (घृतेषु). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general).

अवसरणं Spreading out.

अवस्य ind. 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्यारः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु n. 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्बन्धे कश्चिदुते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुमयत्वात्तपोज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वाभिने महत्ववस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्था स्वतः कृतः R. 19. 80; तां तावदवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपद्योमि S. 5; Ku. 9. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्था Pt. 5 reduced to that state. 2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्था तस्याः सुखतः N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. -Comp. -अवस्थ another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); दीन्यं (manhood); and वार्षक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. दुःखं and सुखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थानिव a. Staying, residing.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थद्वनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्रंसने Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवस्रतिः f. Beating, threshing.

अवहनं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननायोत्सवः Mbh. 2 The lungs; वपा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनन—कुपुतः Mit).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्ता The back of the hand.

अवहातिः f. Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming. अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहालिका A wall.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; अवहासात्सर्वमस्तु-तासि fig. 11. 48.

अव (व) हित्या-रत्नं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः); मन्वीर्यलज्जाद्वैर्भावमाकाङ्क्षति-वहित्या S. D.; or according to R. G. व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां बोधनाय अवितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्य; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलौ कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवह ind. 1 Downwards. 2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -वच a. southern. -मुख a. (की f.) 1 looking downwards; अवह-मुखस्योपरि दुग्धहृतिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरा a. having the head hung downwards; स हृत्तो नरकं गति काल-दुग्धमाक्षिपः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक a. A gurdian, keeper.

अवाक्य a. Stopping; bowed.

अवाच a. Speechless, dumb. —n. Brahma.

अवाच्य or अवाच्य a. 1 Turned downwards, stooping; कुर्वन्निमित्तमेष न्यानवाच्यः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. —m, n. Brahma. —की 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन a. 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना ययीयानपि यो मेव Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न वतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unpeaka-ble place,' the vulva.

अवाचिष्ठ a. Bent, low.

अवाचः Breathing, inhaling.

अवातर a. 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -विश्व-विश्वान् an intermediate quarter (such as the अग्नेर्धि, देशानी, वैश्वंती and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवातिः f. Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेश्च तत्प्राप्तिमात्रं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाच्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवार - 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -वारः the ocean. -वारीज a. 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीज a. Crossing a river.

अवारदः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयं तु वः

विना सर्वार्थां प्रजायते । अव्यय इति श्रुतः ।
तद्वर्गो स जातिः ॥

अव्यय m. A thief; stealing away.
अव्यय a. Unclothed, naked. —m. N. of Buddha.

अव्यय a. (की. f.) 1 Unreal. 2 Unfounded, irrational.

अवि: 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीमकाक्षकवस्तुसिद्धिः Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4 Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket, (of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket, shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure. 8 A rat. —वि: f. 1 An ewe. 2 A woman in her courses. —Comp. —कवः a flock of sheep. —कदोरणः a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —दुग्धं, दूतं, —अरीसं, —सोढं (the milk of an ewe). —पदः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —पादः a shepherd —स्थलं sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थितं वृक्षस्थलं माकदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविका A sheep. —का An ewe. —कं A diamond.

अवित A ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ a. Not boasting or vaunting.

अविकथनं a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; विद्वत्साविकथना मवति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियव्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; 'तं कलं Me. 24, 34; 'वार्चस्वयुः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed. 2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलनालं शायकैर्बोधितो: Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. —ह्यः 1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of option or alternative. 3 Positive act or precept. —ह्यं ind Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृति f. 1 Absence of change. 2 (In Sān. phil.) The immanent principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; सूत्रप्रकृतिप्रकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. —जः Cowardice.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. —ह्यं Brahma.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, whole, entire; विकृतः प्रतियोग्यं तत्त्वस्मिन्नेवाविकृतमस्मृति.

अविरह a. Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being. —हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (निव्यसमास).

अविघात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; 'मति a unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न a. Unobstructed. —ह्यं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); सावधान्यव्यवहारात् ते R 11 19; अविरहस्तु ते स्यात् विनेन पुनः पुनः 1. 91.

अविचार a. Void of judgment, ill-judging. —रः Absence of judgment, indiscretion.

अविचारित a. Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. —Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिण a. 1 Inconsiderate, indiscreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु a. Not knowing. —म. (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविहीनं a. A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ a. 1 Not false, true; तद्वि-
तथ्यवादीर्यम् त्वं विवृति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा
विनया साक्षि मा निर. 6. 18. 2 Realised,
not fruitless. —ह्यं Truth; अवितथमाह
विनया S. 8, P. in right, what P. says
is right. —ह्यं ind. Not falsely, ac-
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यजः-जं Quickilver.

अविदूर a. Not distant, near, con-
tiguous. —रः Proximity. —रं ind.
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण,
अविदूरतः, —दूरतः, —दूरः.

अविद्य a. Not educated, foolish,
unwise. —ह्यं 1 Ignorance, folly, want
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3
Illusion, illusion personified or
Māyā (a term frequently occurring
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion
one perceives the universe, which
does not really exist, as inherent in
Brahma which alone really exists).

अविद्यामय a. Caused by ignorance
or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married
woman whose husband is still living;
भर्तृमित्रं विधवाविधवे विद्धि भाग्यवशात् Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection mean-
ing 'help, help' used in calling for
help in danger.

अविधेय a. Unmanageable, adverse;
विधेयविधेयता Mu 4. 2.

अविनय a. Immodest, ill-behaved,
ill-mannered. —ह्यः 1 Want of good
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude
act; अयमाचरत्यविनयं ह्यथाह तपस्विकन्याह S.
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-
gance, insolence; अविनयमयय विनो
Sankara.

अविनाशः 1 Non-separation. 2
Inherent or essential character, in-
separable connection. 3 Connection
(in general); अविनाशान्तेऽत्र सर्वमात्रं न तु
नातरीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत a. 1 Immodest, illbred. 2
Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त a. 1 Undivided, unparti-
tioned, joint, (as property of a fami-
ly, or co-heirs). 2 Not broken, entire.

अविभाज्य a. Unpartitioned, undivid-
ed. —ह्यः 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided
inheritance.

अविभाज्य a. Indivisible. —ह्यं 1
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-
cles which are not to be divided at
the time of partition); e. g. वस्त्रं
पात्रमलंकरणं कृतावयवद्वयं विनः । योऽप्येवं प्रचारं च
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219, 'ता indi-
visibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत a. Not desisting or ceasing
from (with abl); uninterrupted,
continual, perpetual; अविरतामृतमुत्कृष्टं विन
Ms. 102; Prov. सद्योऽविरतामृतः सद्यो
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the
race.' —ह्यं ind. Eternally, continually;
अविरते परकार्यकृतां सता Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति a. Incessant. —ति: f. 1 Con-
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-
tinence.

अविरल a. 1 Thick, dense; 'वातिपात
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —ह्यं ind.
1 Closely; अविरलमालिङ्गितं पवनः S. 3. 7.
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरतोः Consistency, compati-
bility; सामान्यास्तु परार्थद्वयमभूतः स्वार्थविरोधेन ये
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their
own interest.

अविलंब a. Prompt. —ह्यः Absence of
delay, promptitude. —ह्यं, अविलंबेन ind.
Without delay, quickly.

अविलम्बित a. Without delay, quick,
expeditious, prompt. —ह्यं ind. Quickly,
without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविबक्षित a. 1 Not intended or
aimed at; भ्रातरः इत्यत्र एकदेशग्रहणमविबक्षितं.
2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त a. 1 Uninvestigated, not
properly thought out. 2 Indiscrimi-
nate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक a. Wanting in judgment,
thoughtless. —ह्यः 1 Want of dis-
crimination or judgment, imprudence;
अविवेकः परमापद् पद Ki. 2. 30. 2
Hastiness, rashness

अविशंक a. Having no fear or
doubt, fearless. —ह्यः Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence. —ह्यं,
—अविशङ्केन ind. Without doubt, or
hesitation.

अविशङ्कित a. 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding;
युष्माकमात्रं यदास्तपज्जन्मविशङ्कितः K. P.

अविशेष a. Without any difference,
alike, similar. —ह्यः, —ह्यं 1 Absence
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,
sameness. —Comp. —ह्यं a. not knowing
the difference (in things), undiscrimi-
nating.

अविष a. Not poisonous. —ह्यः 1 An
ocean. 2 A king. —ह्यं 1 A river. 2
The earth. 3 Heaven.

अविद्य *a.* Unperceived, invisible. —**यः** 1 Absence, disappearance; रवे-रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य द्वाशने H. 2. 79. 2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न किञ्चिद्व्युत्पन्नमविषये नाम S. 4. सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words. 3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अवी A woman in her course.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —**चिः** N. of a particular bell.

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2 Having no son (as a woman). —**रा** A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातशत्रुया विजया मायूरा परिकीर्तिता (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पद्मिपुत्रवर्मा नाम वीरा शोकः समाधिभिः); अनाचित वृथा नात्ममर्त्यायाश्च बोधितः Ms. 4. 213.

अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being in. 2 Having no livelihood. —**ति** *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिर्नाम हि कीं तद्विद् स्थितिमवृत्तिः Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदर्शनाममममास्माद्वृत्तिविक-राजिक 4. 223 2 Absence of wages; 'त्व' nonexistence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —**Comp.** —**अर्थ** *a.* successful.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —**ष्टिः** *f.* Want of rain, drought.

अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षण 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वृणाश्चमवेक्षणजगत्सकः R. 14. 85. 3 Attention, care, observation. 4 Regarding, considering; see अवेक्षण.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तदविमामात्म्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 57.

अवेक्ष 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 Attention, care, regard.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2 Unattainable —**यः** A calf.

अवेद *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —**लः** Concealment of knowledge. —**ल** Unfavourable time.

अवेध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not conformable to law or rule; अवेधं पञ्चमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुष्यति. 2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमस्य Unanimity.

अवोक्षण Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent: उत्तापनेन हस्तेन ओक्षणं परिक-रितं । न्यचताशुक्षणं शोकं निराश्रवावेक्षणं स्पृह ॥

अवोक्ष Sprinkling, moistening.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; अव्यक्तेभिर्वाच्यं १७. 2 Invisible, imperceptible. 3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोऽव्यक्तोऽव्यक्तः Bg. 2. 25. 8. 20. 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number)

—**क्तः** 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of Siva.

3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence.

5 A fool. —**क्तं** (In Vedānta phil.) 1

Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The primary germ

of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial

element or productive principle from

which all the phenomena of the

material world are developed; बुद्धेरिव-

व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-

व्यक्तकारुण्यः परः Kath. 4 The soul —**क्तं**

ind. Imperceptible, indistinctly.

—**Comp.** —**अव्यक्तराजं** imitating inarti-

culate or unmeaning sounds. —**आवि**

a. whose beginning is inscrutable.

—**क्रिया** an algebraic calculation. —**पक्ष**

a. inarticulate. —**मूलमव्यक्तः** the tree of

mundane existence (in Śān. phil.).

—**राज** *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—**रा**) the

colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तराजसङ्गः

Ak. —**राज्ञिः** an unknown number

or quantity (in algebra). —**रक्षणः**,

—**व्यक्तः** epithets of Siva. —**वर्त्यम्**,

—**मार्ग** *a.* whose ways are mysterious

or inscrutable. —**वाच** *a.* speaking

indistinctly. —**साम्यं** an equation of

unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled,

steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or

occupied (in business).

अव्यग *a.* Not mutilated or defec-

tive, well made, sound, perfect.

अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive

or characteristic marks or signs (as

of the sex); नैवा ह्यव्या. 2 Indistinct.

—**जः** An animal without horns, though

of an age to have them.

अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —**यः** A

snake.

अव्यधि 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean.

—**धी** 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.

अव्यभि (भी) **चारः** 1 Non separation;

अव्यभिचार्यमर्थमर्थो भवेद्भामव्यभिचारिकः Ms. 9

101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or

adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2

Not subject to exceptions, true in

all cases, without any instance to

the contrary; युक्त्येते गर्भति गच्छन्त्ये न

रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; औपनि-

षातिनोऽर्था इति युक्त्येते नव्यमित्यभिचारि वचः S.

6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4

Steady, permanent, faithful.

अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to

change, imperishable, immutable;

वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एवमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21;

विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चिद्वर्तुर्नहि 17. (b)

Eternal, everlasting; अव्ययं ब्रह्मव्ययं

Bg. 15. 1; अकर्ति कश्चिद्व्ययं तेजस्य 2.

34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3

Economical. 4 Giving imperishable

fruit. —**यः** 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of

Siva. —**यः** 1 Brahma. 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सर्वदा विद्यु लिङ्गे तु सर्वदा च विभक्तिः । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यत्र व्यति तदव्ययम् ॥ —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *a.* of an imperishable or eternal nature. (—**स्मा**) the soul or spirit. —**वर्गः** the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अविहिति, सत्पुं &c. 2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्रष्टो द्विगुणं चाहं वशे नित्यमव्ययी-भावः । तत्पुंश्च कर्मकारय येनाहं स्वा बहुविधिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). 3 Imperishableness.

अव्ययीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. 2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (पिय); इत्यं मिः नियतमा इव सोऽव्ययीकाः शुभाव सुतनयस्य तदा व्ययीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्ययदान *a.* 1 Close, immediate; direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare. 4 Careless, inattentive. —**यः** Carelessness.

अव्ययवच *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलाविद्युद्विषयव्यवस्था Ku. 1 33. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate, irregular. —**व्या** 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule. 2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्ययस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice. 2 Irregular, fickle, unstable; अव्ययस्थिः सत्यं वसाद्विपि मयः कतः Nti 9. 3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्ययवर्ध *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. 2 Not to be made the subject of discussion.

अव्ययवित्त *a.* Immediate, direct.

अव्ययवृत्त *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वद् तदव्ययवृत्तमासीत्, इदं नामव्यव्यावृत्त S. B. 2 Elementary. —**वृत्** (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्ययवृत्तः —**जः** 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुवर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किंवाव्ययवृत्तमोदरं वृत्तः S. 1. 18.

अव्ययवृत्त *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. 2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; special.

अव्ययवृत्त *a.* Having no work, unemployed. —**यः** 1 Cessation from work. 2 A business not practised or understood. 3 Not one's own business; अव्ययवृत्तं व्यापारः कृ ॥ to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहुविधस्याव्याप्यः -Comp.

अव्याप्य *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिकी विशेषवृत्ति इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27

अव्याप्य *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मर्तुमव्याप्यताया R. 19. 57.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नी बालभाषाः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word); -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्यत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations अव्यतानामव्यतानी जानिमात्रेपजीविनाम्; गमना समाना परिपन्थ न विद्यते II Ms. 12. 174, 3. 170.

अह 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

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अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अव्युत्त 1. 5 A. [अव्युत्त, अहित-अह] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate, व्याप्यपञ्चशतं चानशेषः Bk. 2. 30, R. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमव्युत्ते 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience, अव्युत्ते पापपुण्यैरिह कलमव्युत्ते 3. 1. 53; H. 9. 9; न वेदकलमव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 109. कल एवोत्तमव्युत्ते महिषः N. 6. 43. -With उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; उत्पन्नमव्युत्ते Mb. 1. क्रियाफलमुपव्युत्ते Ms. 1. 82. -हि to fill completely, pervade.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable.

अशोक, **अशक्ति** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; शक्तिव्यञ्जकः H. 1. 81. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अशन 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अशनं भाग्यं मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; कलहलाशनं, हुताशनं, पवनाशनं &c.

अशना Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनाया Hunger; व्युताशनायः कलबद्धि-शुष्या Bk. 3. 40; अनाहाराशनाया निवर्तते पानातिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनापित, **अशनायुक्त** *a.* Hungry.

अशनि *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुवृत्तमशनिर्गतः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एव वेपथुः R. 8. 47; अशनिर्भूतस्य शोधयोर्यशिनःशक्रावुत्तराद्य शोनयः Ku. 4. 43 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. -निः *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दे कृतं K. 60 inaudibly. -शब्दः 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरेणां शब्दः S. B.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोपि S. 6; नो अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. -रः 1 The Supreme Being, Brahman. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशरीरिण *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. -Comp.

अशित, **अशित** *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितगवी Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितगवी.

अशित 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिर 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. -रः A diamond.

अशिर *a.* Headless. -म. A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिव दिशि दक्षिणां शिवास्तत्र भवावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -रः 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. -Comp.

अशिवार 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिव *a.* 1 Ill-bred, rude. 2 Unrefined, barbarous, unworthy. 3

Atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. -Comp. -करः, -रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीति *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षिक *a.* = अशीर्ष q. v.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning. 2 Black. -विः *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. -विः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp शुभ) 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. -रः 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Sin. 3 Misfortune, calamity; माये कृतस्वयं शुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13. -Comp. -उद्घः an inauspicious omen.

अशुष्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant. 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्ववियोगमशुष्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशुत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषद्वितीयोऽयं भाष्यमन्तर्नि केवलं Udb.; कर्तारशेषेण कलेन युज्यता R. 3. 65, 48. -कः Non-remainder. -रः, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; तेन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्वात्मन्यपि यदि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. -कः N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jangling anklets; cf. अशुत भयः कुसुमान्य-शोकः...पादेन नपिहृतं सुदीपां संयकमाशित-वृत्तेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. -कः 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. -Comp. -अरिः the कदम्ब tree. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. -तरुः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -त्रिरात्रा, -त्रै N. of a festival or fast which lasts for three nights. -वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

अशोक्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोक्यान्यशोक्यत्वं प्रजापादाश्च भाष्ये Bg. 2. 11.

अशौच 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. 2 Defilement caused either by child-birth (called जनन

ज्ञौष) or by the death of some relation (called मृताज्ञौष): अहोयवमुपासीरज-
ज्ञौषं वाधैः सह Ms. 11. 184.

अभया Hunger.

अङ्गीतपिबतः Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अङ्गीतपिबतीयंती प्रकृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अङ्गकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अश्मम् *m.* 1 A stone; नारायणपूजायाश्म-
नित्यपौराणिकात् *R.* 4. 77. 2 Flint. 3 A
cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. —*Comp.* —**पत्थ-**
बितुमेन. —**कुड.** —**कुडक** *a.* breaking
anything on stones. (—**वर.**—**वक.**) *a.*
class of devotees; *a.* वानप्रस्थ; *Y.* 3. 49;
Ms. 6. 17. —**वर्ष-**—**वै.**—**वर्षजः.**—**जं.** *वेति*;
an emerald. —**जं.**—**जं** 1 red-chalk. —2
iron —**जनु** *n.*—**जनुकं** bitumen. —**जातिः**
an emerald named पासा. —**वारणः** an
axe or crow for breaking stones. —**वुषं**
bitumen. —**मालं** a mortar of stone
or iron. —**सार** *a.* like iron or stone.
(—**र.**—**रं**) 1 iron. —2 sapphire.

अङ्क १ A fire-place. २ A field,
plain. ३ Death.

अश्मंतकः—कं A fire-place.—कः N.
of a plant from the fibres of which a
Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्मरी (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel.

अरः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. — अ १ A tear. २ Blood (usually written अर q. v.). — COMP. — अरः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रवण a. Deaf, having no ears.
—पु: A snake.

अभाद्ध *a.* Not performing the Srāddha ceremony. — ऋ: Non-performance of a Srāddha q. v. — *Comp.* — भोजिव *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srāddha ceremony.

अश्रित्त १. Unworned, untired.
२. Incessant, continual. —† ind.
Incessantly, continually.

अश्विः-*अशि* f. 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्वि at the end of comp with चतुर, त्रि, वर and a few other words; see चतुराश्र). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.) : इश्वस्य इतुः कुलिशं कुटिताश्विष्य लक्षणे कु. 2. 40. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अभीक्ष्णिक a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96.
2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु *n.* A tear; पपात श्रुमी तस सेनिकाश्रुभिः
R. 3. 61. —Comp. —उपहृत *a.* affected
by tears, covered with tears. —काश्रु
a tear-drop. —परिश्रुण *a.* filled with
tears. —अश्रु having eyes filled with
tears. —अश्रु *a.* suffused with tears,
bathed in tears. —श्रुः flow of tears,

shedding tears. —**पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; **आकुल** troubled and filled with tears; **Fig. 2. 1.** —**दुःख** *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —**लक्षण**, —**नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2
Foolish, uneducated.

अश्वौत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a. 1* Not better, inferior.
 -य. (सु) *Mischief, unhappiness.*

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse: अश्लीलवाचन कलहस्तान् Dk. 48; पदवाद् Y. 1. 33. 3 Abusive. — लृ 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; e. g. in सायनं सुमहत्स्य, सुप्ता कुटुम्बलिताग्नेन दृष्टा वायुं स्थिता त्वं सा and सुपुष्पमर्षेणिका मलिन्या विनाशान् the words सायनं, वायु, and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सायन suggesting the sense of स्निग् (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्वेवा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars.
2 Disunion, disjunction. —COMP. —अः, —अवः, —अधुः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.

अव्यं. 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठकुलपुत्रोद्दिष्टे मिथ्याचारार्थं नि-
भेयः । द्वादशशिल्पमेवैव दृष्टिस्तु त्रयो वयः ॥ -श्वो
(du.) A horse and a mare. -Comp.
-अजनी a whip, -अधिक a. strong in
cavalry, superior in horses -अध्वक्ष
commander of cavalry. -अनीकं ca-

valty. -अरिः a buffalo. -आजुष्ये
veterinary science. -आरोह *a.* riding
or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1 a
horseman, rider. -2 a ride. -उरस *a.*
broad-chested like a horse. -कर्षः,
कर्णहः 1 a kind of tree. -2 the ear
of a horse. -कदी a stable for horses.

कुशल, कोविद a. skilled in managing houses. -खरज mule. -खुर a horse's hoof. -गोष्ठ stable. -घास a pasture for horses. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सक; -वैद्य a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. -जघन a kind of centaur. -दूत a riding messenger. -नाय one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. -निर्वाहिक a groom, a horse-fastener. -प a groom. -पाल; -पालक; -पक्ष a horse-groom. -वैद्य a groom. -वा lightning-निर्वाहिक

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. -**हृष** α. having the head or face of a horse. (-**खः**) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (-**स्त्री**) a Kinnara woman; **विहितं संदां गतिमश्नुमुप** Ku. 1. 11. -**येयः** horse-sacrifices; **इषासंयः** **स्तुतुः** संप्रयापयन्तौ **Ms.** 11. 261. -**नेधिकः** -**मेधीय** α. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-**कः**, -**वः**) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. -**युज** α. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (-**ः**) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2 the first lunar mansion. -3 the month of *Asvina*. -**रक्षः** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. -**रथः** a carriage drawn by horses. (-**घा**) N. of a river near *संघमादन*. -**रत्नं**, -**राजः** the best or lord of horses; i. e. **उषेःसम्**. -**शाला** a kind of snake. -**सवख** = **अष्वख** q. v.; a Kinnara or (andhara). -**वडवः** a stud of horses and mares. -**वहः** a horseman -**वारः**, -**वारकः** a horseman, groom. -**वाह**, -**वाहकः** a horseman. -**विद्** α. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. procuring horses. (-**म**) 1 a jockey. -2 an epithet of *Nala*. -**वृषः** a stallion. -**वैयः** a farrier. -**शाला** a stable. -**हावः** a colt, foal. -**शाकं** a manual or text book of veterinary science. -**श्वगालिका** the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. -**साद्** -**सादिच्** m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. -**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; **दूतानामसत्काराय** **Ms.** 10. 47. -**स्थान** α. born in a stable. (-**नै**) a stable or stall for horses. -**हारकः** a horse-stealer. -**इच्छं** 1 the desire or intention of a horse. -2 horsemanship. **अश्वक** α. Horse-like. -**कः** 1 A small horse; horse. -2 A hack, a bad horse. -3 A horse (in general).

अश्विनी The first Nakshatra or
lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (सि. f.) A mule.

अथः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वप्लोः
प्राक्शाब्द एवोऽथः सनातन. Kath., Bg.
15. 1.

अवस्थाम् *m.* [cf. *Ab.* अवस्थायाम्
यस्थाम् नदत्तः प्रदिशो मतम् अवस्थायैव पालीयं
तस्यान्तम् अवस्थायाम्] *N.* of a celebrated
Brahma warrior and general on
the side of the Kaurava kings, son
of Droṇa and Kṛpī. [He is represented
as a very brave, fiery-tempered,
young warrior, the embodiment of Bra-
hmic and saintly lustre, and his al-
tercation with Karna about the nomina-
tion of a general to succeed Droṇa
clearly brings out the chief features of
his character; see *Ve.* 3rd act. He is
one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever-living
persons'].

अभ्यस्तम्, -स्तम्भिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.

अभिक a. Drawn or carried by horses.

अभिवन्. A cavalier, a horsetamer. -भौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अभिवी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कुमारी, -पुत्री, -सुती the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अभिवी a. Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -ई a number of horses, cavalry. Si. 18. 5.

अवदृष्टिण a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. -ण A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashāṭha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक a. Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -क 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Muses are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -क 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of the Itigveda (it being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10 Māṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as गानाष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, मालाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. -Comp. -अंग, -ज a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टम् num. a. (nom. acc. अष्ट-ही) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशम्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टावद् &c. -Comp. -अंग a. consisting of eight parts or members. (-जं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः', -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जाडुष्यं च तथा पटुष्यं पाणिन्याश्रयाः पिया । शिरसा वचसा हृद्या व्रणानोऽष्टम ईति ॥). -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 materials of worship taken collectively. 'अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. 'धूपः a sort of medical incense removing fever. 'सैद्युनं sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; सप्तमं कीर्तय केतिः वेद्युषं द्वावमात्रम् । संकल्पोऽप्य-वसायश्च क्रियानिवृत्तिश्च ॥ -अष्टापी N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्टक an octagon. -अष्टिग a. octagonal. -अष्ट (ख) a. lasting for 8 days. -अष्टकः a. eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -अष्टमम् ॥, गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—अष्टाद्वि च विसर्गं च तथा वैषम्यविषयोः । पञ्चमे चार्यवचने व्यपहारस्य वेद्युषे ॥ दंडमुद्रयोः सदा रक्तसंवाद्यगतिके नृपः ॥ १. -कृत्वस्व ind. eight times. -कोणः an octagon. -गव a flock of 8 cows -गुण a. eight-fold; सायोज्ञानमयम् Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇ should possess; द्या सर्ववृत्तेषु, क्षातिः, अन-सूया, शौचं, अमावास्या, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, असृष्टा वेति ॥ Gautama. -आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ह (हा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight. -तप a. eight-fold. -त्रिंशत् (-ह्र) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं the number 24. -दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2, an octagon. -दशज (हा) see below. -विश f. the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोदयी दक्षिणा च वैश्वी पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चारुदानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः सूताः ॥ -करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. 'पालः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इमे वृत्तिः पितृवतिः (यमः) वैश्वेदेव वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईसाः पितृयः पूर्वोदयी दिशा कमात् ॥ Ak. -गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; वेराचतः पुडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽजतः । पुण्यदतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दि-गजाः ॥ Ak. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्गं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रमं यशस्वमेव च । शीतं लौहं शस्त्रेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तयताः ॥ -पद, -इ (ह्र or 'ह्र) a. eight-footed, पदः ('ह्र) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (-द्वः, -द्वी) 1 gold; आचरिजाटा-पवकुंमतेतः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar पट). -पत्रं a sheet of gold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—सुग्राजो बुधः वागः कलशो व्यजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलः ॥ according to others लोकार्थसम्पन्नकाम्यार्थौ प्राणयो गौर्ह-ताशनः । हिम्य सर्मपाद्विष्य आपा राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one kudava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -सूतिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1—य एतिः स्रष्टावा वहति विधिदत्तं या हविर्वा च होमी । वेदे कालं विपद्यः क्षुतिविषयश्च या स्थिता व्याच विद्वं । शमादुः सर्ववृत्तमकृतिरिति

यथा प्राश्निनः प्राचयतः । नय्यक्षामिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवत् वक्षामिष्टामिष्टिः ॥ or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वहति तथा यथा सत्यचंद्रमती तथा । आकाश वायुश्चनी सूर्ययाऽष्टौ पिनाक्षिना ॥ -ष्टः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; सुग्राह्यास्त्यक्कणरीप्रवीरभयानकाः । वीभत्साद्वृत्तसंज्ञे वैद्योष्टौ वाट्ये रसाः सूताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called हानि; निर्देयस्थायिमावादिन क्षांतोपि नवमो रसः ibid); -आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -विष्ट a. eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. ('ह्र) the number twenty-eight. -अवजः, -अवज् N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टय a. Having eight parts or limbs. -य An aggregate of eight.

अष्टया ind. 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; निष्ठा शकृतिरष्टया Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नोऽष्टया विप्रसार वेदाः R. 16. 8.

अष्टम a. (नी f.) Eighth. -मः The eighth part. -मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक a. one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक a. The eighth; वेदाष्टमकं ईदृक् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादश a. Eighteen. -Comp.

-उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि सुस्मिन् कथितानि तु । आद्य सन्त्कृष्टमाराकः नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारं तु मातितं । चतुर्थं शिवयोग्यं साक्षात्तद्विशमभितं । पुराणसंज्ञायाश्च नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवाज्ञानसेरितं । ब्रह्मार्जं वारुणं वाथ कालिकाह्वयेन च । मोक्षधरं तथा शशिं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशराकं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीमसेजितं । चतुर्थां संस्थितं पुण्यं संज्ञितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas; ब्रह्म पादं वैष्णव च शिवं भागवतं तथा । तथाप्यकारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अष्टम्यमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यकथनं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिङ्गमेकादशं तथा ॥ बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दं त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पञ्चदशं तथा ॥ मातस्यं च गारुडं चैव प्राचीनाष्टादशं तथा ॥

-विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायवित्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या वेदाश्च-तुदश ॥ आयुर्वेदां भद्रवैदां गांधर्वानि ते त्रयः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या सहावैश्वं तु ॥ -विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः f. 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टीला 1 A globular or round body. 2 A round pebble or stone. 3 Kernel. 4 Seed-corn.

अनु I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root अ] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नलदासीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न त्वेवाहं जातु नाहं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा ग्लो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धार्मिकं सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्यं सन्धिसे सति 5. 80. 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by have), with gen. of possessor; सम्मति इत्यत्र तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं वज्रा 5. 70 4 To fall to the share of; तस्य प्रेक्ष कलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीत् मम मनसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स ह्यायुः स्थिरप्रक्रियोगलुभो निमित्तसायास्तु वा V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); हा तेषां पात्राणां स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्वेष्टुं पात्रैः परिद्वय-मार्गं शाकाय वा स्वातुवजाय वा स्वातु Jagan-
nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्वसि हं ह्यु Bk. 6. 11 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं बुद्धं यदा पञ्चम्याने-
यिकमप्यस्मात् प्रातः स्यात् 8. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form अस्त joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; न पातयां प्रथममासं शतं वज्रात् R. 9. 61, 16 86 — WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अस्ति to belong to, to fall to one's share, यममाभिष्यात् Sk. —आविक्ष् to arise, spring up, be viable; आचार्यकं विज्ञाय मात्मयमाविरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —आदुस् to appear, spring up, प्रादुरासीत् मोक्षः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —अत्यस्ति (Atm. व्यतिरे, व्यतिरे व्यतिरे) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh. अतो व्यतिरे तु मर्मोपि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —11 4 अ. (अत्यस्ति. अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्पाविर्वाकाश्च R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 31. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अस्ति 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यमर्मानात्मन्यवस्थति S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमित्यस्याभरणानि शब्दे Ku. 5. 44; हां ततो बाह्यवपास्य कलु Pt. 1; Si. 1 56; समवपास्य Ve. 8. 4; इत्यादीनां का-
मल्लक्षणमवपास्य S. D. rejected, refuted,

—2 to drive away, disperse. —अभि 1 to practise, exercise; अभ्यस्तसीव हत-
मासिपारं R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; एककलं तेम-
धम्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50 —3 to study, recite, read; वेदेषु सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उत् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुत्थस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, depo-
sit. —2 to state, hint, suggest, propose; किमिदमुपन्यास S. 5. सवपन्यस्यति कृत्व-
वर्त्तं वा Ki. 2. 3. —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; निस्तरिषु पदं न्यास Ms. 13; दृष्टिपुत्रं न्यसेत्वा Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नानपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-
राक्षस्य Ve. 3. 18; so वागान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तन-
न्यस्तोपरि S. 3. 9 applied; अयोधे न मद्रिधौ न्यस्यात् मारमन्य Bk. 1. 22. Ms. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव सुखे न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; आतरे न्यास्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यास-
नामिति R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्याति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तमासीर्यमपास्तपुष्पक Si. 1. 35, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अङ्गाय नावङ्कणं तमा निरस्त R. 5. 71; रक्षासि वेष्टी परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; पुत्रानिरस्ता न तेन व-
देष्टुना मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —वत् 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्त-
ह्य मपाविषसति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्त S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रीहपर्यस्तकृत् स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तचिह्नोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to over-
turn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि 1 to spread, stretch. —पर्युक् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw sunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange; एवं वेदम् अस्यत् Pt. 4. 50; विनास वेदम् वस्यत् तस्यात् जात इति

स्तः Mb.; R. 10. 80. —3 to take separately or singly; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि विलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, re-
move. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्तौ ह्यपि गणनया वेदलीदृशपुण्यैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमावताः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; ह्यविन्यस्तपणीकः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरि 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; व्रीक्षादि व्योषेः ह्यस्मिन् विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तेष्ववा वृक्ष Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, depo-
sit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तराज्यः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं नामं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attach-
ments and become an anchorite; सदायं ज्ञानमग्रे तदस्मिन् वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (अस्ति-ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्पन्नश्च प्रभुस्तं भुञ्जता R. 11. 81; तेनास लेकः पितृनाम् विनेना 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पन्न इवायं यमः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of 'dissipate' or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard अस्त in these instances as equivalent to वृष्ट, either taking it as Śākatāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिष्ठाकर्मव्यय, or considering it as Vallabha does, as an ungram-
matical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रमादिक प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंन्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space)

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —इ ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं वृषपरिवृद्धया S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 202.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

Kn. 4, 19, 2 Not fully acquired.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered —**Comp.** —**कारि** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —**सि** *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चन्द्रमसपूर्ण-मदलमिवासी *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबन्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; अ (प्र) लापित talking nonsense; असंबन्धः चत्वारि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —**द्वं** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* कवचजीवमहं नीनी when uttered by some one. *see* अवयव also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**प्र**: Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यदा साधवद्व्यभिचारसम्बन्ध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाध *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —**न**: 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभव, **असंभावित्र** *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंचुत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंचुत मन्त्रमन्त्रिः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असेवत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to 2 Disliked; averse 3 Dissentient, differing from —**न**: An enemy; यतु सविरेवमया *E. P.* 7. —**Comp.** —**आह्वयि** *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंसति *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असम्यक् *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असल 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरिवमसवर्णक्षेत्रममवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object; सा क्षीत्वभावात्सहा भवत्य *Mn.* 4. 13.

असह्य *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —**न**: An enemy. —**न**: Intolerance, impatience; पर्युणासह्यं=असह्य.

असह्यनीय } Unbearable, insufferable
असहितव्य } *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्य-
असह्य } रीति मयवचनमेत्यमवेदि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; ता, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिके त्वय्युक्तिवो विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिक *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, **असाध्य** *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 24.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सत्य or विषय as a *hetu*; यस्तुभ्यसाद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —**न**: A fallacy or हेतुमात्र in Logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकविध *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अनेकेषु क्षुत्तमसाधु सधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked 3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुमातं *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *R.* 15. 39 2 Extra-ordinary. —**त्वं** A peculiar or special property.

असंगत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —**तं** *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force =असांगत; विवद्वयोऽपि सवर्ण्ये त्वत्वं हेतुमसांगतं *Ku.* 2. 55; मन्त्रसंगतं वक्तुमुक्तं सुमलभाषिणा *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असार ससार परिसुखिनाम्नं विमुक्तं *Mā.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असार खलु संसारं सारमेतत्तुल्य *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहुनामव्यसारणाः तद्वतिः का र्थमायिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —**रः**, —**र** 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (रश्मि). 3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. 2 Worthlessness. 3 Unsubstantial nature;

transitory state; विविधां दृष्टुमात्रसाक्षात् *R.* 8. 51.

असाहस Absence of violence, gentleness.

असि 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —**सि** *ind.* Thou; cf. असि. —**Comp.** —**नट**: a small pillow for the cheeks. —**जीवि** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —**द्वं**, —**द्वक**: the marine monster makara or crocodile. —**द्वत**: a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; नृपज इव दैर्घ्येद्वेद्यामिधरिः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —**धारावत** 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैककृत्यन-स्यापि प्रमदा नोपयुज्यते । अस्मिन्धारावतं नाम वदन्ति सुविप्रवराः ॥ or युवा युवत्या सार्धं वस्युषमर्षुषा-चरन् । अर्तामवृत्तस्यः स्यादसिधारावतं हि तत् *Y.* 4. 4. —**2** (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्विष्ट विषममसिधारावत-भिद् *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —**धाव** —**धावक**: an armorer, furbisher. —**धेनु**, —**धेनुका** a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —**पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. —**(-प्रः)** 1 the sugar-cane. —**2** a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —**(-श)** 1 the blade of a sword. —**2** a sheath. वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**पत्र-क**: a sugar-cane —**पुच्छ**, —**पुच्छक**: the Gangetic porpoise. —**पुच्छिका**, —**पुच्छी** a knife. —**मेद**: the fetid Khadira. —**हस्त** fighting with knives or swords. —**हेति**: a swordsman

असिक The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिक्रीका A young woman-servant.

असित *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark coloured; अमिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; मोचना, निवना &c. —**त**: 1 The dark or blue colour. 2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn. 4 A black snake. —**ता** 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age): *see* असिकनी. 3 The river Yamuna. —**Comp.** —**अश्वि** *m.* fire. —**अश्विन**, *m.* —**उपल**: a dark-blue stone. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशात** *a.* having black looks of hair. —**गिरि**, —**नग**: 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**वीर** *a.* having a black neck. —**(-न)** fire. —**नयन** *a.* black-eyed *Me.* 112. —**पत्र**: the dark fort-

night. -फलं the sweet coconut. -हृत् the black antelope.

असिद्धः *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -ज्ञः A fallacious *hatu*; one of the five principal divisions of *हेतुभाषा* or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) *आशयसिद्ध* where the existence of any such locality (*आशय*) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) *स्वभावसिद्ध* where the nature (*स्वभाव*) alleged does not really reside in the subject (*वस्तु*); and (3) *व्यावृत्तसिद्ध* where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in *Yoga phil.*). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; *असुभिः स्यात्तु यथाश्मिन्निषतः* Ki. 2. 19. -*n.* (हु) Grief. -*Comp.* -*धारणं*-*या* sustenance of life, life, existence. -*भयः* 1 destruction or loss of life, *मालिनमसुभयं* *युक्तरं* Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -*सुत्* *m.* a living being, a creature. -*सम* *a.* as dear as life. (-*सः*) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life.

असुखः *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -*सः* Sorrow, pain. -*Comp.* -*आवह* *a.* pained with grief. -*आविष्ट* *a.* causing great pain. -*उत्पन्न* *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ma. 11. 10. -*जीविका* an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुन *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rāsi, thus accounts for the name. -*सुराप्रतिग्रहदियाः* सुरा इत्यभिधायताः।

असुरेण्यसुरास्य देत्याश्मदुरास्य ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, *Dāityas* and *Dānavas*. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant.

An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -*रात्रि* 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -*रि* 1 A female demon, wife

of an Asura. -*Comp.* -*अधिपः*, *राजः*, *जः* the lord of the Asuras. -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Prādhāda.

-*आचार्यः*, -*हृत्* 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, *Sukrāchārya*. -2 the planet Venus. -*आह* bell-metal. -*अवध*, -*विधि* *a.* destroying the Asuras.

-*विष* *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *ṣ. c.*

a god. -*साया* demoniacal magic. -*रिपुः* -*हृत्* 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -*हृत्* *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of *मूलसी*.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुलः An arrow; स तसि सलः सलः यदयेवावययः Ki. 15. 5.

असुल्य *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुल्यं Disrespect.

असुल, असुलिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असुतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असुयति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; क्व चित्रतो मता मयाऽसुयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असुयति सविषादवशात् K. 108;

असुयति मलं प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असुयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -*कः* A detractor, an envious man; Ma. 2. 114; Fānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असुयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असुया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; क्वचिद्विषादवशात् स पति कोपः P. 1. 4. 37; मास्यं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असुया पश्यन्तु दोषा-विचरणं Sk. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; वधूरयकटिले इदं R. 6. 82.

असुयुः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असुर्य *a.* Sunless.

असुर्यपश्य *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असुर्यपश्य राजद्वारः Sk. -*इया* A chaste and loyal wife.

असुर्य *n.* 1 blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -*Comp.* -*कर* lymph.

-*धरा* the skin. -*धारा* 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -*वः*, *पाः* 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -*वस्तु* the falling of blood. -*वहा* a blood-vessel.

-*विमोक्षणं* bleeding. -*आ* (आ) -*वः* bleeding.

असेचन, -*नक* *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असीद्व *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; क्षीरम-सीद्व Mā. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed

-*दः* Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असखलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating, careful; R. 5. 20.

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमं यन्मयास्तोऽभिमतः V. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -*Comp.* -*कथन* *a.* merciless. -*धी* *a.* foolish. -*व्यस्त* *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -*संख्य* *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिगुप्तमस्तगिरिम-पतन् Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्मस्तगिरिमस्तगिरि R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -*अस्तं* *यम्*, -*या*, -*इ*, *प्राप्* (*a*)

To set, decline in the western horizon; यतोऽस्तमकः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्याप्यस्तं गतो Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता L. 8. 66. (c)

To die; अयं वास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -*Comp.* -*अचलः* -*अहिः* -*गिरिः*, -*वर्धः* the setting or western mountain. -*अवलम्बनं* the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -*उद्यौ*

(dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तीत्यवधिगुप्तविभिन्नकालं Mn. 3. 17. -*व* *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -*गमनं* 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Mā. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); करोत्यकालस्तमयं विचरन्तः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उद्यय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उद्ययस्तमयं च रघुहात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिहीरा, 'pearl'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -*Comp.*

-*काय* a category or predicament (with the Jinas) -*क्षीर* *a.* having milk. -*नस्ति* *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तेषु Not stealing.

अस्तेयान् Reproach, blame

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general, प्रयुक्तमयस्त्रमितो हृदा स्यात् R. 2. 54; प्रथाहनास्त्रो गिरिशमभात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अदिहतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -*Comp.* -*अ* (आ) *न* an arsenal, armoury. -*आघातः* a wound, a cut. -*क्षेपक* an arrow. -*कार*, -*कारकः*, *कारि* a maker of weapons. -*चिकित्सकः* a surgeon. -*चिकित्सा* surgery. -*जीवः* जीविन् *m.* -*धारिन्* *m.* a soldier, pro-warrior. -*निवारणं* the warding of

a weapon. -मन्त्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जर्जः a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विदुः a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -दृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिक्षा military exercise.

अस्त्रिण a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -ज 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उभयोर-पस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्पत्तिः कियते Mu. 3.

अस्थार a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (—अंगम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अन्ध, पुष्पास्थ). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्यास्तस्मिन् तु जान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुव, -तेजस्, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -क्षेपः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -कुवः a bird. -धन्वन् m.

N. Siva. -पञ्जरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भ्रंशः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton. -संक्षेप 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation. -समर्पण throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपः having the bones for its pillars, the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पर्शने Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); यस्मात्प्राग्निं पश्यन् दूरादस्पर्शने वरः; of. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पष्टब्रह्मणि विदितव्यमिति S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholly.

अस्तुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -हं An indistinct speech. -COMP. -फलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -म. The individual soul, the embodied soul. -COMP. -विद्य, -अस्माद्गुण a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषा Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसद्यतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अस्म्यं यत् कुम्भावासायं कुरुज-मवाप्तिं करोमि सद्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्रः 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -क्ष 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -क्षेत्रः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पा a leech. -सायुक्ता chyle, chyme.

अस्त्र a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्त्रतन्त्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्त्रतन्त्रा श्री पुत्र-वपना Vaisishtha. 2 Docile.

अस्त्रम a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्त्रवः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्रव्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्त्रव्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममयाचरेण तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्त्रावपयः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अह्नी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ a. 1 Not well, indisposed; अस्वस्थं अस्वस्था N. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्त्वामिन् a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A or 10 U. -अह q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise, (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहम् a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अहम्.

अहम् n. (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अह्नी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोम्ना &c.) 1 A day (including day and night; अहानि Ms. 5. 84. 2

Day-time: सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयेत्त-द्विषेयः Ms. 88; यद्वा इदं वाप by day. (At the end of comp. अहम् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अहः. Note. At the beginning of comp it assumes the forms अहम् or अहः; अहानिः or अहपतिः &c. &c.). -COMP. -आगमः (अहम् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn.

-करः the sun. -मयः (°हम्) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 = month. -दिदं ind. daily, every day, day by day.

-मिह ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -वाचवः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -त्रं a day and night; विशाकला हृदयैः स्वाद्वहारां तु तावतः Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -हं evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अहम्) 1. -COMP. -अभिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहम्भिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहम्भिकया प्रणमालालसान् K. 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting.

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अधिगम or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride.

-पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका-वधमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जयाद्वर्धिका-वियाहतिः Ki. 14. 32. -3 bragging, vaunting. -भङ्गं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority.

-भारः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10. -2 = मतिः q. v. मतिः f. 1 self love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहर्णीय, अहर्णी a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहर्णी ब्राह्मणस्य राजा विस्मयति हिंसति Ms. 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8.

-वः A mountain.

अहर्ण्य a. Unploughed. -ह्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Damarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहला श्रीपदी वीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्ति यं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ -**Comp.** -**आरः** Indra. -**अहः** the sage Satānanda, son of Abalyā.

अह *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); **अह** कश्चनपंडितताविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; **अह** शमराक्षिर्निहः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; **अह** महता विस्तीर्णमात्रविचित्रतयः Bh. 2. 35, 86. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; **अहवः** नविषाः सर्वे विविधा बुधनाः स्युताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** air, wind. -**कोशः** the slough of a snake. -**उच्छ्रवः** a muskroom. -**जित्** m. 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kālīyā). 2 N. of Indra. -**तुष्टिकः** a snake catcher, conjurer, juggler. -**विष्**, -**बुध**, -**मार**, -**रिपु**, -**विजित्**, m. 1. N. of Garuda. 2 an ichneumon. 3 a peacock. 4 Indra. 5 Krishna; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -**नकुलः** snakes and ichneumons. -**नकुलिका** the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -**निर्नीकः**, slough of a snake. -**पतिः** 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -3 any large serpent. -**पुष्पकः** a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -**नेमः**, n. opium. -**नर** 1 the fear of a lurking snake. 2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -**पुष्प** m. 1. N. of Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -**पुष्प** m. Siva.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as **अहिंसा** परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 24C.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -**तः** An enemy; **अहितानि** लोभोद्वेगैस्तत्रजयति केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -**त** Damage.

अहिम a. Not cold, hot. -**Comp.** -**अहः**, -**करः**, -**तेजस्**, -**तुतिः**, -**वचिः** the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; **अहीन-बाहुवज्रिणः** इक्ष्वाक R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -**नः** A sacrifice lasting for several days (-**न** also). -**Comp.** -**वादित्र** m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -**तः** Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. **अहेतु** a. Causeless, spontaneous; **अहेतुः** पशुपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) *हुक्* a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); **अहो** कानी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; **अहो** मधुरमासां दुर्दानं S. 1. **अहो** बहुला-बलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; **अहो** रूपमहो शीतमहो सत्त्वमहो यतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; **अहो** हे विगतचेतन K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); **अहो** दुष्कृतस्य संशयमालम्बाः विद्वद्भ्यः S. 6; **विचित्रो** बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 'Praise' ('bravo,' 'well done'); **अहो** देवदत्तः पचति क्षोभनं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive; **अहो** तु खलु (ओः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); **अहो** तु स्वस्वीदृशामवस्थां प्रपञ्चोऽस्मि S. 5; **अहो** तु खलु भगवन्नेतत्काकालीयं नाम Mā. 5. **अहो** वन shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; **अहो** वन महत्पापं कतुं व्यवसितां वरं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); **अहो** वनासि सृष्टीययोर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Mā. here takes **अहो** वन in the sense of संतोष); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रविक्रान्ता** = **आहो** पुत्रविक्रान्ता q. v.

अह्वय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; **अह्वय** सा विद्यमजं क्षमयुतसज्जं Ku. 5. 86; **अह्वय** तावद्वह्नेन तयो निरस्त R. 5. 71, Ki. 16. 16.

अच्छीक a Shameless, impudent. -**कः** A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आ or आः q. v.). (d) 'Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; **आ** एवं किलानीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; **आ** एवं मत्से. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as **आ** गच्छ to go, **आ** गच्छ to come; **आ** दातु to give, **आ** दातु to take. 3 (As a separable preposition with abl.)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिप्रिय), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; **आह-रात्रि** कोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; **आ** जन्मः S. 5. 95. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; **आ** परि-तोषादिषु S. 1. 2; **केलासात्** Ms. 11 upto or as far as Kālāsa. (c) In both these senses **आ** frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayībhāva comp. or compound adjectives; **आवाह** (or **आवाहय**) हरिप्रति. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; **सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धिमात्रकलीवक-मेवा** । **आसमुद्रद्वितीयाश्रमाणाकरवर्त्मना** R. 1. 5; **आमहप्रति** S. 6. 17. 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) **आ** has a diminutive force; **आवाह** little white, whitish; **आलक्ष्य** S. 7. 17. **आकंप**: gentle shaking; so **अनील**, **आरक**; **आ**=**आह** q. v.

आ: 1 =**आह** q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ.).

आकर्षण Boasting, swaggering.

आकंप: 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकंपन Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, **आकंप** a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकर: 1 A mine; **मणिताकरोद्भवः** R. 3. 18; **आकरे** वदरागायां जन्म काचमणे कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything; **दासो** तु पुत्राकरः V. 1. 9; **अक्षयवाकर** Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collection,

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); मोर्यनस्याकृतिरन्यकारि *Sl.* 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मयुराक्ष-मदनं वाहसीता *S.* 1. 30; विहताकृति *Ms.* 11. 63; so शोर्. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; व आकृतिः ह्यष्टको विजहाति वरं *Mk.* 9. 16; वनाकृतितनय उवाच वक्षति *Subh.* 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —**Comp.** —वज्रः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but (nly specimens; a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the *Gopāṭha*); *e. g.* अर्धं आतिथ्य.

स्वादिपत्र, पाणिपत्र &c. - अन्ना the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिः नदी तथा यद् अस्ते एक स्वाभिमुखं स्वदाक्या । आकृष्यते तत्पत्तौ भाति तमे समेतान् पतयितुं वे ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; अण् Amaru. 1.

आकोकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलितकोकरलोचनसुखा Ki. 8. 53; Mu. 3. 21; सहितकोकरा किञ्चित्कुटापाणि प्रसारित । मीलितार्थयुटालोके तापव्यापत्तौ चोरा ॥

आकोकिरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकंक्ष 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आकन्दन 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकन्दिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकन्दित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -न् A cry, roar.

आकम्पः-सर्पे 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आकांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; अन्धविभ्रामासर्पे R. 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; अकुम्भे तन चाकांत मंगलायतन महत् R. 17. 29; कालामधुसूनाकांत Bh. 3. 14; so मन्त्र, गण, जप, &c. B. T. Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38; M. 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आकांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आकांतितमायितवाङ्गीर Ku. 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आकामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः-तं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतास्तन कलिताः स्वेद वेसम् Ku. 2. 43; सम्याकीडमासाय तत्र विशिष्टमिष्टः Dk. 12.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; Si. 12. 37. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. 4 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech; नर्जाराविका-रौ आकृष्ट कोपसंभवे Kāty.

आकीर्णः-कर्म 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse Y. 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आकीर्णः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आकृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आकषण 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आकषाधिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आक्षपाद् *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Taught by Akshapāda or Gautam. -द्वा A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं-णा Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षिक *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं कर्णं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अक्षुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानो Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; प्रचन्दनया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचनितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25. 3 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्त-दुष्टे Bh. 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); नीरोचनाक्षेपनिनामेरे Ku. 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. 6 An inference. 7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see K. P. 10, S. D. 714. and Akshepaprakaraṇa in R. G.

आक्षेपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्षेपण Throwing, tossing.

आक्षोटः-ड A walnut; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदन Hunting (for aachōdane).

आक्षा, आखन A spade, hoe.

आखंडलः Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं वमये Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामथाखंडलवि-कमम् R. 4. 83; Ms. 15.

आखनिकः 1 A digger, miner. 2 A mouse or rat. 3 A hog. 4 A thief. 5 A spade.

आखरः 1 A spade. 2 A digger, miner.

आखाराः तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखाना-1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आखुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अणुं बाहुति शामवो गणपतेराखुं सुवार्तः कणी Pt. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विमर्षं सति वेवाति न ददाति जुहोति न तमाहुराखु. -Comp. -उत्तरः a mole-hill

-उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse. (-स्थ) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -वा, -वज, -रथ, -वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat). -वातः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः a loadstone. -मुञ्ज, -मुञ्जः a oat.

आखेदकः Hunting, chase. -Comp. -हीरकं 1 a smooth floor or ground. -2 a mine, cavern.

आखेदक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter

-कं Hunting.

आखेदिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तलेष्वस्य मातुराख्या 8. 7. 7. 33; पश्चाद्-माख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यया मुचि पश्ये R. 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रुद्रवैशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared

2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Inflected or conjugated. -न् A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; पात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयस्य बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दा वाक्यान्तमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तौकिः S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमस्मात्तद्गो-धितजलेयसिन्धुः श्रुताः Ve. 3. 31). 3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अन्तरः पुरुषवत् वचन इत्या-ख्यानं वेद आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ma. 3. 232. 4 A reply, प्रश्नाख्यानायाः P. VIII. 2. 105. 5 A differentiating property.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानाख्या-यिकेतिहासपुराणकार्येण Ku. 7.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्या-यकेभ्यः अन्तर्मुद्रितः Dk. 2. 44. 2 A herald.

आख्यायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कथे-नादिकीर्तनं । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च पूर्वं गद्यं कथितं कथितं । कथागतानां व्यवच्छेदं आधात इति कथ्यते । आर्यावक्त्राण्यवकाशां कृत्वा वेन केनचित् । अस्याप-देशेनाधातकुले भाव्यर्थवचनं । S. D. 568.

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bana's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कथा as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथायादिकथेका आतिः संज्ञादुपपत्तिः ।

आख्यायिक *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रस्यारख्यायिक इत्येति द्वे कर्णविकारः *S.* 1. 24.

आख्याय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दं fit to be told in words, a verbal message; *Me.* 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्थान्यवतामति Rām.; इति निश्चितविवरणमवतः *Si.* 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगत्य *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -*वृ.* A newcomer, stranger, guest. -*Comp.* -*ज* *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

आगत्युक्त *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming or one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगत्युक्तं वदं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); *Y.* 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागत्युक्तं विकारः *Arval.* 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणवद्वक्तव्यमा-द्वयमित्यागत्युक्तः वाटः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -*क.* 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगत्य 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लघुयां पूर्वतयां प्रवृत्तस्यागतः कुतः *U.* 5. 20; अग्न्याद् व्यक्त्यः सद्यः प्रमादव्यवहारे राज्यगमे प्रलीयते *Bg.* 8. 18; *R.* 14. 80; *Pt.* 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या भ्रातृणा आगतः *Mu.* 1; *S.* 6; विद्यामनिसिद्धिः *V.* 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगन्तव्यविनि-स्त्रासातिनिश्चयः भारत *Bg.* 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्घ्यं, वनं &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, फेणं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागत्य. 7 Knowledge; क्षिप्रप्रदेशागमाः *Bh.* 2. 15; प्रज्ञा सदागमाः आगमेः सदाशरमः *R.* 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेरि बलं नैव भक्तिः स्तोत्राणि यत्र नो *Y.* 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागतमः सतः *Ki.* 2. 28; परिशुद्ध आगतः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुवाच्यामीभिः रथानः सिद्धि-इतः *R.* 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यावर्तितासाम्बाधिर्ये-द्विषामि *Ki.* 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being no

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इङ्गमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -*Comp.* -*नीत* *a.* studied, read, examined. -*इक्ष* *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; तृतीय इत्यागमद्वयस्य *R.* 6. 41. -*वेद्वि* *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in Sāstras. -*साये* *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; *R.* 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिष्य, **आगमिष्य** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगच्छ *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहित्ये क्षामागच्छि वृत्तस्त इति वक्ष्यते *Si.* 2. 108; हो रिदु मय मनो समामती *R.* 11. 74; कृतागः *Mu.* 3. 11. 2 Sin. -*Comp.* -*कृत्* *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अग्न्यर्धभागवद्वक्तव्यस्य *Si.* *R.* 2. 32.

आगच्छती The south.

आगच्छस्य *a.* Southern.

आगच्छ Very deep or unfathomable (*fig.* also).

आगत्यिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; दग्निवायिका देवा बुद्धिसकालसिद्धिनी *Haima.* 2 Impending, arriving.

आगत्युक्त *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगारं A house, dwelling. -*Comp.* -*दाहः* setting a house on fire. -*दाहि* *a.* an incendiary. -*धूमः* smoke coming out from a house.

आगत्य *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आहू (यू) *रज* A secret suggestion.

आहू (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आहूति *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आहूति 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -*प्र* The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आहूति *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -*प* 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -*प्री* 1 N. of अग्न्या the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -*य* The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आहूतिभोजनिक A Brahmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आहूति The first Soma libation at the Agnistoma sacrifice. -*न* An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आहूति 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Attack. 3 Determination, strong attachment,

persistence; चलेति काव्यम् पर्यायवाच्यः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

आहूति *N.* of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -*की* 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called श्रगशिरः.

आहूति (नि) *क* The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आहूति *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आहूति 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रज्जिराहूतिना नमस्ततः *Si.* 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आहूति, **रुष** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गन्धस्यलाहूतिरुषोदोषकप्रवृत्त-पानेलापिनाहूतिः *Si.* 12. 64.

आहारः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीक्ष्णघातपक्षितवह-स्त्वपल्लविकृतः *S.* 1. 33; अग्न्यस्यति तदाघातः *Ku.* 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य *H.* 4. 67.

आघातः 1 Sprinkling (in general). 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

अघोषनं *वा* A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषनाय कृतायां *Pt.* 5.

आग्राह्यं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आग्राह्य A multitude of firebrands.

आग्री *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आग्रीकर्मिणः see अग्निय. -*क* A player on a labor or drum.

आग्रीरथ *N.* of Brīhaspati, son of Angirā

आहूति *m.* A learned man.

आहूति Rinsing the mouth, sipping. **आहूति** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; इत्याहूतिना ततः *Y.* 1. 242.

आहूति *a.* A spitting pot (*Mar.* पिक्वाली).

आहूति 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आहूति 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; धर्मं, वेदं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अवतिथिवाच्यवाच-ते *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept). 3 Usage, practice. 4 An institute.

आहूति *a.* 1 One who has rinsed his mouth, or sipped water. 2 Fit for sipping.

आचारः 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पञ्च.)

आचारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, मन्त्रिणः आचारः सर्वव्यापकः Ms. 2. 18. 3 An established usage, customary law, (Opp. व्यवहार in law): oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'रूप', 'रूप' below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया वृत्तिः S. 5. 8; Mv. 8. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचार प्रतिपद्यन् S. 4. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -पूज्यः inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूज्यः purified by customary observances, R. 2. 18. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -अपत्यः अपत्यः a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाजः (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -वेदी 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारिकः a. Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

आचार्यः 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेत् द्विजः । सकलं सत्त्वं च तमाचार्यं पचते Ms. 2. 140; see अध्यापक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -नारी A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपसर्गः waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -मित्रः a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यके 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); संक्राष्टोऽथ पुनश्चके विद्यापचार्यके इति R. 12. 78; आचार्यके विजये नामधेयवितरणी M. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. आचार्यानी The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुघ्नमनुत्साव न पुनर्दुःखतः । अन्वके इवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्ष्णी Mv. 8. 6.

आचरि p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कपायिती विष्णुविवागी गौ Ki. 1. 36; आचरितमृता चीः &c. 2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्वाचिता सत्वरमुत्थिताया R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for: अर्वाचिता); Ku. 7. 61, 3 Collected, accumulated,

heaped. -रः 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin. आचूषणः Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; शृणवाच्छादनमग्निः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

आचूषितः a. 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखराव). 2 A horse-laugh.

आचूषितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छेदः -चनं 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

आच्छेदने Cracking the fingers.

आच्छेदने Hunting, chase.

आजकं A flock of goats.

आजगवः The bow of Siva.

आजगवः High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

आजगवः Birth, origin. -नं Birth-place.

आजगवः a. (जी. f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -रः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्मित्रहृदयाः स्वलेतोपि वदे वदे । आजगवति वतः संज्ञामाजगव्यास्ततः स्वताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजिः 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावत् पचाजी तावान् स दृष्टो रीः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; राजाज्याजी नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमेध V. 3. 9.

आजीवा वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; मय्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like स्वाजीव, अजाजीव, राजाजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -रः A Jaina beggar.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजुः f. -आजुः f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

आजुसिः f. An order, command.

आज्ञा 1 An order, command; तदेति देशमिव मरुतज्ञ Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -Comp. -अज्ञः, अज्ञानमित्र, अज्ञानमित्र, -अज्ञानमित्र, -अज्ञानमित्र, -संपादक, -वह a. obedient, submissive. -करः, कारिणः a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (रः) a servant. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -वचं an edict, written order. -वचिवातः, -वचः disobedience, insubordination; राज्ञ्येनं सहेते वचर वृषतयस्वाराज्ञः सार्वभौमा Mu. 3. 22.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Making known.

आज्यं 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यमोमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिकीनमाज्यं एव घृतोक्तं वत् यदेत). -Comp. -वात्रे, स्वाही a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -युक् m. 1 an epithet of Agni. -2 a god, deity.

आज्यं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

आज्य 1. P. (आज्यति, आज्यते) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg.).

आज्यं Setting (a bone or leg).

आज्यं 1 Ointment especially for the eyes. 2 Fat. -रः N. of Māruti or Hanūmat; राजस्थितिराजनीलमहति-मतमग्निः K. 58.

आज्यं Ointment especially for the eyes. -Comp. -कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आज्येनः N. of Māruti.

आज्यिकः 1 A forester, a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

आज्यः 1 A kind of bird (हयग्रीव) (also written अज्य).

आजीकनं The leaping motion of a calf.

आजीकरः A bull.

आज्यः 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; हाटोपः proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. कटाटोपे मयकरः; Si. 3. 74.

आज्यः 1 Pride, arrogance. 2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितवारसिंहलगाङ्गः K. 5; निष्ठः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्गतेति वा Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

आज्यरिक् a. Arrogant, proud.

आज्यः, रः A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona; अज्यरिक्ते कृषिः कृषयोऽजी न पुष्कलः । पुष्कलानि च नवारी आज्यः परिकीर्तितः ॥

आज्यः a. 1 Rich, wealthy; आज्योऽभिजनवानग्निं कोऽन्योऽस्ति सहसा मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वरासपत्न्यः वरासपत्न्यः Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गन्धः सज उच्चमगन्धः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -वरः a. (जी. f.) once opulent.

आज्यकरणः a. (जी. f.) Enriching. -नं The means of enriching, wealth.

आज्यमविष्णुः, आज्यः a. Becoming rich or eminent.

आज्यः a Low, inferior, vile. -रः Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आज्यं कुरते नाम द्रव्योः पार्श्वसंस्पर्शः ।

daughter; वसं पुनं चरणयोर्जन्मकालमन्नादाः B.

Atharvaveda or the **Atharyans**.—**अथर्ववेदः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

अथर्ववित्तः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

अथर्वः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

अथर्वः 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माजयेत् हि तदाद्वैतलक्षणम् *Mā* 9. 43; न जानद्वाहिनं व विद्विषाद्वः *Ki*. 1. 33; *Ku*. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; *Ku*. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; दृष्टान्तात्पर्यद्वः *Kn*. 6. 13; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामाद्वः *K*. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; दृष्टमन्वतात्कीर्त्याद्वः निर्मिता *Ku*. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आथर्वणं Notice, respect.

आथर्वः 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आथर्वणमाद्योच्यते च सोममानमाद्योच्यते स्तिमितारताक्षी *Ku*. 7. 22. 2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आथर्वः शिक्षितानां *Mk*. 1. 48; आथर्वः सर्वज्ञात्मानां *K*. 5; न गुणानां &c. 3 A copy of a work 4 A commentary, gloss.

आथर्वः A mirror.

आथर्वः 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आथर्वः 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आथर्वः 1 Taking, accepting, seizing; कुत्राकुत्राथर्वः प्रियतनादि *Ku*. 5. 11; आथर्वः हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिधुषादिभ्य *R*. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आथर्वः α. Taking, receiving &c.

आथर्वः α. 1 First, primary, primitive; निधानं स्वाधिकारणं; *Ak*. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time. —**दि**: 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव सप्तम्यां तावत् भोजनमाह्वयत् *Ms*. 1. 8; *Bg*. 3. 41; आथर्वः प्रादित्तं *Ku*. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदिर्येषां ते); न्यादयो धावन्तः, दू and others, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अथादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause. —**Comr.** —अंत α. having beginning and end. (—) beginning and end. नन्त finite. —अथात् α. having the acute accent on the first syllable.

आथर्वः, **आथर्वः**, **आथर्वः** m. the creator, an epithet of Brahmi; *Bg*. 11. 37. **आथर्वः**

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमप्यन्यत् यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa. -आदि the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -आदि the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. -देवः 1 the first or Supreme God; दुर्वा शायनं दिव्यं आदिदेवमनं विद्मः Bg. 10. 12, 18, 38. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. 4 the sun. -देव्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu. -पर्यन्तः N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -पुरुषः 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; तेन प्रपुण्ड्रमनं बुद्धेः पारिपूरकः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमन्त्रादिकपारिपूरकः Si. 1. 14. -बलं generative power; first vigour. -भवः, -पुत्रः a. produced at first. -हः, -हः) 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N. of Viṣṇu; रसतलाद्वादिभ्येन पुंसा R. 15. 8. 3 an elder brother. -बलं first foundation, primeval cause. -वराहः 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -शक्तिः f. 1 the power of maya or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -सनः the first creation.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवमादितो हन् U. 5. 20.

आदितेवः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दस्यु विषं दहन-किर्लेर्नादितो ह्यवशात्.) 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. COMP. -मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. -पुत्रः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugriya, Yama, Saturn and Kṛpa.

आदि (की) नवः, -ई 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादिनव.

आदिम a. First, primitive, original.

आदीनव See आदिनव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; आतुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देवाकालजः प्रतिज्ञाह R. 1. 92; राजद्रोहादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विश्विकादेशमचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; पातोः स्थान इवादेशः हर्षाच्च संन्यवे-हाय R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् a 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -m. 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्य a 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रजनस्तद्वत्सामिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -द्यौ 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -COMP. -कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is prakṛti or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन् a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योत्तः Light, brilliance.

आद्यवनं 1 A deposit, pledge; रको हवीश लवेन दानाचमनचिकीरे Kāty.; दीनाचमन-चिकीरेतं दीनदानचमनं Ms. 8. 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमर्षः The state of being indebted.

आद्यमिक a. Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यदित p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted.

आद्यनं 1 Placing, putting upon. 2 Taking, assuming, receiving, recovering. 3 Keeping the sacred fire

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्दत्तिकां कुर्वीत पुनर्दत्तमेव Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; उपो विरोधाधानैतुः सिद्धौ वस्तु-धर्मः 8. D. 2; प्रजातं विष्वाधाधानादग्न्याधानं R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानैः Ms. 8; गर्भोधाधानमस्ति यत् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठन्वाय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चतुर्धारां धृतानां कुक्षिराधारेण नतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 2. 48; S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारमथमहोदयैः इत्येति B. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽस्ति करं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety; (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामाधः संति नाधो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधितुः S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Rv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; यायेनं दुष्टिनीपर्वं पुत्रतयो वामाः कुलस्माधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. COMP. -क a. suffering pain. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -सेवतः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारिकः A judge; Mk. 8.

आधिकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदेविक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Śuruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं ह्यराजमपि पाधिपत्यं (अन्य) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; राज्ञः पुत्रं प्रहृष्टमाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supremacy; यमो ध्रुवः कुमायवाधिराज्यमवाच स R. 17. 30.

आधिदेविक Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहादिना पूर्वविधौ पादितोषिकं यच्च दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Viṣṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधुनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

आधिराज *a.* The rider or driver of an elephant; आधिराजा राजसत्त्विते R. 7. 46, 5. 46, 18. 39.

आध्वान 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्वानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्वान 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating.

आध्वानक A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्वानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Caused by *adhyāna*, i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कतारं ध्याय विभ्राणे जनस्याध्वानिकस्य Mb.

आध्वान्य *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajurveda. — 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आन 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनक 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); एणवानकमोमुवाः सहस्रबाणहस्त्ये Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. — *Comp.* — **आनुनि** epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—नि, —नी. *f.*) a large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

आनति *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); एणवानतिविमानं वन्दे Ki. 13. 15; वणनतिधितिके Anaru. 44. 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनज *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Coative (as stomach). — **आन** 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आनन 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नुनय कत विनः सुतानन 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Kasa-gangādharma).

आनन 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनर 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्याद ध्यमि-चाराय K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; वस्तु निध कृतमतिर्यमेवाभिपद्यते । अज्ञेयमायः कल्याणि होऽध्वानरं वन्दयते Mb.

आनद 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनदं ब्रह्मण विद्वांस विभिति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to

be n. also in this sense). 3 N. of Śiva. — *Comp.* — **आनन**, — **न** N. of Kāt. — **पद** a bridal garment. — **पूर्ण** *a.* full of bliss. (—**ह**) the Supreme spirit. — **वसन** *a.* — **वसन**.

आनन्द *a.* Happy, joyful. — **आनन्द** happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्द *a.* Pleasing, delighting. — **न** 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. — **व** The Supreme spirit. — **कोष** the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दि 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दि *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनर 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called Saurāshtra).

आनर्थक्य 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; अथानर्थक्यमिति चत् Kāty; आनार्थक्यं किदायत्वावानर्थक्यमनर्थक्यं Jainini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनार A net.

आनारि *m.* A fisherman, fisher, आनारिभिल्लामयकृष्टका R. 16. 56, 75.

आनार *a.* To be brought near. — **व** Consecrated fire taken from मातृपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्नि).

आनार 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (की. *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. — **रु**, — **आनिलि** N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. — **रु** A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्य 1 Favourableness, suitability; यथायुक्तं यथायुक्तं यथायुक्तं Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुमत्य Acquaintance, familiarity. **आनुमत्य** Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Rural, rustic. **आनुमानिक** Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्व, — **वै** — **वै** 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; पञ्चगव्यं विप्रस्य कृत्वा चतुर्वर्ण्यम् Ms. 3. 23. **आनुपूर्व** — **वै** — **वै** ind. One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential. — **के** The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येवाभिहितं केन Br. Śūl.

आनुवाचिक A follower, attendant.

आनुरक्ति *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आनुलोम्य 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन वृत्ता जात्या ज्ञेयस्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आनुनेह A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; आनुनेहादुनेहो य कल्याणे विप्रतिदिने Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says: — निरतय-हवासी प्रतिदिनः, तन्नेतयुहवासादनुनेहः). The word is also found to be written as अनुनेह.

आनुबन्धिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुभिः स्थासु यथाश्रीयन् ननु लक्ष्मी. कलामनुबन्धिक Ki. 2. 19; अथतस्माननुबन्धिकादनुबन्धः Sk. see अनुबन्ध. 5 Attached to, fond of. 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आनुव *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place. — **य** Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आनुव Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुव.

आनुवंश — **व** *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. — **रु**, — **रु** 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनुवृण, — **वृ** Clumsiness, stupidity. **अंत** *a.* (की. *f.*) Final, terminal. — **इ** ind. Completely, to the end.

आंतर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. — **इ** Inmost nature.

आंतरि (री) *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. — **अ** The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतरंगिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतराहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका An elder sister.

आंदोल 10 P. [—**चालयति**, **चालित**] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आंदोल 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आंदोलन 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किरासातमर्चि-रुक्मरशा ब्राह्मणमर्चितात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आंधल The acum of boiled rice.

आंधलिक A cook.

आंध Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). — **प्र** (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see आंध्र.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पक्षि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3 67.

आन्वयिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आन्वयिका *q. v.*) आन्वयिक्यात्मिका स्वाधीन्यात्पुनः स्वयः । ईक्ष्मायस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षशीली युवस्तति ॥ Kāro. 2. 11; आन्वयिकीध्वजाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43.

आप् 5. P. (आप्तेति, आप) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुनरेवमुपेतं चक्रवर्ति-नमादि S. 1 12; अनुयोगेन तैलमि तिलेभ्यो नापुमर्हति Il. Pr. 30; शतं कर्तुमास्यप्रमाप सः R. 3. 38; so कलं, कीर्ति, कृत्स्न &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; विहात-माप्यसि मवात् R. 9. 69. —WITH—आप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गमान्दीनमुपायाः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. —अप् 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुनं त्वमपि सज्जाने तेव पूरुषवाचुदे S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अवाप्योक्तेरान Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. —अप्ति (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; पर्यन्तं विद्वन्नेतेषां बले भोज्याभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तक्षिणः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमा परीच्युर्जातेः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. —अप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहर्षे प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोहं विन-ह्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रयं, नदी, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्. —अप्ति to fill completely, pervade; अतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विषय S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. —अप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); याचतेषां समाप्येत् यथाः पर्याप्तक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सत्यं च विषय 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (दी *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. —का A cake, bread.

आपना A river, stream; केनायमानं वति-नापनायां Si. 3. 72.

आपनेयः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपनः A market, a shop.

आपनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. —का A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकारिकाद्वर्धोपपन्नकणिकार्यसापतनं S. D. 10. 5 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —का A hawk, falcon.

आपतिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अभिप्रेतम्).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देवीनां नापुवीनां च प्रतिहताः त्वमापद् R. 1. 60; अतिथेयः परमापद् पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो मच्छति इव भाग्य-रहितस्तथैव यायापद्ः Bh. 2. 90.—*Comp.* —कालः days of adversity, time of distress, —नत, —ग्रस्त—माप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. —धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपद् *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirata or barbarian.

आपक *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जीविकापकः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कदा इत्यापकौ Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपनाभवसंबन्धे कीक्षिताः खलु पीताः S. 2. 16; Me. 53. —*Comp.* —सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापकसत्त्वास्तु रेजु-पादुरक्षिः R. 1. 59.

आपनित्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. —क Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपन्न *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्माज्जनं कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापात-महास्थि Ku. 2. 45; यद्वह्नात्तद्विभ्रित्प्रमेयनाका-लक्षणेन R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (*a*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यन्तवर्तिनाविनः Ki. 11. 42; आपातवृत्ते भोगे विमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपाद् 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादने 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संस्काररूपाद्दे S. 4.

आपानं, —क 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पायकलिता देवेना-भिषेधिताः Mb. 2 A tavern, liquor-shop; तादृशीनां दलेस्त्वय स्थितापायनद्वयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकृतस्यः K. 32.

आपलिः A louse.

आपलिः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A chaplet, garland in general; वृक्षप्रीत्यस्त-संकल्पमन्त्रादिनीवारः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्नु-त्पादितमि विपदि R. 14. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7. आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. —का A well; आपीनांसुः Bk. —न An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्भवपदेलान् R. 2. 18.

आपुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accustomed to eat cakes. —का A baker; confectioner. —क A multitude of cakes.

आपुष्पः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity; स्वपूरैरुपवृत्तिरति धाप गन्धस्वहाणि Si. 7. 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; कर्त्तुं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य A kind of metal (perhaps tin.)

आपुष्पा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोहावः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अन्नभक्षस्तर्जनमसि स्वाहा and अन्ना-विधायमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपसन (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, प्राप्तः &c. 2 Reached, over-taken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted. 6 Reasonable, sensible. —हः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source; आहः यथाय-वका T S. 2 A relative, friend; निह-हास्त्वयुपलानां यथाय वनवायुनः R. 12. 52; कथमात्मनोर्ध्वं भवत्याः M. 5. —हं 1 A quo-tient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. —*Comp.* —काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (—नः) supreme soul. —सर्वा a pregnant woman. —वचनं the words of a credible or trust-worthy person; R. 11 42, 15. 48.

—वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिशयावगमणीयते शिष्येति ते सः S. 5 25. (—*f.*) 1. वाच्यः प्रमाणः 2. friend or creditor. 3. one advice of a friend or creditor. 4. the Vedas or S. 4. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 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आभिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आद्यः *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable.

आर्यान् *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —*n* 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आर्याचने —*न* 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; *इन्द्राचार्याचनं भवति* Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आर्याचनं 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आर्याचन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आर्याचन —*न* 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —*Comp.* —*वसिष्ठ* or *आर्याचनवसिष्ठ* *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (*ब्रह्मचर्य*) and is admitted into the second (*गृहस्थ*), an initiated house-holder; cf. *लानक*.

आर्याचनः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आर्याचन *Optum*.

आर्याचन *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; *आर्याचनं काला तापसपरिचरं* K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered.

—*न* (*युः* also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आर्याचनः —*न* 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); *यमाचनं विवर्धति* Ratn. 3. 18; *Amaru*, 39. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आर्याचनः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आर्याचनः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; *न तापाचनमाचरेत्* Ms. 4. 54, 51. —*न* 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आर्याचन —*न* *q. v.*

आर्याचन 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आर्याचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आर्याचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Annual, yearly. *आर्याचनः कः* Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आर्याचन 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); *विनिवृत्तवस्त्राभ्यां वीर्ये पुनं त्वया वाचकस्तौति वचनं* Ku. 5. 44; *वचनमाचरेत् वचनं* Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आर्याचन 1 Light, splendour, lustre; *दीपनां शब्दया यथा* Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; *प्रशान्तिविद्युत्* Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; *वचनं* Pt. 1. 58; *वचनं* R. 2. 10. 4 A reflected image; shadow, reflection.

आभवाचनः A popular saying, proverb.

आभवाचनः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभवाचन 1 Addressing, speaking to (*संवाचन*). 2 Conversation; *संवाचनमाचरेत्* R. 2. 58.

आभवाचनः 1 Splendour, light, lustre.

2 A reflection; *तपसाचनं यिया नक्षत्रमाचरेत्* पटः सूत्रम् *Vedānta*. 3 (*a*) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; *वचनं रुचिरमाचरेत्* Rām. &c. (*b*)

Semblance, phantom; *तपसाचनं* Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in *हत्याचन*).

5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see *हत्याचन*. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभवाचन (*स्व*) *r. a.* Splendid, bright.

—*r* A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —*न* A spell or incantation, magic.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Relating to birth (*अभिजन*), patronymic (as a name); *तां वचनं यथाभिजनं नाम्ना* Ku. 1. 26. —*न* Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभवाचन 1 Nobility of birth; *Ratn.* 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning.

4 Beauty.

आभवाचन 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see *अभिवा*.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —*न* A lexicographer.

आभवाचन 1 Direction towards; *यथा यानि goes to meet or encounter*. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; *विनाभिवाचनं पुनः* Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभवाचन, **आभवाचन** Beauty.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king *आभवाचनं यथा रामायणवचनं* Itām; *Mv.* 4.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) To be offered as a present. —*न* A present.

आभवाचन Continued repetition; *वचनमाचरेत्* P. III. 2. 81.

आभवाचन 1 A cowherd; *आभवाचनमाचरेत्* वचनं वचनं वचनं *Udb.* 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —*नी* 1 A cowherd's wife.

2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. —*Comp.* —*वचनः*, *युः* *f.*, *वचनः* a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभवाचन *a.* Fearful, terrible —*न* Injury, physical pain.

आभवाचन *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभवाचन 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; on-virons; *अभवाचनं यथा यथा वचनमाचरेत्* S. 1; *वचनमाचरेत्* the expanse of heaven. 2 Magnitude, fulness,

extent; *वचनमाचरेत्* Ms. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by *Varuṇa* as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; *विचनमाचरेत्* *वेदादः* *Sāntilakṣaṇa*.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (*आभवाचन*).

आभवाचन *a.* (*युः* *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; *अभवाचनं यथा यथा वचनमाचरेत्* Mh. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —*न* A *Śrāddha* or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभवाचन *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; *आ* कुनः M. 1; (*b*) recollection; *आ* ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (*c*) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; *आ* चित्तेन सत् प्रतिबुद्धिः; (*d*) reply.

आभवाचन *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. *पक्व*); *आभवाचन* Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —*न* 1 Disease; sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (*आभवाचन* also). —*Comp.* —*आभवाचनः* 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —*कुनः* a jar of unbaked clay; *H.* 4. 66. —*न* *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —*उच्च* a kind of fever; cf. *संयमान्तरं वातः कोऽभवाचनं परिचरति* Si. 2. 54. —*स्व* *a.* of tender skin. —*वाचन* an unannealed vessel; *विनाचनं वचनं क्षिप्यमाणमाचरेत्* Ms. 3. 179. —*रक्त* dysentery. —*रक्त* imperfect chyme. —*वातः* constipation. —*सूतः* pain of indigestion, colic.

आभवाचन *a.* Lovely, charming.

आभवाचन The castor-oil plant.

आभवाचन (*न*) *n.* Pain, sorrow.

आभवाचन *n.* 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; *अभिवाचनमाचरेत्* Y. 1. 112. 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, *अभवाचनं यथा यथा वचनमाचरेत्* *वचनमाचरेत्* S. D. 6. 7 The vocative case.

आभवाचन *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: *आभवाचनं यथा यथा वचनमाचरेत्* Ms. 34. —*न* A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आभवाचन 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; *वचनः* *Mv.* 4. 22; *आभवाचनं यथा यथा वचनमाचरेत्* *H.* 19. 48; *Si.* 2. 10. 2 Damage, hurt.

आभवाचन *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion.

आमरणांत, -सिंह a. (की f.) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांत: कथया: कोपास्तल्लमंघरा: H. 1. 118; अम्बो-म्यस्याम्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिक: Ms. 9. 101.

आमर्श: 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्श: 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आमर्श: -वर्ण Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलक: -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमळ). -कै Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बरामलकात्र-इडिमाका Bv. 2. 8.

आमाल्य: A minister, counsellor; see अमाल्य.

आमामस्य Pain, sorrow.

आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयन् पिडमिषामिषस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (उज्जं) रमाभ्येषणक्षणां द्विषामामिषतां यदी R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आमिलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आमुक्ति: f. Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आमुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख). It is thus defined in S. D. गरी विदुषको वापि पारिपायकं एव वा । प्रचारांज संहिता: संलापे यच्च कुर्वते ॥ विचारांम्यै: स्वकार्याम्यै: प्रस्तुताद्विभिर्भिदः । आमुखं तच्च विज्ञेय नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -ख ind. To the face.

आमुष्मिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिक भ्रम: Susr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरापि चिरादामुष्मिकीया: तता: S. D.

आमुष्यायण a. or -या. (की f.) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणी वे स्वभासे Sat. Br.; तदाहमुष्यायणस्य तपमवतः हृष्टवीर्यतानां महर्षीपालस्य वीर: Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमुष्मन् 1 Loozing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोद: 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपनिगमिती स्वनि: आसामुदकारिणं B. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुममणं वदेन चरे हृष्टं न हि कुसुमानि पारयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोद्वन a. Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आमोदिन् a. 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आमोच: Theft, robbing.

आमोचिन् m. A thief.

आज्ञात p. p. 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समी हि विदितज्ञाती वस्यताभावः स (ज्ञातः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -तं Study.

आज्ञानं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आज्याय: 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती बहुज्यायिषु Dk. 120; आज्यायवचनं सत्यमित्येव लोकांश्वयः । आज्यायैव: पुनर्वेदा: प्रकृता: सर्वतोमुखा: । Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आजिकेय: An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikya.

आजसिक a. (की f.) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आज्र: The mango-tree. -जं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. -कूट: the name of a mountain. ताडु-मानाककूट: Me. 17. -वेष्टी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोमनाथवणं हिता Rām.

आज्रात: The hog-plum. -तं The fruit of this tree.

आज्रातक: 1 The hog-plum. 2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. सट)

आज्जेहनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आज्जेहितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्ल: -वृक्षा The tamarind tree. -रसः Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आय: 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वाधिकाशो माय आय: Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आयविकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययी (dual) income and expenditure.

आय: कुलिक a. (की f.) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (संज्ञापादेन सौम्यविक्रान्त आय: कुलिको ज्ञः); cf. K. P. 10; अयमकुलेन अमिच्छति (soil. अयान्) श्लाघामुल्लिखति.

आयत p. p. 1 Long; प्रतमवर्ष (रोजय) आयता Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed restrained. -तः An oblong (in geometry). -Comp. अय a.

(की f.). -ईक्ष्ण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अक्षेत्र a. having long-cornered eyes. -अक्षेत्रि: f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -उक्षुर a plantain tree. -लेख a. long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु m. a panegyrist, bard.

आचयनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); मृगाचयना: Mu. 7 hangmen; सेवस्तदेकाचयनं जमान Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; B. 3. 36; सर्वादिन्यायानेकेकमचयनाचयनं K. 198; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवाचयनं महाचयनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आचयति: f. 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; अयं K. 44 (length also); क्षुली तच्च अचयतायति: Si. 14. 5; इदमचयतेपुनमायति Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आचयति सर्वकारिणां तत्तावत् च विचारयन् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं त्रयं लब्ध्वा कृतमचयति तन्म Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मसुम् Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आचयत् p. p. 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.), देवायत् कुले जन्म महायत् तु पीरुवं Ve. 3. 33; मायावचनतः परं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आचयति: f. 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आचयतयं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आचयनं 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आचयकः Impatience, longing, आयस a. (की f.) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं ददन्व वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तमायसी रत्ना Br. 2. 59. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -तं 1 Iron; वृद्धं वृद्धमिवात्मानं हेमप्रित्तविवायत् Ku. 6. 55; च न कर्तव्यं वरस्यच-व्यस्तात इवायत् R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आचयत् p. p. 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharpened.

आचयनं 1 Coming, arrival. 3 Natural temperament, disposition.

आचयतः 1 Length; विषयायामक्षोमी Ms. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restraint, control, stopping; अचययनपरव्या: Rg. 4. 26; प्राजायाय: परं अय: Ms. 3. 83.

आचयनवत् Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आचार्य 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour. ब्रह्मसूत्र Bg. 18. 24; cf. अचार्य also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; श्रेयसादि दुःखादि देव्यानि यथापि यः शोचयति तदाचार्य इति श्रुतिः Mb.

आचार्यिक a. 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; यत्तु यत्तुयत्तुयत्तु S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आचूक p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 116. 2 United; obtained. -काः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आचूक -ह A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) चक्र a. g. a sword; (2) हस्तक a. g. a disc; (3) शूलक a. g. an arrow; य न लक्ष्मि विसीद-वाच्य B. 8. 63. -Comp. -अ) अचार्य an armoury, arsenal; अस्त्राचार्य अस्त्रा-चार्ययोः यथापि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -कीचिक a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier.

आचूकिक a. Relating to arms. -कः A soldier, warrior.

आचूकिक, आचूकिक a. Bearing or using weapons. -म. (धी), -कीचः A warrior.

आयुष्मन् a. 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव शीघ्रं वाच्यो विशेषेणवाच्ये.

आयुष्मन् a. Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इव यस्तस्या-युष्मन्निं निःश्वसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 8. 106. -र्य Vital power.

आयुश्च n. 1 Life, duration of life; इतिमायुः R. 9. 62; तस्मिन्नेषां विदुषा आयुश्चो-वि रक्षति H. 2. 16; ज्ञातुं पुत्रः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final च of this word is changed to र before hard consonants, and to र before soft ones). -Comp. -कर a. (रि. f.) promoting long life. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -द्रव्य 1 a medicament, 2 ghee. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेद्यः the science of health or medicine. -वेद्यश्च -वेद्यिक, -वेद्यिक a. belonging to medicine. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1 remainder of life; शेषश्च Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -होमः (आयुशोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये इति. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आचोयः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आचोयः The son of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48). -की A woman of this tribe.

आचोयन् 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आचोयन् 1 A battle, fight, war; अचोयन् कृष्णमिति वहाय B. 6. 42; आचोयना-यन्तं यति कीर यति 5. 71. 2 Battle-field.

आर, -र 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -र 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -Comp. -रुचः, -रुचः brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक a. Preserved. -कः, -का 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरकं नम्ये स्थिताय Bām; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 8. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भरुपि) 3 An army.

आरक (धि) कः 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरकः An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरय्य a. (रया, -र्यी f.) Wild, forest-born.

आरय्यक a. Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तयः वृक्षमयवत्त्वं वृक्षारण्यका दि नः S. 2. 13. -कः An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmanas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येऽनुष्मन्मन्त्रात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येऽनुष्मन्मन्त्रात् आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरतिः f. 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरम्भः f. Beginning, commencement.

आरम्भः An enterprising or courageous man. -र, -री Boldness, confidence. -री 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 et. seq. 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारम्भे इति वस्तुपरेषां नृत्यारम्भेच्छा Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आयुधैः सङ्गारम्भः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, विचारितारम्भ एवावतस्थे R. 2. 81. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरम्भ 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) कः 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरर्य Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् ind. 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमात्मादिचर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Remote.

आराति 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औषाक्ये); तर्पेण वायेन च तत्तत्प्रायः आरातिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्वीत. 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहित-भारं पञ्चमारातिकस्य भ्रमयति नयि ह्यस्ते कृपायः कदाचनः Sankara.

आराचन 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येषामाराचनम् U. 1; यदि वा जायमीमि आराचनम् लोकानां कुप्यते नास्ति मे चया 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराचनमात्रं हवीर्भवेत्तत् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु मे भक्तिर्न सतामाराचनं वृत्तः Ku. 6. 73. 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -न्य Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराचयितु a. An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आराचः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रिया-रामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. 2 A garden, grove; विद्याराम हि वैदेहासीत् U. 2; आराचपिपित्तविक-विकलः Bv. 1. 31.

आराचिकः A gardener.

आराचिकः A cook.

आरः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आर a. Of a tawny colour.

आरुह p. p. Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरुहो वृक्षे भवति Sk.; oft. used actively; आरुहमर्ही R. 6. 77.

आरुहः f. Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अस्यारुहिन्येति महताम-प्यप्रशंसिता S. 4 v. 1.

आरेकः 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction. आरेकित a. Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोह्य Good health.

आरोहः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपेऽप्यारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपे लोभश्चपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in सरोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपण 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्रोक्षतारोपणमन्वृतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारापेण Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अपारोह, स्वप्नारोह. 2 Ascent, rising; riding. 3 An elevated place, elevation, height. 4 Haughtiness, pride. 5 A

आर्षेय a. (बी.फ.) 1 Relating to a
Rishi. 2 Worthy, venerable, respec-
table.

आर्षि *a.* (*जी. f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. — *जी* A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. — *द* The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्षि *—* *जी* Fitous.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Spaw, 2 Yellow arsenic.

आर्षि *—* *जी* A water cobra.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Touching 3 Killing.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Depending on or from. 2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इति यत्तं यस्यालंभो न चापि निवर्तते *Śānti*. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तत्तद्वद्वत्तं स्तुतवत्तुतं तदस्य *Jag*. 4 Receptacle.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Depending on or from. 2 Support, prop, stay; *Ki*. 2 13; supporting; *Me*. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (*In Rhet.*) That on which a *ras* or sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (*viśaya*) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— *आर्षि* and *उत्पन्न*; *c. y.* in the *Bibhatas* sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the *आर्षि* of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its *उत्पन्न* (*exciters*); for the other *Rasas* see *S. D.* 210. 238.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अन्धम, नवम.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि ब्रह्मणा मर्त्या निवसन्त्याले चिरं *Rām*.; तदाजनस्थानकृतालयान् *Rām*. who lived or dwelt in Janasthana. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगराजस्य *Ku*. 1.; so देवालय, विद्यालय &c.

आर्षि *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आर्षि विषमिव हवेतः प्रहृते *U*. 1. 40.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness

आर्षि *—* *जी* A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); इत्ये निवृत्ता *S*. 1.; विभासाय विद्यामालाभाला-द्वयमिति *B*. 1. 51.

आर्षि *a.* (*जी. f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आर्षि *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. — *जी* Idleness, sloth, want of energy; सकस्य चाप्यनुत्साहः कर्मस्वालयमुच्यते *Susr*.; आर्षि 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings

(*आर्षि*) ; for examples— न तथा उप-पन्नं न तथा भावते सती । कुम्भे कुम्भस्योपा-याय नमोऽस्तुता *S. D.* 183.

आर्षि *a.* A fire-brand.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अर्षिपुत्रात्तानमनिर्वा-क्य वृत्तिः *R*. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आर्षिपुत्रे इति *Mk*. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie. 3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आर्षि *a.* (*जी. f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आर्षिपुत्रं स्वाश्रयि विद्मः *R*. 14. 38.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Talking, speech, conver- sation; अये वृत्तिनेन कृष्णार्थकामालाय इव यद्वे *S*. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आर्षि *—* *जी* Speaking to, conversation.

आर्षि *—* (*जी*) *f* A pumpkin gourd; see अर्षि.

आर्षि *a.* A fan made of cloth.

आर्षि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. — *जी* *f*. 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवर्तयामासि विषयं इदं *Ku*. 5. 83, 7. 68. *Amarn*. 23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (*cf.* *आर्षि*); न्यायार्थसंस्काराणि तेन सुविपर-या *Ku*. 6. 49; *आर्षि* *Amarn*. 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आर्षि *—* *जी* Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (*न* *आर्षि*) आर्षिगणविधिः *R*. 12. 65.

आर्षि *—* *जी* *a.* Embracing & — *m.* (*—* *जी*), आर्षिगणः A small drum sha- ped like a barley-corn (*य*).

आर्षि *—* *जी* A large earthen water jar.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleep- ing upon; see *आर्षि*.

आर्षि *—* *जी* Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; *cf.* *आर्षि*.

आर्षि *—* *जी* A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being ad- vanced and the left leg retracted अतिव्याप्यविविधविधिभिः *R*. 3. 52; see *Malli*. on *Ku*. 3. 70.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. — *जी* *f*. A pitcher. — *जी* (*u.*) A raft, float.

आर्षि *—* *जी* Rending, tearing to pieces.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. — *जी* A brush, pencil.

आर्षि *—* *जी* A painting, picture; इति श्रुतिषो वागीश्वरस्यायं यद्वेताः *Si*. 2. 67; *R*. 3. 15. 2 A writing. — *Comp.* — *लेखा* outline, a painting. — *लेख* *a.* having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; अलेख्यस्वस्य पितुः *R*. 14. 15.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Anointing, smearing 2 Liniment.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Seeing, beholding 2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यद्वालो-क्यं *S*. 1. 9; *Ku*. 7. 22, 46; *हृ* *V*.

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आर्षि-के ते निवर्तते पुनः वा यत्किञ्चिद्वा *Me*. 85; *R*. 7. 5; *Ku*. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; विद्यालोके लोके *Mā*. 5. 30; *u*. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as *यय*, *आर्षि*); यद्वादीति लोके *R*. 17. 27, 2. 9; *K*. 14.

आर्षि *a.* Seeing, beholding. — *जी* The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflect- ing.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आर्षि *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes) 2 Shaken, agita- ted; *Amarn*. 3; *Me*. 61.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आर्षि *a.* Coming from or belong- ing to Avanti. — *जी* 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avanti. 2 The off- spring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see *Me*. 10. 21.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 The act of sowing, thro- wing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed. 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आर्षि *—* *जी* A cover, veil.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; इदं तस्यावकाशः इदं कल्प- लोकेयं यत्तदिति *R*. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A cover- ing. 4 Obstruction. 5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; *R*. 16. 7; *Ki*. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. — *Comp.* — *आर्षि* mental igno- rance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Turning round, revolving. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; यत्तद्वर्तमान- ज्ञानमिः *R*. 6. 52; *दृष्टि* नवममभिः *Me*. 28; *आर्षि* मञ्जुश्याना *Pt*. 1. 191; 3 Deliber- ation, revolving (in the mind). 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; ज्ञानं यदे ध्वनयिते पुनः ययन- काना *Me*. 6; *Ku*. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 Turning round, revolu- tion. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. — *जी* *Vishnu*. — *जी* A crucible.

आर्षि *—* *जी* 1 A line, row, range; अर्षि *V*. 1. 4; so अर्षि, इतं, इतं, रतं &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

आर्षि *a.* Slightly turned.

आर्षि *a.* (*जी. f.*) Inevitable, necessary; यदेवावश्यकस्वती *Bhāṣā* *P*.

32. —क 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. 2 An inevitable conclusion. आवृत्तिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवृत्तः 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसनावस्थे उपस्थितिः R. 8, 14. 2 A resting place, asylum. 3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवृत्तयः *a.* Being in a house. —एषः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see एषाग्निः. —एषः, —एषः A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —एषः A house.

आवृत्तिः *a.* 1 Finished, or completed. 2 Decided, determined, settled. —क Bipe corn (when thrashed).

आवृत्त *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; हेतुवादा मरुतल्लक्षणः R. 14. 5; so दुःखः, मयः.

आवृत्तः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Scattering, throwing in general. 3 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). 4 A vessel, jar for corn. 5 A kind of drink. 6 A bracelet (आवापक) 7 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापने A loom.

आवालः A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः 1 A house, habitation. 2 A place of refuge, abode; आवासश्लो-मसुखवर्धयति R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. 2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). 3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. 2 Woollen. —क A woollen cloth.

आवित्र *a.* Distressed, troubled.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored. 2 Curved, crooked. 3 Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. 2 An incarnation.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul, dirty: एकाग्रितः कलसेव विकषणाविल एषः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलाम परिशुद्धिदताः R. 13. 36. 2 Impure, spoiled: (fig. also); तद्विषयवर्तिताविलोः Ku. 5. 57. 3 Darkcoloured, darkish. 4 Dim, obscure; आविलो ह्यलेका R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Don. P. To stain, blot.

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अदृश्या एषेष्ट दोषाविष्कार्ये Ak.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. 2 Possessed (by an evil spirit). 3 Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome; मयः श्रेष्ठः. 4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविष्ट ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, ए and क्); अविष्टं विजयि मान्यमानिपुणम् Mā. 1. 86; (पति) आविष्टतामपुनस्त एततोः S. 4. 1; तेषाम-विष्टं ब्रह्म Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आवीत The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवृत्तः A father (in theatrical language).

आवृत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत्त *f.* 1 Turning towards or round; entering. 2 Order, succession; method, manner. अविवेकान्त कार्य विनिर्दिष्टं इति Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. 3 Turn of a path, course, direction. 4 A purificatory rite; Ms 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled; returned. 2 Repeated; विप्रवृत्ता दश विद्वताः Sk. 3 Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तयोवनावृत्तिर्धर R. 2. 18; Bg. 1. 23. 2 Reversion; retreat. 3 Revolving, going round. 4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्गातृविषयम नारदा R. 8. 33. 5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनाद्यदिमदं Ku. 6. 77. 6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). 7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वज्ञाज्ञानं बोधदधि नदीयसी Udb.

आवृत्तिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अन्तर्भावः S. 3; Amaru. 83. 2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. 3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting. 2 Representation. 3 Stating a complaint (in law). 4 A plaint.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance. 2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 6. 19. 3 Intensity, devotedness to an object. 4 Pride, arrogance. 5 Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. 6 Demoniacal possession. 7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Demoniacal possession. 3 Passion, anger, fury. 4 A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. 5 A house.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, one's own. 2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेशकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. 2 A wrapper, an envelope. 3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आवा *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); *p. p.* 9. इत्यादि, आवावाह &c. &c. —कः Eating (as in वावाह).

आवाहनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इच्छासम्पत्तिः Sk. 2 Telling, declaring.

आवाहः 1 Desire, wish, hope; विषये विज्ञासंता चरि क्षीता च लक्षणे B. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. 2 Speech, declaration. 3 Imagination; आवाहपरिकल्पितानि अव-स्थावैसादी लयः Mūl. 5. 7.

आवाहः *a.* Desirous, hopeful.

आवाहः 1 Fear, apprehension; वग-दीप्त इतिवादिनामो मयं चरि S. 1. 16; आवाहका ह्यं Bh. 3. 5. 2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्यावाहकावाह Gadādhara. 3 Distrust, suspicion.

आवाहित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded &c. —नं 1 Fear. 2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आवाहः 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. 2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वाग्वर्णानिवाहवाह Bg. 15. 5; अयं च U. 1. 45. 3 Resceptacle, reservoir; विषयेषु विनाशते मयः कृतार्थः पयसादिवाहवाह Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलावाह, आमावाह, रक्षावाह &c. 4 The stomach. 5 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्यावाहः; एवं कथंवाहः (oft. used by commentators; see अविवाह). 6 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अन्तर्भाव इत्यादि सर्वज्ञा-लयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. 7 Prosperity. 8 A barn. 9 Will or pleasure. 10 Fate, fortune. 11 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आवाहे परमसंतो दूने सिंह इत्यादि Mb.—Comp. —आवाः fire.

आवाहः 1 Fire. 2 A demon, goblin (रक्षुः). 3 Wind.

आवाहः 1 Speed, quickness. 2 Distilled spirit more usually written आतव, q. v.

आवाह 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; आवाहा न स्रष्टुमा R. 12. 36; आवाहि वरं दूःखं नैराशं परमं ह्यं Subhāsh. स्वमाशे दोषादि Bh. 3. 6; so मयः इति (b) Wish, desire. 2 False hope or expectation. 3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्यवर्तिना-ज्ञानवाहसंज्ञयो यती R. 4. 44; Ki 7. 9. —Comp. —आवाहः, —आवाह *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope. —वाहः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अहविमज्ज. —संतः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9. 26. —वालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अहविमज्ज. —विज्ञावाहिका phantom of hope. —वधः 1 the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, ex-pectation; सर्ववि विप्रदुःखमावाहः सारवति S. 4. 15; Ms. 10. 2 consolation. 3 a spider's web —भेदः disappointment. —हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

—आवाहः See अ (अ) वाह.

आशाप *pat. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —**ए** 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20. 2 A blessing, benediction; आशापयुक्तः R. 5. 54.

आशिशिव *a.* Tinkling; Ku. 3. 26.
आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat, 2 Satisfied by eating. —**ए** Eating.
आशितवन् *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितव्य *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —**ए** 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (m. also); अशितव्यः Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —**ए** 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिषः *f.* (‘शी’, ‘शीर्षा’ &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—आशितव्यं वाच्यं कश्चिद्व्यापिनीति । इहाप्यारं वाच्यमाशीः सा परिशीर्षिता ।) आशिषः is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः जलेश्वरः नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो ह्यजन्तुर्विनीर्णं वरतामनायते K. 291; आशेषः प्रतिपुष्ट्यावर्ध्यानुवर्ध्याश्च B. 1. 44; जवाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्षिणः). **Comp.** —**वाङ्**: —**वचन** (आशीर्वाङ् &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्षचन्द्रमुक्ता शिषे परमात् प्रकृते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —**विष**: (आशीर्षिणः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —**Comp.** —**विष** 1 a snake; मरुतश्चाशी-विषमीमर्क्षते R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णशीर्षिणोऽपि प्रशान्तिः Ve. 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —**शु**: —**शु** *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —**शु** *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वरं मनोस्वरजाशु Me. 39, 22. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्** *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —**कोविद्** *a.* irascible, irritable —**न** *a.* swift, quick. (—**न**) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्वादिदृष्टमाशु R. 3. 54, 11. 82, 12. 91. —**तोष** *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—**न**) an epithet of Siva. —**प्रीतिः** rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुवायुः 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मण्डूतानि हवीणि प्रतिपुष्टयैतदुष्वाशुवायुः K. 44.

आशुविन् *m.* A mountain.

आशीर्षक The act of drying.

आशीर्ष Impurity, see अशीर्ष; द्यायं शान्माशीर्षं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Me. 5. 59, 61, 62, Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं यथा दीप्तोऽग्निः Sk. ; तदु वस्तु आश्चर्यमेवा H. 16. 87; आश्चर्यं यदीति मनुष्यलोकाः S. 7. —**ए** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमश्चर्यं द्वादशे शतशः वस्तुनिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 99, 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशीर्षितोऽपि वक्रातक-लुब्धका Chāt. 2. 4.

आश्चो-श्चो-तन 1 Aspersio, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आशु *a.* (की *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्मन (की *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —**न**: 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मिन् *q.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्मय *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; एषाश्मयान्मर्क्षन् R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्व Tear.

आश्वये The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्वला, —**न** 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वान-प्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kāshtriya (and Vaisya also) can enter upon the first three *Āśramas*; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; (cf. स किलाश्मयमंशमाशितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वशिक्षा Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —**Comp.** —**शुभः** the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्म**: 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; एषामाश्वनधर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —**पद**, —**मंडल**, —**स्थान** a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शान्तिविद्याय-मपदं S. 1. 16. —**प्राज्ञ** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासिन्**, —**आलभः**, —**सद्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.
आश्वमिक, **आश्वमिन्** *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्वय 1 A resting place, seat substratum; शीतवायुश्वयमाश्वमिन् U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तमाश्वं वृषसहस्रं तेजसः R. 3. 58. 4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum;

मतां वै कोशवाः क्षीणं Vet.; तद्वन्माश्वोऽभुजले-
नेव रथमकाशं कटीनि Mu. 2 (b) A dwell-
ing, house. 5 Having recourse or resort
to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence
on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, suppor-
ter; विमाश्वं न विडंति पंडिता वक्षिता लताः
Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. 9
A quiver; वायमाश्वयुक्तात् ससुहृत् R. 11.
26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant.
11 Connection, relation, association.
12 Seeking shelter or protection
with another (= संशय), one of the
six *gunas*, q. v. —**Comp.** —**अशितः**, —**जि**:
f. a kind of fallacy, one of the three
sub-divisions of अशितः. —**आश्व**, —**शुभ** *a.*
consuming every thing with which
it comes in contact (—**श्व**, —**ह**) fire;
पूर्वशः कियते पूर्वः भीमाश्वसिद्धये । किं नाम
सलसंशयं कुर्वते वायमाश्वम् ॥ Udb. —**लिन** an
adjective (a word which must agree
in gender with the word which it
qualifies or refers to).

आश्वयन् 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting, choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्वयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, depend-
ent on. 2 Related to, concerning;
V. 3. 10.

आश्व *a.* Obedient, compliant;
मित्रजामनाश्वः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —**न**
1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, en-
gagement. 3 A fault, transgression;
see आश्व also

आश्व *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्वित *p. p.* (Used actively)
(with an acc.) 1 Resorting to;
कुण्ठाश्वितः—कुण्ठयाश्वितः Sk. 2 Dwelling
in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at
or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Follow-
ing, practising, observing; Ku.
6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6
(Passively used) Resorted to, in-
habited &c. —**तः** A dependent, ser-
vant, follower; अस्मद्विश्रितानां H. 1;
प्रयुक्ता प्रावश्रलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1.

आशुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised;
agreed; accepted. —**त** Calling so as
to make one listen.

आशुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accep-
ting.

आश्वेय 1 Embracing, clasping, an
embrace; आश्वेयलोहपर्वस्तनकाक्षदशसिद्धिः
S. 2. 17; Amaru. 15. 72, 94; कंडाश्वे-
यमयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact,
intimate connection; relation. —**न**
N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (शी *f.*) Belonging to
or coming from a horse. —**न** A
number of horses.

आश्वय *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to or
made of the holy fig-tree. —**त** The
fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to
the month *Āshvina*. —**ज**: The month
आश्विन; Ms. 6. 15. —**जि** The day of
the full moon in *Āshvina*.

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेव in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 3 Couveved or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहारः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिङिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिङिको निषादन वैदेहिनिव जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —Comp —अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who consecrates the sacred fire. —अक a, marked, spotted. —लक्षण a, bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ-हस्तादिनलक्षणोऽश्व R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहितुधिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं स्वत्माहितुडिको जीम-विषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहुतिः *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुवाहुतिसापने R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking.

आहेय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of कि; कि वेद्यानसं नते निषणितम्... आहो निषणितं सते हरिणानामिः S. 1. 27; वारण्यामी भवान्माहा परकीस्वर्गपातुलः S. 5. 26. (b) Interrogation. —Comp. —अहोयुक्ता 1 great self-conceit or pride; अहोयुक्ता वप्या स्वासंवाक्यमस्मि Ak.; अहोयुक्ता वप्यमम सख्यकातिविः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vanquishing, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजसुख-लक्ष्मीयुक्ता Bv. 1. 84. —विषद् *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of कि); आहोस्वित्तसो समारवातिर्द्विभितो वीक्ष्यात् S. 5. 9; कि द्विजः पचति आहोस्वि नृपकति Bk.

आहू A series of days, many days.

आह्निक a. (की *f.*) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः दैनिकः Bk. 5. 27. 2 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कुशाह्निकः सद्यः V. 4. 3 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वपनं Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a crier. —ह्व 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अह्वनाहः, शताहः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामाववा-ह्वं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पद्मपूर्वकपक्षिनेकादिबोधने आह्वयः Rāghavaśanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); अह्वानं वदुर्वात Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal). 4 In vocation of a deity; Ms. 126. 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वयः 1 A summons. 2 A name.

आह्वारकः A messenger, courier; आह्वारकाश्च दूतविरतेरवोप्या Bk. 2. 43.

६.

हः N. of Kāmadeva. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

ह 1. 2 P. (पति, हत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरेति हर्षती R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निवृत्तिः सुषमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. so वनाशान्ते, वृद्धता &c. —II. 1 U. = अय q. v. —III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. WITH अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; जवाद्गीये हिमवानपोहतेः Ki. 14. 54; स्वातयं त नवनविषयं यावदप्येति भावः Ms. 34 passes out of sight. 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वदति बाजिनः S. 1; विजातसः काश्मिरीत्य तस्वी Ku. 7. 15; Si. 2. 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रजनी या तु Rām.; अतीति वृषारणे; see अतीत. —अपि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य इवमानोत्सवप्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki. 11. 74. 2 (अतीति, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपाध्या-कृदपि Bk.; सोऽप्यहं वेदान् Bk. 1. 2. —Caus.

अप्यापयति; desid. अभिजिगामसे) —अह 1 to follow, go after; वपनं शान्त्येन R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed. 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अह्या to go after, follow —अंतर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अंतरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अपेहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अपि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान्-नुमितोऽप्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अपि 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा वमभिधितं संवृत्तं P. 1. 4. 82. —अह्या to approach. —अह्य 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अह्य 1 to go near, approach, arrive; मतीतकाः कलाममभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तदप्यह्यमभ्युपेति H. 8. 61 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मयावति न सख्युद्धा-मभ्युपेतार्थक्याः Ms. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant. 5 to obey, submit to. —अप to know, learn, be aware of; अपेहि ना किंकरमहर्षेः R. 2. 35; Ku. 3. 13, 4. 9.

—आ to come, draw near. —उह 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also); come or go up; उदेति पूर्व कुपमं तता कल S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —अप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; वंगी परं स्थानमुपेति वाचं Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass into, attain to, reach (a state); उपेति सत्यं परिणामरथ्यता. Ki. 4. 28. 3 to befall. —अपि to depart, go or set out. —अप 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat; वः दरेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die; see पते. —अपि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चत्वन्यासं भक्तिनम्रः परियाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; हृतपदपरीतं युद्धमिव S. 5. 10; विषवादिभिः परितामिमोहयति R. 12. 61; so कंपयति. 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —अ 1 to go out of, depart from; अतः प्रत्यास्माहोकाद्वृत्ता मयति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; देव after death; नच तत्तत्त्व नो ह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —अपि 1 to go back to, return; मतीतकाः हरीः सकाशं R. 5. 35, Bk. 3. 19. 2 to believe, trust; कां वत्येति केवपयति U. 4.

३ to learn, understand, know; प्रतीकते
 शतुतिविशेषं कलेः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4
 to be well-known or celebrated; सोमं
 वदः इवाव हवि प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. ३ to be
 pleased or satisfied; R. 8. 12, 16. 21.
 ६ — *Ocus*, प्रयाययति) to convince,
 inspire confidence बलवत् इवमर्थं
 प्रत्यापयतीव मे इदं ३. 5. 31; ताः
 लषावतिः प्रत्युदित्य प्रत्यावयतु मेधिली R. 15. 73.
 — *वदुर्ध्व* to go forth to meet or receiv-
 e; उपपेया प्रत्युदित्या पार्वति Ku 5. 31.
 — *वि* 1 to go away, depart; नवामं
 त्वयि च संगतिं वीतचित्य S. 4. 12; so वीतभव,
 कीदृशो. 2 to undergo change; तस्य
 विदुः किं गतुं यत्नं योति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend;
 see व्यय. — *विपदि* to change (usually
 for the worse); see विपदिता. — *व्यति* 1
 to go out of, swerve from, trans-
 gress; रेखावाचयति शुष्माया मनोवैशम्यं
 पञ्च. ४ व्यतिशुः प्रजासत्य नियंतुर्नमिषुषः ॥ It.
 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time);
 सप्त व्यतिशुः कालोऽपि तस्य विनापि R. 2. 25;
 व्यतीतं काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave
 behind; R. 6. 67. — *व्यय* 1 to depart
 or deviate from, be free from; व्ययेन-
 मन्वसतः Y. 1. 267; स्तुत्याचारव्ययेनेन मार्ग्य
 2. 5. 2 to go away, separate, part asunder;
 सम्यक् च व्ययेयाता H. 4. 69; Ms. 9
 142, 11. 97. — *व्य* to come together
 or meet. — *समव्य* to accompany, fol-
 low. — *समव* 1 to assemble, come to-
 gether; समवेता युवसतः Bg. 1. 1. 2 to
 be related or connected, see समवाच
 — *समा* to come together or meet;
 समेय च व्ययेयाता H. 4. 69. — *समवृ*
 to be heaped together or collected; अत्र
 समवेतः सर्वो ह्युपायो गणः Ratn. 1. 6. — *समप*
 to get, obtain. — *संगति* to decide,
 settle, determine, judge; किं तदर्थं
 वैशुपलव्यसंज्ञा विकल्पवैशेषि च संगतीयुः Bk.
 11. 10.

शर्करा: Sugar-cane.

बहूः Sugar-cane. —Comp. काण्डः
 —N. of two different species of
 sugar-cane (काण्ड and तुल्य). —कुण्डकः
 a gatherer of sugar-cane. —वा N. of
 a river. —वक्कः molasses. —वसिका
 a meal of sugar and molasses. —वसी,
 —वासिनी, —वासिनी N. of a river.
 —मेहः diabetes. —वर्णः a sugar-inill. —रसः
 1 the juice of sugar-cane, 2 molasses.
 —वर्णः a sugarcane wood. —वसिका, —वाडी
 a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः
 sugar; molasses. —सारः molasses.

इशुकः Sugar-cane ; see इ.श.

बहुकीर A place abounding in sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane.

इक्ष्वाकुः : 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the the Solar Kings, and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata); इक्ष्वाकुराश्रयमिदं प्रजापते U. 1. 44. 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku ; गलितवचनामिक्ष्वाक्याभिर्हि कृतम् R. 8. 70

इय, इय 1. P. (इयति, इयति) To go, move; usually with य, to move, shake; Mā 6.

हंश 1 U. (हनति-ते, इमित) 1 To move
shake, be agitated ; यथा दीपो विगतस्था
नैवते Bg. 6. 19, 14, 23. 2 To go, move.

सि० अ. १ Movable. २ Wonderful, surprising. -सिः १ A hint or sign. २ An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इंग्र १ Moving, shaking ३ Know-
ledge; see इग .

कुञ्चितं । Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकरोहिणि Ku. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अशुभसङ्गा-
वितो गितह्य Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si.
9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1.
44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or
motion of the various limbs of the
body indicating one's intentions; ges-
ture suited to betray internal feel-
ings; आकरोहिणिगैर्यथा ... सुवर्तमानं मनः
Ms. 8. 26. —COMP. —**कोविदः**, **ज्ञा** α.
skilled in the interpretation of internal
sentiments by external gestures,
understanding signs.

इण्डुः,—की N. of a medicinal tree
(Mar. हिण्गुवेट); इण्डुपादः सोऽयं U. 1.
14 — The nut of the tree.

इच्छा 1 Wish, desire, will; इच्छया at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —Comp. —दान fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्ति: *f.* suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —कलं the solution of a question or problem. —रत्न desired sports; Me. 89. —रज्जु: N. of Kuberā. —संपद *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

वृषः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of **वृषसि**, the teacher of the gods.

इष्ट्याः 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्राप्तौ तद्वश-
नित्यता R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2 A gift,
donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or
procuress. 5 A cow. -COMP. -कालः
a constant sacrificer.

हुददर: A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

1. The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Pururavas).

भूमिका The earth.

द्वय *pron.* a. (-रा^{f.}, -र^{n.}) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो द्वये स्वकर्मा R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with *abl.*); इतरात्ताश्चानि वक्ष्येच्छा वितर तानि सहे चतुरान्न Udb.; इतरो रावनादेन रावणादुचरो वरि Bk. 8. 106. 4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an *adj.*, or at the end of comp.; जन्माभीतराणि Rām.; विजयादेवतराण Mb.

५० कृत्रिम° left ; ताम्र° right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परस्पर्युक्तं सम्बन्धेन जडीकृतः K. 154. —*Comp* —इतर *pran.* a mutual, respective, reciprocal ; °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter connection. °योगः 1 mutual connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (*app.* समाहात्तृद्) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरतः and Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,
अन्यथा .

इत्यर्थे ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely.
3 On the other hand.

दुसरेय्. ind. On another day ; the other day.

इत्थं ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me: इतः न विद्यः प्राचक्षीत एवाहति इयं Ku. 2. 55. 3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निमिषेति विद्युदग्निः Ku. 3. 2; अथवा-
प्यकर्मिणो इथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इव इतो देवः
this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From
this time; इतः-इतः on the one hand-
on the other hand; or, in one place-
in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपयुक्तक); राम रामेति रामेति कूजन्तं मधुसूतं Rām.; अत एव गवैत्याह Bhartri; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (शक्तिवाचकयुक्तक); अयमिदं वासिष्ठ्युवाच इति उवाच... कमारुतं नारद इत्युवाच सः Si. 1. 3; अवेमि चेनाममथेति R. 14. 40; चिन्तय इति राज्ञुः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थयुक्तक); शास्त्रसि क्षिप्रजुगो मे रक्षति शीर्षाक्षिणक इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:— (a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृष्णमि U. 1; पुराणमिष्येन न सायु सर्वं M. 1. 3; oft. with क्ति q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्त्वा तं परित्यज्य शीर्षा Ki. 11. 80. (e) Of this nature or description; गोरक्षः पुत्रो हस्तीति जातिः. (f) As follows, to the following effect; राममि-

धानी इतिरिचुवा R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); पितृति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति पितृः, श्रीमतिरिति स्वर्गं विदुः-मिति चित्तनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration (usually with आदि); इतिरिचुवा श्रीमान्-पितृः तदन्वयः Chandr.; श्रीः शुक्रबलो विदुः इत्यादि K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यादि-पितृलिः, इत्यमरः, चित्तः &c. (j) Manifestation. -Comp. -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short. -अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence. -कथा a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य -कर्तव्य a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्य, -क) duty, obligation; 'तः, -कार्यता, कृतवन्ता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; wholly at a loss what to do. embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of such extent or quality. -वृत्ति 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मिकामोक्षाणामुपदेश समन्वितः। पूर्ववत् कथायुक्तमितिहास प्रचलते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). -Comp. -निबन्धन legendary composition or narrative.

इत्ये ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्ये तेः किमपि युनमद्वयस्य Ku. 4. 45; इत्ये गते under these circumstances. -Comp. -कारे ind. in this manner -कृत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्युक्त M. 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). -विष a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्ये a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्ये शिष्येण द्रव्यम्. -त्वा 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्ये a. (री f.) 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री f. A disloyal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhisārikā q. v.

इदं pron. a. [अर्ध m.; इय f., इद n.] 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदमन्तु सनिकृष्टं रूप); इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमास्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. 3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्प-स्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिर्बुद्धिः। Mn. 3. 147 (अयं ब्रह्ममाणः Kull.); अस्तेतिदिदृशुः. 4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्.

अयं, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कौयमाचरत्वादिनयं S. 1 25; सयं, सयं, this here; अयमहं योः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वस्ते प्रतिहस्तेवानी S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमसि now also, in this case also.

इदानीमसि a. (सी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इदं p. p. (fr. इय) Kindled &c. -इ 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence, splendour. 3 Wonder.

इदं -इ Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. -Comp. -विदः fire. -वज्रवज्रः hatchet, an axe.

इदं Kindling, lighting.

इदं a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. -नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपरक्रम R. 9. 5.

इदं विदः A large bee; लोमादिदं विदं निपताय Br. 2. 183.

इदं विरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -Comp. -आलसं 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. -मंदिः an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the blue lotus.

इदं विरिणी A group of blue lotuses. इदं विरः A blue lotus.

इदं 1 The moon; दिलीप इति रंजित् इति. श्रीरविषासि R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.) The number 'one.' 3 Camphor.

-Comp. -कमले the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. (Those are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant (कलिका). 2 a digit of the moon. -कान्तः the moon-stone. (-तः) night. -अयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भूतः, -शेखरः -मौलिः 'the moon-created god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः the moon-stone. -मण्डलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा a digit of the moon. -लोहकं. -लोहं silver. -वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वासरः Monday.

इदं मती 1 A day of full moon. 2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इदं A rat, mouse.

इदं 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; रंजः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so रंजः a lion; रंजः, रंजितः, रंजितः. -इदं The wife of Indra, Indrāni. [Indra, the god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Karyapa and Dakshayoni or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the routh would obtain the seat of Indra, and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna.] -Comp. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. -कौलः 1 N. of the mountain मद्र. 2 a rock. (-नं) the banner of Indra. -कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कुलः N. of a mountain. -कोशः -वा, -वकः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a platform. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (वायव्य). -गिरिः the मद्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, i. e. ब्रह्मरति. -गोपः, -गोपकः a kind of insect, of red or white colour. -वार्यः

-बहुव. 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -आस्त्र 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वप्नदालसः सन्तु जीवलेकः Sānti. 2. 2. -आलोक a. deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana.

Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming inviolable which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he was promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.

हुंजु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -हुल, हुलक a flock of cotton. -बाहू the tree Pinus Devadāru. -नीलः a sapphire. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. -प्रक्षं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍava (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रप्रथमस्तोत्रादि वा सत् प्रक्षः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरण Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -मेघजं dried ginger. -मेघः 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -मेघा-बज्र N. of two metres, see Appendix. -शत्रुः 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of वक्राव; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of इन्द्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुपक्ष &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52. मेघो हिनः स्वर्गो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाक्पक्षो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वर्गोपपाद्यते ॥ -शालभाः a kind of insect. -सुहृ, सुहृदः N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -सेनापतिः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya.

हुंजु An assembly room, a hall.

हुंजुकी The wife of Indra.

हुंजु 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धिन्द्रियाणि—योग्य स्वप्नदाली जिज्ञा नास्तिका येन पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि—पापकर्म इत्येवम् बाहू येन दशमी स्तुता Ma. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -Comp. -अवोचर a. imperceptible. -अर्थः 1 an object of sense; these objects are: स्वप्न सुप्नो गंधरसस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -आवतनं the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -नोचर a. Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -ग्रामः. -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवामिन्द्रियग्रामो विज्ञासमवि कर्तति Ma. 2. 215; निर्धार कर्तुमीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज्ञाने consciousness, the faculty of perception. -निग्रहः restraint of senses. -बधः insensibility. -विमति-पत्तिः f. perversion of the organs. -संस्पर्शः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

हुंजु 7. A. (हुंजे or हुंजे हुंजे) To kindle, light, set on fire. -pass. (हुंयते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -WITH से to kindle.

हुंजु Fuel.

हुंजु 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

हुंजु An elephant. -मी A female elephant. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. निमीलिका shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोतः a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -पुत्रिः f. a female elephant.

हुंजु a. Wealthy, rich. -प्रः 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -प्रः A female elephant.

हुंजु a. Wealthy, rich.

हुंजु a. 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इन्द्रवायुः Dk. 93; इति वर्षाणि नया सखा R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीमिरीनीयती Si. 2. 30 this much.

हुंजु. हुंजु 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इन्द्रकया स्वप्निय-नया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदमिव च-यालं 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न द्युजानामिव च R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

हुंजु 1 A desert. 2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इति.

हुंजु 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

हुंजु 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -हरं hail; so इति.

हुंजु m. The ocean.

हुंजु A salt ground, saline soil.

हुंजु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिनस्). -मः m. f. A cucumber.

हुंजु 6 P. (हुंजु. हुंजु) or 10 U. 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

हुंजु 1 The earth. 2 A Speech &c.; see इति. -Comp. -नोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -वरः a mountain.

हुंजु The earth.

हुंजु-लः (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (दृगक्षिरः)

हुंजु ind 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वाग्यार्थविवक्षुः R. 1. 1 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पद्मासीव विनाकिनः S. 1. 6; लिप-तीव तर्ज्यानि वक्ष्णीवाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इव G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतदेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like सुहृतेमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इति, नाचिदिव &c.

हुंजु-ईशिका q. v.

हुंजु 1. 6 P. (हुंजु. हुंजु) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया त Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; इन्द्रच्छेदनामिष्यते Ma. 8. 322. -WITH अनु to search, try, endeavour. -अभि to long for, desire. -परि to search. -वति to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीच्य S. 6.-II. 4 P. (हुंजु. हुंजु) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -WITH अनु to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति द्रुम्यते हि तत् Ku. 5 45. -म ('usually in caus.') 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; B. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थं हुंजु प्रेषिताः सः S. 5.-III. 1 U. (हुंजु) To go, move. -WITH अनु to follow.

हुंजु 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; आनि-विष्वज्जिह्वामयतः Si. 6. 49.

हुंजु (की) का 1 Reed, rush; अञ्ज R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

हुंजु Fire.

हुंजु 1 An arrow. 2 The number five. -Comp. -अञ्ज, -अनीक the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow ; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, कर्तृ m. an arrow-maker. -करः, कर्तृ m. an archer. -परः, विधेयः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -इष्टः A lover, husband. -इष्ट 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. -अर्चः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टपक्षी कोपतारहा Jag. -वर्ष a. fragrant. (-वर्षः) any fragrant substance. (-वर्षः) sand. -देवता, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -Comp. -इष्टक a brick-house. -इष्टक a. made of bricks; also इष्टकित. -इष्टका laying the foundation of a house. -इष्टका a road made of bricks.

इष्टावृत्तिः Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टावृत्तिः सप्तसप्तम्यात् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टी मन्त्रकारः); cf. उपसंवाप. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -Comp. -इष्टः a miser; so इष्ट-इष्ट an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्टा, -इष्ट The Spring.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. पर्य or अनुप). -Comp. -अनुप ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -इष्ट a. standing here.

इष्टव्य a. Being here, of this place or world.

इ.

इ (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इ 1. 4 A. (इयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टते, इष्टित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; इष्टतुतस्थमात्मा...इष्टते योगमुक्तामा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; न भिज्जन्ती इष्टते K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्बन्धनीयमिष्टते Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तत्तज्ज इष्टतुत प्रजादेव Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इष्टते मर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभ परीक्षां वदति इत्यर्थः). -With अयि to suspect; कुहक वदितो लोकाः सत्येव्यायमयीक्षन् H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अयि to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अयि 1 to await, wait for; न कालमेषुते स्मैः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; नन्दार्थं सकलित्वि द्वे विद्वान्पुत्रे Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपश्ये कल Ki. 2. 21; वतः शब्देन व्यञ्जकत्वेनोत्तरमेषुते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft with न; तद्ग-नक्षत्रं स्वशरीरमायं Ku. 5. 18. -अयि 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योगसमाधानं च Bg. 1. 28; have regard to; R. 3. 21; विधिषो-

सकवाच्येन न 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; इष्टितमनेष्टत U. 1. 4 to think, consider; इष्टोच्यते इष्टतानि Ki. 2. 3. -इष्ट 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्तमामुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; कीयि वर्षा-पुष्टिस्तु कुमार्तुमुत्ती सती Ms. 9. 90. -इष्ट 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्तेष्ट-माना जयनाभिषातं Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुत्तेष्टते कुतस्तथायमिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उत्तेष्टामो (Par. epic) वयं तावन्मतिमन्तं विधीयन् Rām. -इष्ट 1 to look up to. -इष्ट 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षे नः अथलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नोपेक्षतः सप्तमि राजा साहसिकं नत् Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -इष्ट 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; येन...निरीक्षमाणः मृता इत्यर्थः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवन् प्रविश्य कमेष्टकः फटकजालनेन Vikr. 1. 29. -इष्ट 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विज्ञापयन्तं राः S. 3. 24; M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; माया मयाज्ञाव्य परीक्षितोति B. 2. 62; यत्नान्परिहितः पुत्रे Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -इष्ट 1 to see, behold, perceive; तमादातं इष्ट Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -इष्ट 1 to wait for; संपश्यते व. कामोयं कालः कश्चित्तीक्ष्णतां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -इष्ट 1 to look at in return. -इष्ट 1 to see, behold; नं कीयन् वरपुत्रतां Ku. 5. 85. -इष्ट 1 to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न अपेक्षतः सप्तम्याः वजाः R. 19. 6. -इष्ट 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account नेजतां हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 3 to examine carefully; as in

अतमीक्ष्यकारि. -समय 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समय to neglect, disregard; see -उप above.

इष्टकः A spectator.

इष्टान् 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इष्टाक्षोभा-प्रदितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

इष्टानिकः A fortune-teller.

इष्टाक्षिः Looking, sight; इष्टान्नाक्षयं Br. Sūt.

इष्टा 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

इष्टिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

इष्टित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -इष्ट 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे नदि सप्तमिर्जित S. 2. 11.

इष्ट, इष्ट 1 P. (इष्टति, इष्टित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With न to shake, tremble; प्रलब्ध सुमिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् Māt. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

इष्ट-इष्ट 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

इष्ट 2 A. (इष्टे, इष्टित) To praise; अग्निमीदे पुरोहित Rv. 1. 1. 1; शास्त्रान्ता-मन्त्रजीव्यमाणः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57, 18 15.

इष्टा Praise, commendation.

इष्टव्य pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; भवन्तीत्यं भवताः विवेक R. 5. 34.

इष्टिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The Itis 'are usually said to be six-1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिप्रियत्वाद्धिः शलमा इष्टकाः छुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च एजातः पक्ष्मा इत्यत्र सूताः ४ निरुत्तमा निरुत्तया R. 1. 68. 2 An infectious disease. 3

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

इक्ष्वा Quality (opp. इक्ष्वा); विष्णो-
रिवादायनभारतीये इक्ष्वा स्वमिषदवा वा R. 13. 5.

इक्ष्वा-वा a. (इक्ष्वा-वा f.), also इक्ष्वा
Such, of this kind, of this aspect,
endowed with such qualities.

इक्ष्वा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish,
desire.

इक्ष्वा a. Desired, wished for, dear
to. —त Desire, wish.

इक्ष्वा a. Striving to obtain, wish-
ing or desiring to get (with acc.
or inf., but usually in comp.); शौर-
व्यमीश्वरिण ने क्षुल्लमादित्य R. 5. 63.

इक्ष्वा 2 A. (इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा); also 1 P. (p.
p. इक्ष्वा) 1 To go, move, shake (trans.
also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from.
—10 U. or Caus. (इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा)
1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart;
वेरिण महाद्वे Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,
pronounce, repeat; इक्ष्वातीव तवा विरिण
N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8,
Mal. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move,
shake; वातिरिणवत्वादिभिः S. 1. 4 To
employ, use. —With उक्ष्वा to rise.
(—Caus.) 1 to utter, pronounce,
tell, speak; उक्ष्वातीवः पशुनापि वृक्षते Pt.
1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; उक्ष्वा-
कीयक्ष्वादिभ्यश्चि R. 8. 82. 3 to throw,
roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4
to raise (as dust). 5 to display;
bring about. —य 1 to cast, throw;
S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth;
R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, incite, set
on. —स 1 to utter. 2 to shake, move.
—सक्ष्वा to utter, pronounce.

इक्ष्वा The wind —न 1 Agitating,
moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 इक्ष्वा
q. v.

इक्ष्वा a. Desert, barren. —न 1 A
desert, barren soil; इक्ष्वादिभिः निःशब्दमासी-
क्ष्वादिभिः Rām.

इक्ष्वा See इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा A wound.

इक्ष्वा Wandering about (as a re-
ligious mendicant).

इक्ष्वा m. f. A cucumber.

इक्ष्वा-इक्ष्वा q. v.

इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा 1 P. (इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा) To
envy, be jealous of, be impatient of
the success of (with dat. of person)
इक्ष्वा इक्ष्वा Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा a. Envious,
jealous.

इक्ष्वा-वा Envy, jealousy, envy of
another's success.

इक्ष्वा (वा) इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा (इक्ष्वा) a. Envi-
ous, impatient.

इक्ष्वा (इक्ष्वा f.) A weapon, a cudgel
or a short sword.

इक्ष्वा 2 A. (इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा) 1 To rule, be
master of, govern, command (with
gen.); अर्थानामीक्ष्वा त्वं वयमपि च विरामीक्ष्वा
वाक्चर्य Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have
power; expressed by 'can'; मायुषीक्ष्वा
हरिणान् वक्षीतु R. 18. 13. 3 To own, pos-
sess.

इक्ष्वा a. 1 Owning, master or lord
of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.
—न 1 A lord, master; with gen or
in comp; कक्ष्वादिना मनसा वक्षुः Ku. 3.
84; no वाक्चर्य, इक्ष्वा &c. 2 A husband.
3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —वा
1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having
supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp.
—कोणः the north-east quarter. —दुरी,
—नमरी N. of Benares. —सक्ष्वा an
epithet of Kubera.

इक्ष्वा 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2
N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun
(as a form of Siva). 4 N. of Vishnu.
—नी N. of Durgā.

इक्ष्वा, —स Superiority, greatness,
one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes
of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

इक्ष्वा c. (इक्ष्वा f.) 1 Powerful,
able, capable of (with inf.); Ku.
4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —र 1 A
lord, master; इक्ष्वा लोकायतः सन्ते Mu. 1.
14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich
or great man; मा प्रयच्छन्ते वन II 1.
15; of. "To carry coals to New-
castle." 4 A husband; Ki 9 39. 5
The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 N. of

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love,
Cupid. —र, —री N. of Durgā. —Comp.
—निषेधः denial of the existence of
god, atheism. —पूजक a. pious,
devout. —सक्ष्वा n. a temple. —सक्ष्वा a
royal court or assembly.

इक्ष्वा 1 U. (इक्ष्वा-ते, इक्ष्वा) 1 To fly
away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give. 4
To kill.

इक्ष्वा The month *Āsvina*; cf. इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा ind. Slightly, to some extent,
a little; इक्ष्वा वृत्तिर्वा S. 1. 3. —Comp.
—क्ष्वा a. tepid. —कर a. 1 doing little.
2 easy to be accomplished. —जलं
shallow water. —पाक्ष्वा a. a little white
or pale, whitish. —पूजक a. mean or
contemptible person. —रक्ष्वा a. pale
red. —रक्ष्वा a. to be got for
little. —हसः slight laughter, a smile.

इक्ष्वा The pole or shafts of a car-
riage or a plough.

इक्ष्वा 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2
A painter's brush. 3 A weapon,
arrow, dart.

इक्ष्वा Fire.

इक्ष्वा 1 A painter's brush. 2 An
ingot-mould. 3 इक्ष्वा q. v.

इक्ष्वा-सक्ष्वा See इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा 1 A. (इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा) 1 To wish,
desire, think of (with acc. or inf.);
Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endea-
vour to obtain. 3 To aim at or at-
tempt, endeavour, strive; मायुष्यं मयुषि-
वृत्ता रक्षितुं क्षात्रदुष्टेतिहे Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2.
116. —With स 1 to wish, desire.
2 to strive to do or perform, strive
for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्मनुजिः समीक्षितु Ki. 1. 19.

इक्ष्वा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, ex-
ertion, activity; Ms 9. 205. —Comp.
—सक्ष्वा 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the
drama consisting of four acts; for
definition &c. see S. D. 518 —वक्ष्वा
a wolf.

इक्ष्वा p. p. Wished; sought, striven
for &c. —स 1 A wish, desire. 2
Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking,
deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उ N. of Siva, the second of the
three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —ind.
1 As a particle used expletively;
उ उमेक्षः Sk. 2 An interjection of—
(a) calling; उ मेति माया तपसा निषिद्धा
"अनुमायो ह्युक्ता जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b)
anger; (c) compassion; (d) com-
mand; (e) acceptance; (f) inter-
rogation; or (g) used merely as an
expletive. In classical literature used

chiefly with अय (अयो), न (ने) and
किम् (किम्); see those words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वक्ष्वा) 1 Said, spoken.
2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमिन or
संभाषित). 3 Told, addressed; अक्षर-
वृत्तेषु सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-
ed, related. —क A speech, words
collectively; a sentence. —Comp.
—अक्षर a. spoken and not spoken
—उपसंहारः a brief description, res-

und, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-
ing an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word (fo-
minine or neuter) of which also a
masculine exists, and the meaning
of which differs from that of the
masculine only by the notion of
gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply,
discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech, expression,
statement; उक्तिप्रसारः स्वास्वाम्यविरो-

Self-willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.
उच्छ्रितः, दुर्न 1 Cutting off. 2 Ex-
tinction, eradication, putting an end
to; सता भवोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते R. 14. 74. 3
Excision.

उच्छ्रितः -वर्ण Remainder.

उच्छ्रितः a. 1 Making dry, wither-
ing up; उच्छ्रितमुष्णं पश्चिमदिशायां Bg. 2.
8. 2 Burning. -वै Drying up; parch-
ing, withering.

उच्छ्रित (उच्छ्रित) वः 1 Rising (of a
planet &c.); 2 Raising, erecting. 3
Height, elevation (physical and
moral); उच्छ्रितः उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते R. 14. 74. 3
Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth,
increase, intensity; उच्छ्रितः Ki. 8. 21;
गीतोच्छ्रितः 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रितः Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up.
2 Gone up, risen. 3 High, tall, lofty
exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 In-
creasing, prosperous, increased, grown.
6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रित q. v.

उच्छ्रितः 1 Breathing, sighing. 2
Heaving.

उच्छ्रितः p. p. (Used actively). 1
Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or
sending out vapour (refreshed).
3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed;
Me. 42. 5 Consoled; उच्छ्रितः उच्छ्रितः
Me. 100. -वै 1 Breath, the (very)
life; सा दुष्पते उच्छ्रितः S. 3. 2 Blo-
oming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8.
3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing.
5 The vital air of the body.

उच्छ्रितः 1 Breath, exhalation, brea-
thing out; मन्त्रोच्छ्रितः V. 4. 22; R.
1. 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3
A sigh. 4 Consolation, encourage-
ment; Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A
division or chapter of a book, as
of the Harshā-charita; cf. अण्वय.

उच्छ्रितः a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heav-
ing; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading
away.

उच्छ्रित 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3
To give up, abandon.

उच्छ्रित (वि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Ujain in Mālvā, and one
of the seven sacred cities of the
Hindus (cf. अजयि); सीतोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते
मा स्म सूक्तविज्ञाते Me. 27.

उच्छ्रितः Killing; नीरसोच्छ्रितः Sk.

उच्छ्रितः a. Going up, rising (as
sun); उच्छ्रितः भास्वः Mu. 4. 21. 2
Departing, going out; उच्छ्रितः वराह
MAL 10.

उच्छ्रित a. 1 Blown, expanded; उच्छ्र-
भवनोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते भास्वः 8. D. 2
Opening, open. -वै 1 Opening, ex-
pansion, blowing. 2 Breaking as-
sunder, parting.

उच्छ्रित, -वर्ण 1 Yawning. 2 Open-
ing. 3 Spreading, increase.
उच्छ्रित a. Having the bow-string
loosened.

उच्छ्रित a. Bright, shining, splen-
did; उच्छ्रितः उच्छ्रितः Si. 9. 48. 2 Lo-
vely, beautiful; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते N. 3.
136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unre-
strained. -लः Love, passion. -लः
Gold.

उच्छ्रितः 1 Burning; shining. 2
Splendour, brilliance.

उच्छ्रित 6 P. (उच्छ्रित, उच्छ्रित) 1 To
abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतविज्ञाते
लघुच्छ्रितः R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आत-
पाच्छ्रितः वायुः Mb. exposed to the sun.
2 To avoid, escape from; उच्छ्रितः मन्त्रा-
मुच्छ्रितः R. 8. 84. 3 To omit, give out;
अविज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते Ki. 5. 6; Si.
4. 63.

उच्छ्रितः 1 A cloud, 2 A devotee.

उच्छ्रितः Abandoning, removing,
leaving.

उच्छ्रित 6 P. (उच्छ्रित, उच्छ्रित) To glean,
gather (bit by bit); विज्ञाते उच्छ्रितः Ms.
3. 100.

उच्छ्रितः Gleaning or gathering grains;
तामुच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते R. 5. 8; Ms. 10.
112. -वै Gleaning. -Comp. -वै विज्ञाते,
-वै विज्ञाते one who lives by gleaning
grains, a gleaner.

उच्छ्रितः Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उच्छ्रित 1 A leaf 2 Grass. -Comp. -जः
-जः a hut, cottage, hermitage (being
mostly made of grass or leaves);
उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते S. 4. 20;
R. 1. 52, 50.

उच्छ्रितः f. उच्छ्रित 1 A lunar mansion;
a star; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते R. 16. 65. 2
Water (said to be n. only). -Comp.
-वै zodiacal circle. -वै, -वै a raft;
विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते R. 1. 2;
केन्द्रोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते Mk. 8. 23. (-वै)
the moon; उच्छ्रितः 4. 23. -वै विज्ञाते, -वै
the moon; विज्ञाते विज्ञाते Ratn. 1. 5;
रत्नोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते Ku. 5. 22. -वै
the sky, the firmament.

उच्छ्रितः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओष्ठर)
2 The threshold of a house. 3 A
eunuch. 4 A kind of leprosy (-वै
also). -वै 1 The fruit of the उच्छ्रित
tree. 2 Copper.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रित q. v.

उच्छ्रितः Flying up, soaring; गतो विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते विज्ञाते N. 1. 125.

उच्छ्रितः a. 1 Agreeable, excellent.
2 Formidable, terrific; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते विज्ञाते MAL 5. 23.

उच्छ्रित p. p. Flows up, flying up.
-वै 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A parti-
cular flight of birds.

उच्छ्रितः Flying up.

उच्छ्रितः N. of Siva.

उच्छ्रितः N. of a country; the modern
Orissa; see ओष्ठ.

उच्छ्रितः A ball of flour, roll, loaf;
तथोच्छ्रितः Y. 1. 288.

उच्छ्रित ind. A particle of (a) doubt;
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation;
(d) intensity.

उच्छ्रित ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or);
तथोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते S.
3; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते G. M. (b) alterna-
tive; usually a correlative of किं
(whether-or); किं उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते K. 155;
Ku. 6. 23; the place of उच्छ्रितः is also
taken by आश्चर्य or आश्चर्य; sometimes
आश्चर्य, आश्चर्य or विज्ञाते are joined to
उच्छ्रित. (c) association, connection,
(having a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते (d) interroga-
tion; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते. 2 With a preced-
ing विज्ञाते=on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding
किं=how much more or how much
less; see किं. उच्छ्रित, -उच्छ्रित either-or; उच्छ्रित
वरं विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते G. M.

उच्छ्रितः N. of a son of Angiras and
elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp.
-वै विज्ञाते, -वै विज्ञाते m. Brihaspati,
teacher of the gods; तथोच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते Si. 2. 69.

उच्छ्रित a. 1 Desirous of, longing for,
anxiously wishing for (in comp.);
अच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते Ku. 6. 95; मात्तोच्छ्रितः
Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si.
4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful.
3 Absent-minded.

उच्छ्रितः a. Without a bodice or
coat of mail.

उच्छ्रित a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce. 3
Excessive, much; अत्युच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in,
richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad,
furious; उच्छ्रितः 6 Superior, high. 7
Uneven. -वै 1 A fluid (ichor)
dropping from the temples of an
elephant in rut. 2 An elephant
in rut.

उच्छ्रित a. 1 Having the neck up-
lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on
the point of (doing anything), in
comp; आच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते S. 2; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते विज्ञाते R. 15. 11. 2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -वै, -वै A mode of
sexual enjoyment.

उच्छ्रित 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a be-
loved person or thing; उच्छ्रितः विज्ञाते विज्ञाते
विज्ञाते Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing
anything or person; उच्छ्रितः MAL 1.
15; Me. 88.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Anxious, grieving
for, sorrowful. 2 Longing for a

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तर्धः-धर् 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; धर्धोचनचर्धमन् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधः); अपनलोचरकारं R. 9. 60. 3 (a) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेवः उत्तरमेवः, 'मीमांसा'; उत्तरार्धः &c.; 'रामचरित'. (b) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); बहुतर विज्ञातिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं श्लो 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राजा तु चरितार्थता दुःखोदये S. 5; अलोचरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अस्तुचरत्वा विज्ञा देवताम् Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रः 1 An answer, reply; प्रक्रमे च प्रतिचक्रमुरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरपुत्रं वाच्यं यद्वत् संज्ञायते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mim.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण *q. v.*; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —र इ. 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तर &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —रत् right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अवर्ण (वर्ण, न being changed to न) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 84. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्ध 1 the upper part of the body 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —अश्वः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आभासः the northern direction. —अधिपतिः-पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आवाहा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आलम्बा an upper garment; कुलोत्तरम् K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. —रः (रः) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2 successive, ever increasing; 'जितेन सः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—रः) a reply to an answer, reply on reply अस्तुचरमेव

Mn. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरोष्ठः). —कोष्ठः the seventh book of the Rāmāyana. —ऊर्ध्वः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future time. —कुल (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितृन्तरसुकारकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —कुचः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* born subsequently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —कुचक *a.* disobedient, impertinent. —विश्वः the north. —ईशः Kubera the regent of the north. —वक्षः 1 the northern wing or side. 2 the dark half of a lunar month. 3 the second part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply, the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वार्ध); प्रापयत् पञ्चम्याधेर्गिरिसुचरपल्लवात् Si. 2. 15. 4 a demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5 the minor proposition in a syllogism. 6 (in Mim.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana *q. v.* —पटः 1 an upper garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पद 1 the last member of a compound. 2 a word that can be compounded with another. —पश्चिमा the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint. —पुत्रचः = उत्तरपुत्रचः *q. v.* —पूर्वः the north-east. —मच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —मत्पुत्रः 1 a dispute, debate; retort. 2 the pleadings in a law-suit. —क (का) लुनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मात्रपट्-का the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished from श्रमिषा proper, which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षणः the indication of an (actual) reply. —वयसः-वत् *a.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्त्र-वासत् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant, respondent. —साधकः an assistant, helper.

उत्तरं *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu. 6. 8. 2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48.

उत्तरतः-प्रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. 2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards.

उत्तरम् *ind.* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel.

उत्तरदिशि *ind.* Northward, to the north of (with abl); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरीयं-यकं An upper garment.

उत्तरेण *ind.* (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on

the north side of; तन्नाथः यन्मन्त्रिहृद्वायुनो-नात्मदीपं Me. 75 v. 1.; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेशः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तर्जनं Violent threatening.

उत्थान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out, expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards; Māl. 3; उत्थानोच्छ्रममहकपादितो-वर्तमाने K. P. 7. (b) Upright, erect. 3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid, स्वभावोच्छ्रमः S. 5 frank-minded. 5 Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —जय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्थानशयः पुनः जनविष्पति मे हृदयाङ्गात् K. 62. (—यः, —या) a little child, suckling, infant.

उत्थापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. 2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement, passion.

उत्थारः 1 Transporting over, conveying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing, disembarking. 4 Getting rid of. 6 Vomiting.

उत्थारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. 2 N. of Siva

उत्थारणं The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —जः N. of Vishnu.

उत्थाल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent, loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्थालास्त इने गभीरवयसः पुनः सरित्तमाः U. 2. 30; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 6. 11, 23. 4 Arduous, difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape

उत्थान *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कश्चयामु-त्थानः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रदीपयति Si. 2. 89; 'हेमपीठानि 2. 5.

उत्थुवः 'Freed from husks,' fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring. 2 Exciting, stimulating; सुपु, काम &c.

उत्तेजय, वा 1 Excitement, instigation, stirring up; 'मदर्थः' श्लोकीः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting, sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.) 5 An exciting speech. 6 An inducement, incentive.

उत्तोरण *a.* Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं ब्रूहे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्थ *a.* (Used only at the end of comp) 1 Born or produced from, arising, or originating from; क्षुत्पिबो-

स्थान समीपे Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शरीरव्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin. 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेघसंघट्टोदार् लघु मयसुखायोगं युः S. 2. 5; यद्युत्थानं मवेत्त Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy. 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army. 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary. 12 Awakening. —Comp. —तृकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating. 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थितः *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वयो निदाम्बोधितस्थितः स R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; राघुः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वयः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्थान्त्रयः *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थान्त्रयवन्धोदककृद्वा S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थत् *a.* A bird.

उत्थत्तनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.

उत्थत्ताकः *a.* With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; दुर्द्वारी. उत्थत्ताकः R. 2. 74.

उत्थत्तिष्ठुः *a.* Flying, going up.

उत्थत्तः *f.* 1 Birth; विषयुत्थत्तिष्ठत्तमुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुम्भे कुम्भोत्थत्तिष्ठः अग्ने न तु हव्ये S. Til. 17. 3 Source, origin; उत्थत्तिष्ठः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce. —Comp. —वज्रकः a type of birth (as an investiture with the sacred thread); a mark *a* twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थत्तः *A wrong* (fig. also); उत्थत्तवत्तिष्ठत्तः कायाकायमजानतः । उत्थत्तवत्तिष्ठत्तः न्याय्यं भवति शास्त्रे ॥ Mb. (पत्न्याने निविष्टे Pt. 1. 306); Si. 12. 24. —*अ* ind. A stray, on the wrong road.

उत्थत्तः *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired.

उत्थत्तः *a.* Fleeshless, emaciated, lean. —*कु* 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; न्यायत्तः कमला, गेयत्तः R. 3.

36, 12. 86; Ms. 26; शरीरव्युत्थत्तवत्तः S. 1. 18; so *कु* 2 A plant in general. —Comp. —अक्ष, चक्षुः *a.* lotus-eyed —*वक्ष* 1 a lotus-leaf, 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.

उत्थत्तिष्ठः *a.* Abounding in lotus-flowers. —*नी* 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थत्तनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थत्तः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थत्तनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थत्तिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थत्तिष्ठः *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; शरीरव्युत्थत्तिष्ठः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थत्तः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; रत्नात्तनं at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कश्चित्कुम्भः पातीत्तात्तः मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थत्तनं शक्तिं च Vārt. ; Vo. 1. 22; सावि कुम्भारुम्भेत्तुत्तः तत्तत्तः केव K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); कुम्भ K. 5; पूत्तः Ketu; Mā. 9. 48. —Comp. —वज्र, —वात, —वायुः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थत्तः *a.* With the feet up-lifted.

—*व* Birth, production, appearance; दुःखं न जातितात्तः जातितात्तः तया Y. 2. 225; भृगु Pt. 2. 177. —Comp. —वज्र, —वयः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थत्तः *a.* (द्विजा *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about. —*व* A producer, generator, a father. —*व* Origin, cause.

उत्थत्तनं Giving birth, production, generating; तत्तत्तवत्तवत्तः जातवत्तः पत्तितात्तः Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थत्तिष्ठः *a.* Produced, born; तत्तत्तवत्तः वि भृगु H. 1. 208.

उत्थत्तिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother.

उत्थत्ती Health.

उत्थत्तः *a.* 1 Unconfined, un- caged. 2 Out of order, excessively confused.

उत्थत्तः 1 Pressing out. 2 (*a*) Gush, gushing flow; शक्तितात्तः K. 296; उत्थत्तः इव कुम्भः मोहः वज्राकुम्भे ना U. 3. 9; नववत्तः शक्तितात्तः वज्राकुम्भः Ms. 91. (*b*) Overflow, excess; शक्तितात्तः नववत्तः पत्तितात्तः शक्तितात्तः U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थत्तनं 1 Pressing out. 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थत्तः *a.* With the tail erect.

उत्थत्तः *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. 2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्थत्तः *a.* Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. —*व* Blazing fire.

उत्थत्तः Abortion.

उत्थत्तः, तनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थत्तः 1 Looking into, perceiving. 2 Looking upwards, 3 Guess, con- jecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थत्तः 1 Conjecture, guess. 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उत्थत्तः and उत्थत्तः as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a prob- ability of their identity based on such similarity; *a. g.* भिन्नत्व तन्मोक्षनि कर्त्तव्यतात्तः यमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानवः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थत्तः also.

उत्थत्तः A jump, leap, bound. —*व* A boat.

उत्थत्तनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थत्तः An excellent fruit.

उत्थत्तः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थत्तः *p. p.* 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supine- ly or on the back; cf. उत्थत्तः —*व* The female organ of generation.

उत्थत्तः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थत्तः 1 The lap; कुम्भोत्तः Ms. U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्तः शिराभ्यां योपि मे पुनः U. 4; Ms. 87. 2 Embrace, contact, union; Mā. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity; दूरीयतात्तः विषयतात्तः Ku. 1. 10; ज्ञेयोत्तः Ms. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; रत्तः शक्तितात्तः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The hunch or part above the hip (*चित्तः*) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivi- ty or edge of a hill; तुम् नवोत्तः शक्ति- तात्तः R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थत्तः *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थत्तनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थत्तः *p. p.* 1 Decayed. 2 Destro- yed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्तः शक्ति K. 164 undene; महरत्तः शक्तितात्तः K. 54; Rg. 1. 44; शक्ति K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book)

उत्थत्तः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. 2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; शक्तितात्तः शक्तितात्तः Ms. 19, 37. 3 A gift, donation, giving away;

उद्वचनं । A bucket, a pail 'for drawing water out of a well; उद्वचन

वर्णन *a.* good looking (having large eyes); Ku. 6. 36.

उद्धारता 1 *Liberality*. 2 *Richness* (as of expression); *वृत्ता* Mā. 1. 7. **उद्धार** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —*सः*, *सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

उद्धारसीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तदर्थिनिष्ठत्वात् न स्वार्थेन दुःखं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see *संक्षेप*. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —*नः* 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्धारिणः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्धारण 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागितसमवप्युद्धारणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरन्त्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं कुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं वाङ्मोपायमात्रं किंचित् R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमन्वितं । जपव्युत्क्रमं मालिन्गविद्यासविधिचितम् ॥ तदुद्धारणं नाम विमलप्रदीपसंयुतः) Pratsaparudra 4 An instance, example, illustration; सङ्कलनात्मकतः पराबोधोक्तिं मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोऽतमसस्ततोदाहरणं त्विः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अथातिरम्यात्; *e. g.* अभिनवगोपि पद्मार्थं वीरके-केन निवेदितो ममति । निजिलसामनराजो गंधर्वादेन लघुन हव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्धारण). **उद्धारः** 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उद्दिष्टविहः Mā. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वृद्), —*Comp.* —**उद्दिष्ट** *a.* well grounded in the Śāstras.

उद्दिष्टं 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

उद्दीची The north; तपोदीचीं दिशमनुत्तरेः Me. 57.

उद्दीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उद्दीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —*नः* The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —*नः* A kind of perfume.

उद्दीपः High water, inundation, flood.

उद्दीरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्धारः प्रणो वाक् अभिवक्तिमि-स्वीरणे Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उद्दीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्दीवरः See उद्दीवर.

उद्दीवत = उत्तलत *q. v.*

उद्दीवा A married woman. **उद्दीव्य** *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्दीवाम् दृगन्मान् व्य-पीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्दितिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्दिधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विष्णुमणोत्तुषिषु दुग्धलेह्य R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्दिनः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्ययोगोद्दिनेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्दिनः शत्रुवदुद्दिनाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, परिजातस्योद्दिनः Mā. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्दिन इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकृद्दोद्दिनः कद्वः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); इतिनृणोद्दिनमोक्षका इतीभिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्दिन Rising, becoming visible.

उद्दिनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —*यः* A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्समायुद्धमनीयं यद्दीतयोर्ब-ध्वायुगं); दीतोद्दिनीयकालिनी Dk. 42; यद्दीत-ययुद्धमनीयका Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by दीतय, and says युग-हणं तु याविकाभिरप्य &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्दीह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्दीहगोद्दीह Mā. 5. 7, 6. 6. —*यः* Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्दीम *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Śāmaveda.

उद्दीर 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting, सङ्कीर्णनद्वान् व्योद्दीरसुषुषि R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 83. 2 Repeating, nar-ration; Mā. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्दीर्य *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्दीर्य 1 Vomiting. 2 Slavering. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chant- ing of the Śāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्दीवः 1 Chanting of the Śāmaveda (the office of an uddātri). 2 The second part of the Śāmaveda; द्वाव

उद्दीविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of अम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्दीर्षः A section, chapter.

उद्दीर्षि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्दीर्षः, **उद्दीर्ष** 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplish- ed by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्दीर्षः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्दीर्षणिका Replying in argument.

उद्दीर्षित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; ex- alted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remember- ed.

उद्दीर्ष, **उद्दीर्षिन्** *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्दीर्षिर्दूरः M. 1. 21; Am- aru. 68.

उद्दी 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्दी = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्दी- द्यद्वा विवतलिङ्गा न तु विरोध्यलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतलिकामन्वायिका ब्रह्ममुद्दीतल्लो जहास्तदायका- न्यद्वि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hol- low hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्दीना A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहोद्दीन- वनकां ललितपवनो विव Bk. 7. 62.

उद्दीर्ष, —*ना* Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्दीर्ष 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्मोर्दुर्षणलोहकपि सदा दुष्टं न जातः किञ्च Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्दीवः A watch or guard-house.

उद्दीवकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—*कः* also).

उद्दीवदन *a.* (बी. *f.*) Opening, unlock- ing; ययं यो न करोति निदितमतिः स्वर्गमिच्छाद्वातनं H. 1. 153. —*नः* 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्दीवता 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्धारः प्रणो वाक् Ku. 2. 12; आङ्गमारक्योद्दीवते शालिगोथो जद्दीवः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्दीवः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्दीवः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

उद्ग *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्गपत्तं पृथु-दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 46; पृथुलात्पद्मः Mā. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —**COMP.**—**पालः** 1 a punisher. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्गपाल)

उद्गुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्गत *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

उद्गन्त 1 Binding, confinement; उद्गन्ते क्रियमाणं तु मत्स्यानां तत्र उद्गन्तिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्गत *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; क्षीतसुहृदामदिगजे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Rāt. 4. —**मः** 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. —**अ** ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोधानं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्गलक A kind of bone

उद्घित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्घिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c. **उद्घीप** 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्घीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्घीपन 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलम्बन. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्घीय *a.* Shining, blazing. —**मः**, —**य** Bdellium.

उद्गुह *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देश 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; उद्देशस्तः प्रोक्तो विधेर्विशेषो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रयातसुमनोयुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशक 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. —**इ** 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्दीप्तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विभिन्नेः कुतोद्योत Mb.; कुलोद्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्वय Flight, retreat.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लोचनमुद्भूतं पुष्कर Bk. 9. 7, आलोक्ष्यतेऽपि स्तोमिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 9. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अद्भुतोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; अमोघमरगा Ki. 9. 68, 69; महोद्भूताः प्रयत्निलं विधेयः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; धीरोद्भूता नमयतीव गतिर्विचारी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered. —**तः** A king's wrestler. —**COMP.**—**मनः**, —**मनस्क** *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्भूतः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धारण 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटक Ms. 9. 252; बहुधोरुद्धारण Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); हिनोद्धारणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चंचुरी विपत्ता-नामापवृत्तः (अश्वम) H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्धार *a.* Delighted, glad. —**इ** 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धारण 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धार 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धारत and उद्धारवेद.]

उद्धार *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धार 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्घात *a.* Ejected, vomited. —**तः** An elephant out of rut.

उद्धार 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ma. 9. 112. 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारण 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्धार *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Fleavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मरुतभरोद्भूतोपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high.

उद्भूत 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्भूत Fumigating.

उद्भूत Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मत्स्योद्भूत K. P. 10.

उद्भूत Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्भूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; नृपते तीर्थानि स्मरितमिह यस्याद्भूतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्भूत A fire-place, stove.

उद्भूतः (उद्भूतस्य कर्मणि उद्भूतः Malli.) N. of a river; मोक्षदाम इनाद्भूतमिषयोः; R. 11. 8.

उद्भूत *a.* Loosened. —**यः**, —**यन्** 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्भूत N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of Usanas:—आश्रमयेन विनाया जातास्तात्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः द्रुपि उद्भूतः ॥ द्रुपिः कस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्भूतयाः स्मृताः । निर्ज-जयपुरं छाणि अश्वान् भवत्यतः ॥

उद्भूत *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्भूत *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्भूत *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; शत्रुलब्धे कले लोभाद्भूतहृदि भयनः R. 1. 3.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Mā. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्भूत, —**यन्** 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं एतादृशस्याद्भूतकारणैः स्मृतादिभिः सामयिकानां स्मृद्वयः S. D. 3, so रत्.

उद्भूत *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remem-

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्ग a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; श्वे पुरे कति मदा रणोद्गताः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —ः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्गः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुसमुद्गः K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from'; उद्गः V. 1. 3; मणिकरीद्गः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्गायः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्गायन् 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्गायितु a. Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्गायः Radiance, splendour.

उद्गायिन्, उद्गायः a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विष्णुणाद्गायि विन्दुनामि वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्गि a. Sprouting shooting forth. —म्. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोऽमिनयोद्गिदि Ak. 2 A plant, 3 A spring, fountain. —Comp. —ज a. (उद्गि-ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्गि a. Sprouting, germinating.

उद्गु p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a gun.

उद्गुतः f. 1 Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; याः समुद्रः तेषां स्वसुखाद्गुते विधि Ku. 6. 82.

उद्गुतः —न् 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उद्गुतः प्र-धनुः दग्धः Ku. 7. 24. 2 Spring, fountain. R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुन-कोद्गुतः.

उद्गुतः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword) 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्गुतः 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; अग्निः, धानः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, or the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्गुतः खड्गं कर्तुं R. 17. 61; हेतुः स्वजनसुखताः Bg. 1. 45; जपः, वपः &c.

उद्गुतः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निजग

भेनां तपसे कुतोऽयम् Ku. 5. 3; ज्ञात्वा मेना न निर्वृत्तयमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्गुतेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —Comp. —युत् a. striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्गुतः Raising, elevation.

उद्गुतः a. Diligent, persevering.

उद्गुतः 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; नाद्योयानस्थितविरचिषाधिकारोद्गुतः Ma. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्गुतः A garden, park.

उद्गुतः Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as व्रतोद्गुतः).

उद्गुतः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विधितिं न चित्तस्य स्वजोद्योयमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योयस्त्व दिनक-नश्रापकायं मतो न V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्गुतः a. Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्गुतः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गुतः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गुतः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्गुतः a. Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in कूलवृद्धं q. v.

उद्गुतः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्गुताद्विपदिततमा-ययः सत्यविद्याः Vo. 1. 23; गन्धर्वकं जयनपु-लिने Si. 7. 74.

उद्गुतः A year.

उद्गुतः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्गुतः, उद्गुतः f. Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्गुतः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्गुतः 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चतुर्दशकान्गुततनवेक्षि-तानि Ma. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्गुतः 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल U. 4; so रघुवत् 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —हः A daughter.

उद्गुतः 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; पुनः प्रयुक्तोद्गुतक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. 3 Being carried on, riding; Ms. 8. 370.

उद्गुतः a. Vomited, ejected —न् 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्गुतः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्गुतः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्गुतः 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्गुतः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णस्वयं ज्येयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ma. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—मासो देवस्तथा चार्थः राजापत्यवल्गवाहः । गंधर्वो पक्षसश्च वैशाखश्चाहमः स्मृतः) 3.

उद्गुतः 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (चरटिका).

उद्गुतः a. Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्गुतः p. p. Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्गुतः 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; तस्मिन्मोदीक्षणीकुमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्गुतः Fanning.

उद्गुतः Increase, growth.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्गुतः क इव सुखानहः रोषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ- means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्गुतः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; ज्ञातव्यमस्तिमि-तन्यं हृत्तर्कमवाप्या Ma. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —न् A betelnut (fruit).

उद्गुतः 1 Agitation, anxiety. 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्गुतः करेदे-श्विहृत्वा प्रधातयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्गुतः a. Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुदेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्गुतः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्गुतः p. p. Shaken, tossed up. —न् Shaking.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्गुतव-तयाः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —न् 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body.

उद्गुतः m. A husband.

उध् *n.* An udder; see उध्.
उध् 7. P. (उध्, उध्-उध्) To wet, moisten, bathe; सः पृथिवीं वसंति.
उध् Moistening, wetting.

उध् *n.* उध्, उध्, उध्: A mouse, rat.

उध् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; यतोऽतः सुमिथो S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. —COMP. —आगत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; यदुःखं आगतं Ak. —चरण *a.* rampant. —शिरः *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उध् *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उध् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; लोक-लोचनोपायानि लोकनाथयोगिनि Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य लोकनिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. —COMP. —ईश *N.* of Garuda (lord of उध्).

उध् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सः श्रीमन्नितमयो-ध्पुत्रं वत्तः Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उध् 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उध् *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उध्प्रतापवटमंडपमण्डितं तत् Si. 5. 61.

उध्, उध्: 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उध् 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उध् *a.* Having a prominent nose; उध् संवृत्तिं वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उध्: Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उध् *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उध्: 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. —हः Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उध् *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; शतुक्तिदामधनिशाना सीध्यानामरथाः Me. 88. विनयमनुजिह्वं यः स्यात् S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उध्दुष्टपुष्पसिद्धमन्त्राः Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उध् *a.* Raising. —मः One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उध् Emerging, coming out of water.

उध् *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वाध्वोन्मत्तौ V. 2; Mu. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y. 2. 32; Me. 3. 161. (वातपित्तक्रेमननिपातयः संभवेऽपहृष्टः Mit.) —तः The thorn

apple (वृक्ष) —COMP. —कीर्तिः, —वेष्टः *N.* of Siva. —नदः *N.* of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along). —ध्वजः, —ध्वज *a.* mad in appearance. —वदित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तः) the words of a madman.

उध् 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अमोघसुतोन्मत्तः R. 7. 52.

उध् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 9, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरांगना मधुरमध्वनिध्वता निधुताहरकुञ्जः Si. 6. 20. —वः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उध् *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रमत्तमुन्मत्ता वधुः Ku. 5. 55.

उध् *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उध्, उध् *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उध् *a.* Den. A., उध्नीयुः To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उध् 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उध् 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उध् *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उध् 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उध्: 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उध् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. —तः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उध्माः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; किरसंभोह उध्माः कामशोकमहादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. किरसंभोहमहादिभिः कामशोकमहादिभिः उध्माः S. D. 2.

उध् *a.* Maddening, intoxicating. —तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उध् 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उध् *a.* Going to a wrong path. —तः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course; उध्मार्गमधिकृतानि द्विधाणि K. 155; 'प्रवर्तकः' 103. —तः *ind.* Astray; Pt. 1. 161.

उध् Rubbing, wiping off, removing.

उध् *f.* Measure, price.

उध् *a.* Mixed with; variegated. उध् *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 85.

उध् 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उध् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अहः सुमं हरति त्वनः किरिदित्युन्मत्तः Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आदमः 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; नमरज्यसमाश्रित्युन्मत्तः R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12. 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मत्तः Ku. 6. 34; R. 12. 26. 6. 21. 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; Ku. 6. 2.

उध् *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उध् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उध् Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादपोमूलनशक्तिः R. 2. 34.

उध् Corpulence, fatness.

उध् 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उध् ये नम न सते जातिरिती निज्ञायाः K. P. 10; दीर्घका-कमलोन्मत्तः Ku. 2. 38. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सता प्रज्ञोन्मत्तः Bh. 2. 114; विद्युन्मत्तः Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; शान्तिः Sānti 3. 13.

उध् Unfastening, loosening.

उध् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपसर्जति; (2) power, ability; उपक्रोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्त्य; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेष्टा; (5) death, extinction, उपरतः; (6) defect, fault; उपशतः; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपस्था भव्यः; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रमः; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थाने, उपचरति चित्तं युक्तः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपसृष्टः an assistant master; उपसृष्टः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayī comp. in these senses; उपसं-उपाधाः समीरः; उपसृष्टः, 'बन्ध' &c. 3 With numerals it forms संख्यावद्दीर्घ and means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपविशति

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable proposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप इति ह्यः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उपनिष् कर्त्तव्यं, उप पार्श्वे इत्येताः; (2) addition.

उपकृतः ३ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; उप तालीनस्थानमुपकृतं महीपथः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकारः 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणसामग्र्यात् U. 3. 3; उपकारोपकरणं ह्यरि K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकारणं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुः a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; शिनायु-पकर्तुनि प्रहृष्टानि विदुर्वेति R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्ता रसाक्षीना S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकल्पनं, -न 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अकार); उपकाराकारि हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमस्योः Si. 2. 37; शान्त्यवस्थापकरोऽपि नोपकारो दृश्यः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 234. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्यः a. To be assisted. -र्ण A royal house, palace; रणो रघुपतिमित्रिः स नारायणाय बाल्मिक्यराशिषे दृष्टा नवनाभ्युपास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुञ्चिः, -चिकता Smoky cardamoms.

उपकुम्भः a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुपयः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचरिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकुर्वे-वे ind. Near a well. -जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपक्रियाः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपक्रमक्रममाचरन् रक्षःपरिमन् नरं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; उपक्रमं forcible advance Māl. 7; so शेषितः द्रुपदारापक्रमः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; शान्तिनिपुणः Ms. 7. 107, 159; R. 13. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si.

80. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपवा.

उपक्रमः 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोधा, -हानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; शपथेयकाक्रममहीनरी R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोधः m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) न The sound of a lute.

उपक्रमः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्रमः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्रममादी तदुपनि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; शाल्यः सत्प्रक्षेपः वासव Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्रमणः 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपक्रमः a. (At the end of comp. only)

1 Approaching, following, joining. 2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपक्रमः A small or subordinate class.

उपगतः p. p. 1 Gone to, approached. 2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced. 5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -गमं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीते न तदुपगमजं वनं नीरे वयुना Me. 65 your advent; व्यापारताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विद्यासंग्रहमादुपगमतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes) 5 Society, company; न युनय-गमाद्गमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः f. ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृहः p. p. Hidden; clasped. -ह An embrace; उपगृहानि श्वेषयुनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10 88; कटाक्षोपगृहं Dh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहः 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Favour, encouragement. 6 A minor planet (राह, केतु &c.).

उपग्रहणः 1 Seizing (from below);

taking hold of; as in वक्षोपग्रहण. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; देवोपग्रहभाष्य तावदाहवत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazarana.

उपग्राहः 1 A stroke, injury; insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 255. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपग्राहणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपग्रहः 1 Contiguous support; उग्रशि-रोपग्रहरोधतली R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपग्रहः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपग्रहः m. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपग्रहः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess; वलं K. 105; सत्प्रक्षेपः Si. 2. 57, 9 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपग्रहः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपग्रह-रणं Approach.

उपग्राह्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपग्राहः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्मलितोपग्राह R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिग्रहः H. 1. 133; विधिमनस्विनीना M. 3. 8; पदं न वेदिह Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपग्राह-रहति S. 3. 18; पञ्चनया M. 4; अञ्जलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामग्रह इत्येव नो प्रत्युपग्राहः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा हस्तस्योपग्राहेण 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; ग्राह्येतिरेव हिमेन राजोपग्राहः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किरिः Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतवर्गः Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपग्राहः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्त्तयितव्योपग्राहः (राजमार्ग) R. 7. 4; 5 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपग्राहो R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 8. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; देवग्रहोपग्राहः च Ms. 1. 116. 11 Employment, use. 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony;

प्रयुक्तप्राथम्योपचारी Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अर्चननेपि चेतनबुधपादसंज्ञात् S. B.; न चास्य कर्तृत्वं तत्त्वतो-सीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उदमरुसा चरं छद्मा उपचारिणामिदं तत्त्वात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of ϵ and ϵ in the place of Visarga.

उपचितिः f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदं च स्व ने शपयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य^० Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्तस्य Si. 2. 99; उपजापकान् बिलेयन् स विधाता वृषतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42. 3 Diension, separation.

उपजीवकः-विज् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); ज्ञानिमात्राजजीविना Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नागाग्र्येण उपजीविना 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2. —m. A dependant, servant; भीम-शतेनंरुणः न बभूवोपजीवितं विनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; माद्वेतायेण उपजीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चित्शेषजिवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वज्ञः कविमरुत्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —स्यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानी मान्याना व्याख्यातुं कटाक्षनिर्माणं S. D. 2.

उपजीवः-वणे 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिनिपुत्र ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचिनसंप्रदाय रामायण R. 15. 63. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकप्रसिद्धप्रथमं विदुषां संज्यव्यज्जन्मं यदाः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपहीकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā*.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Trouble,

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न लृप्त्युपतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry. उपतापनं 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिज् a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick. उपतिब्धं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यकाः R. 4. 46; वने खलु हिमवतो गिरिरेष्यकारण्यवासिनः संज्ञायाः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विबाहुपदंशावुपपाप Dk. 133; अवमांसी-पदंशं विभ नवशोणितसम् Vo. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदेशकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपद्वा 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*; उपद्वा विविधः शरपक्षोत्सेहाः कोशलेखरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -दानं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदिज् f., उपदिज्ञा 1 An intermediate quarter, such as रेखांसी, आग्नेयी वैशाखी and वायवी.

उपदेवः—देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; हासिस्त्रिंशति सवे उपदेशं निपुणं भवति M. 1; स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकालं त्रेफेदरे वाक्यजन्माविद्या Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru, 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशं शब्द-य H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; ब्रह्मसूत्रं तस्यै सिद्धयेति शिवालयं । संभवात्प्रकथन-मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेष्टु a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (हा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; वत्सरो वयश्चत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हर्षः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदुहः 1 An ointment 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्वयः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. 2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमर्थाभाहूपद्वयमात्मनो भवत्कल्पः Pt. 1. 324; विद्वद्वयं स्वानं Pt. 1.

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माधिक्येति शब्दः); (said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शांभयेत्) धर्माधिक्येति शब्दः सप्तभिः सप्तिनाम् पुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient; अवशीभिर्दूरा लोके कोपधा मरणार्हे Si. 19. 58. 4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter. —Comp. —युतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —युति a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मांसकं ताम्रमांसकं । तृत्थं चांस्यं च तृत्थं सिद्धं च शिलाजम् ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); सप्तं रजो वसा स्वेदो देहाः केशास्त्वयि च । ओजस्यं सप्तधातुना क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; संपाधानं धियं वीराः श्रेयसी खट्वयि वे Si. 2. 77 (where उ. also means a pillow). 7. Poison.

उपधानीचं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty, अधि किं विजयायिनं धितोश्च विद्वयं सायप सधिवृत्तानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुधि also. 2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिनैर्वृत्तान व्यवश्यान्निबन्धेन Y. 2. 31. 89. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिक् A cheat, knave; see औप-धिक् the more correct form.

उपधुपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —नः Death.

उपधुतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters य and क्; उपध्मानीयानामोः Sk.

उपध्मन्त्रः A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729).

उपध्मर् A suburb

उपगत *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपगतः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; पृथक्कर्मणा येन समीपं गच्छते इति; बालो वेदाय तथोगात् बालस्योपगतं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षमन्ताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपगतः Tarka K.

उपगमने 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसनावर्तनादुपायं कृतोपगमनो हिजा Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपगमनिका A variety of हस्तपुत्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letters (माधुर्यमञ्जरवर्ण); e. g. cf. the example quoted in K. P. 9; अवसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूरं वनं किं कमलैः ॥ अलमलमालि वनमिति वदति विधानिर्वा बाला ॥

उपगमनः, गमनं = उपगमनं q. v.

उपगमकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपगमिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपग्राहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपग्राहनं 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसङ्ख्याप्रदर्शनेन पक्षगर्भं वस्तु इति निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यवप्रक्षितरूपं सविज्ञानादिना विहितं निक्षिपते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *u.* Coming (unexpectedly); प्रोपनिपातिनोऽन्वयोः S. 6.

उपनिर्बन्धनं 1 A means of accomplishment. 2 Binding.

उपनिर्बन्धनं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः ॥ निश्चयविद्योतज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवत् ॥ or (2) निश्चयानर्थपूलं स्वाविद्यो प्रत्यक्षया परं नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमनो बोधनिषद्भवत् ॥ or (3) प्रज्ञासिद्धिः शेषातिशयोक्त्येव त्वतः ॥ यतोवसादर्थद्विधां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवत् ॥ In the सुक्तोपाणिषद् 168 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिषद्गरः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्कमनं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching, Ku. 1. 60; मातृस्वमिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Māl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः सल्लं एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्वातः शनैरुल्लेखवचनोपन्यासमालोचनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपत्तिः A paramour; उपपत्तिरेव जीविः पश्चिमार्तेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमवृत्तिं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुद्वाहता बलम् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing, effecting, gaining, accomplishment; स्वाधोपपत्तिं दुर्लभाः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यादुपपत्तिः

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनवोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; पशुरुपपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (पशुवेदं); तस्याः स राजाऽपदं निशितं R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्ष, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव वाचक्यमिति न आर्यवाचक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वाच्योः V. 2; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातक A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकमुत्पादयि पापान्मुक्तायि यानि तु ॥ तानि पातकसङ्गानि तन्म्य-नमुपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादने 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपादय=उपपातकं q. v.

उपपादयः-र्ष 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिर्दोषपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशम्).

उपपुष्टिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शने Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजितो हितकृताश्च्यते जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उदात्तवाचानुपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अयं मदनप्लवः सुपुत्रात्... परिपालयामिदं ह. p. 4. 46; जीवन्तुनः सचप्लवः पूज्यः राजाः पतिः B. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्वादिप्लवः वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाव लोकाणां भूमेरुतिरोदितः Ku. 2. 32. 4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लवः below. 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपहविष्य *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; उपा रघोपहविष्यः पद्मः R. 18. 7.

उपहविष्य *i.* 1 Connection. 4 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपहविष्य *f.* A pillow.

उपहविष्य *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपहविष्य: The lower arm.

उपहविष्य 1 Fleeting away, retreat. 2 A division (of a verse).

उपहविष्य A secondary dialect.

उपहविष्य *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपहविष्य 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानाहवयोगेन ज्ञायति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम^c Bg. 16. 11. (b) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Unfruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपहविष्य 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपहविष्य).

उपहविष्य A staff for stirring (fire).

उपहविष्य 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्त्यात् तावत्प्रमदं कृतं सुनं तं लं विनीदय मनः हननोलात् S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unhushing. 5 Refutation of a charge

उपहविष्य 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; सुहृदेषु यन्निमित्तं शत्रुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Bhat.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधनमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or साधनं ह्यत्र बाध्याधोपकारक-मुपमात्तुः B. G.; or उपमा यत्र साधनस्य बाध-कृतसि द्वयोः । ह्यसौ न कृष्य ने कीर्तिः स्वर्गात्मकगते च Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा काशिदास्य Subbāsh. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा बानो निवातस्यो नैते तोयमा स्यता Bg. 6. 19; see 'दृश्य' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like', 'resembling'; इदमेव न ह्युपमा R. 1. 47; so अमरीषम, अदुषम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -दृश्य any object used for a comparison; सर्व-पमाद्वयसङ्गतेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपहविष्य *f.* 1 A second mother, wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृवत्सा मातृकाणी विपुल्यन्ती विपुल्यता । यः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृवत्सा प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपहविष्य 1 Comparison, resemblance; ज्ञातव्यमप्युपमायाः Ku. 1. 86. 2 The standard of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमवृद्धिलासिना Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि तस्यैव प्रत्ययमात्रं वृत्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रतिज्ञासाधन्यान् साधनसाधनं; or उपमितिकारणमुपमानं तत्र साधनसाधनसाधनं Tarka K.

उपहविष्य *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मोपमितिसाम्यसपहं S. D.; न्यायनस्योपमिनी वृत्तिता N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्ययन-चतुर्धितित-लोपमितिसाम्ये Bhaṣā P. 58. 3 A figure of speech=उपमा q. v.

उपहविष्य *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); यद्विद्वन्महोपमेय-कतिः ह्येव R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -तः The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपहविष्य *m.* A husband; अयोपमेयतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 46.

उपहविष्य A minor surgical instrument. उपहविष्य 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या लज्जातोपयमा ललज्जा नववीचना S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपहविष्य 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining 3 Placing down the fire.

उपहविष्य *m.* One who repeats उपहवि, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपहविष्य *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपहविष्य Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* Begged, requested.

-तः 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निधेरी त्रियते त्वयं प्रदास्यामु-पमाधित Pt. 1. 14; अथ यथा अगस्त्या कदा-लायाः प्रादुपमाधितं क्षीतमुपहविष्यं Mā. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपहविष्य-उपमाधित above; सिद्धायत-नामे कृतानि विपर्ययस्योपमाधितकानि K. 64.

उपहविष्य Additional formulae at a sacrifice.

उपहविष्य Approaching, coming near; ह्योपमेयं जारिता वस्तु Ku. 7. 32.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit, right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपहविष्य 1 Employment, use, appli- cation, service; अंति...अनंलिङ्गकियवो- पमेयं Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them. 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. 4 Contact, proximity.

उपहविष्य *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper. उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed. 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -स्यः The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपहविष्य A body-guard.

उपहविष्य A guard, an out-post.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रज- सुपते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दृशो नास्तस्मात्स्योपमेयं Mn. 4. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -स्युह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपहविष्य *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping, 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Ab- staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them.

उपहविष्य A secondary or inferior gem; उपहव्यणि काचश्च कुरीद्विना तथैव च । ह्युक्तं ह्युक्तितया ह्येव ह्यप्यादीनि बहुवचि ॥ ह्युक्तं यथैव ह्युक्तितया ह्येव तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततो ह्येव विशेयोऽप्युक्तितया ॥

उपहविष्य (दा) 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up. 3 Death.

उपहविष्य 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपहविष्य 1 A secondary mineral. 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपहविष्य 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपहव्यणि शशिनः समुपमता रोहिणी योमे S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; रूपालिनी द्वैविधयोपमा R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपहविष्य A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपहविष्य *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतहविष्य वनानां S. 7. 7; अथाहव्यस्योपरि हविः पतत R. 2. 80; अहव्योपरि S. 2. 8; off. at the end of comp.; रत्नं, तद्वत्. (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानहव्याहव्यि वनानां K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to, Y. 1. 253. (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि परस्परित K. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तथोपरि नावोपमेयं कविनामि

on your account. (a) After; उपरि-
परि उपपदिकोपपदिक P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with one. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; उपरिपरिपरि मायः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपरिपरि सर्वमायसिध्द इव तेजसा
Mb. 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपरिपरि पक्षतः सर्व एव दृष्टिः
H. 2. 2; oft. in comp.; उपरिपरि-
विहित Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-
dition, farther, more; ज्ञानापरि पश्चात्
तथा युक्तः सति Mb. (c) Afterwards;
तथा पूर्वः नलोपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.
2. 7; तयिः वीक्ष्योपरि यः विद्येत् Susr.-Comp.
—अथ a. moving above (as a bird).
—तथा a. upper, higher. —भागः the
upper, portion or side. —अथः being
above or higher. —स्थितिः f. the ground
above.

उपरिहात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कस्याप्यपरात् हि कस्याप्यपरापरिहात्
Mā. 6; उपरिहात् आख्यातं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. अग्रतः). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11. 8. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतक); ऊपरिपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्क्व-
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी इवः न्यायुपरीतकः ॥
Sabbādh.

उपरोचकः A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-
merated; नाटिका मोटकं मोट्टी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं ।
इत्यादिनाम्यकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ सलापकं
भीमवितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्मदिका प्रकाराणी
हस्तीशो भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवनविवासिनाम-
परोधो मा सृष्टः S. 1; अमुद्रः खल्वेव गोपरोधः V.
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधकः a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. —कः An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकले-
तलेकं नीमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं चटि-
तवापुलेन पेतः S. Til. 8; Ms. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलङ्गः A stone. —ङ्गा 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,
marking; वेदोपलक्षणं S. 4. 2 A mark,
characteristic or distinctive feature;
N. 4. 35. 3 Designation. 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole, of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्योपपदिके सति स्योपपदिके); मंत्राद्यं
वाक्यस्यानुपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; इवा हि मे स्वात्मकोपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नामाव उपलब्धेः
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्माद्वृत्तीयो-
पलभस्तत्पुत्रपुत्रा S. 7. 2 Direct percep-
tion or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुभव q. v.) शक्योपलभः Mā. 5;
ज्ञाती हतस्पर्शानुपलभमात् R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; अविज्ञानोपल-
भः S. 1.

उपलान्नं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलम्भः A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलम्भः A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.

उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted
forest; पादुकाद्योपवनप्रत्ययः; केतकेः सुविनिर्भः
Ms. 28; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; उल्ला a gar-
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिविवरणं व्याख्यान
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A
district or Pargana. 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसन्तः A village.

उपवस्ते A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; लोचनान्तराद्यं वसेत्
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपवाहः, —वा 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); चण्डोप-
वाहो गजवाहः Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः 1 An artificial poison. 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्कशीरं सुदीर्घं तथैव कलिहारिका । वधूः कर्पी-
त्र इव चोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the
Vṛṇā or lute (before a deity &c.);
उपवीणयितुं यदी वेत्स्वयाहृतिपेन नातः R. 8.
55; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीति 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; शिवमहापुत्रीतल्लक्षणं मार्तण्डं च धनुः-
श्रितं दत्तः R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 86.

उपवृद्धं Increase, collection.

उपवेद्यः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
आयुर्वेद- or Medicine to कल्हेदः (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Su-
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda);
यजुर्वेद- or military science to यजुर्वेदः;
गान्धर्व- or Music to गान्धर्व-
वेदः; and स्थापत्य-
वेद- or Mechanics to अथर्ववेदः.

उपवेशः-जनः 1 Sitting, sitting down;
as in प्रायोपवेशन. 2 Being attached to.
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेणः The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (नित्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशानः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशानः Ve.
3; मनुष्यसह एव वायुपशानं नो सत्परादेः रुद्धं
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपशाननं 1 Quieting, calming,
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of. 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशालं An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपशाले रघुनमस्तः R. 16. 37, 15. 50;
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
alluviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लं ind. Near
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.
उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;
शिष्योपाशिष्यैः पर्यायमात्रमवेति तन्मतेन विधेयम्
Udb.

उपशोभनं, —शोभा Adorning, orna-
menting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपसृतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्षत्रं विनीय वसिष्ठिच्युतामुपसृतिं वचः । अथ ते तद्विदुषि देवप्रसन्नमुपसृतिः ॥ Hārāvāli; परिजयोऽपि प्राप्ताः सततमुपसृतिं निजं गाय K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

उपसृष्टः, -वर्ण 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. उपसृष्टोक्तयानि Dan. P. To extol or praise in verses.

उपसृज्यमानः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसृज्यमानः A secondary connection, modification.

उपसृज्यमानः Growing together or ver, clarifying.

उपसृज्यमानः An agreement, a contract. उपसृज्यमानः An under-garment; अंतर्गदितोऽप्युपसृज्यमानः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसृज्यमानः 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

उपसृज्यमानः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, 'resume'. 7 Revery, consciousness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

उपसृज्यमानः *c.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

उपसृज्यमानः An abstract, summary, 'resume'.

उपसृज्यमानः 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them.); *c.* 9. उपसृज्यमानः उपसृज्यमानः उपसृज्यमानः; cf. इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसृज्यमानः, -वर्ण 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्तुतिरुपसृज्यमानः पादोपसृज्यमानः च Mv. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adapting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); उपसृज्यमानः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसृतिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

उपसृतिः 1 Approach. 2 A gift, donation.

उपसृतिः 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; ततोपसृतिं चक्रे श्रोतव्यं Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

उपसृतिः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

उपसृतिः Adding, joining. उपसृतिः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसृतिः Gathering together, heaping; उपसृतिः रात्रीकरणं Sk.

उपसृतिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

उपसृतिः *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —*c.* Condi-
ment.

उपसृतिः, -वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 8. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; उपसृतिः उपसृतिः P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसृतिः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; उपसृतिः Sk.

उपसृतिः 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसृतिः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीयं ह्युपसृतिः स्यात्; सुखः 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Bān. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; नि-पाताद्वापि देवः प्रादुर्भवत्तर्कः । योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकाद्वयता इति ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—*v.* परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निर, or निर, वृत्, or वृत्, नि, आ (इ), नि, अग्नि, अपि, अति, इ, उ, अग्नि, वति, परि, उप; or 22 if निर-वृत् and वृत्-वृत् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्थं हि वाच्यं) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk. —उपसृतिः पादयोः वदन्त्यन्वयं वदन्त्यन्वयं । उपसृतिः उपसृतिः । तदेव विशिष्टवचनं उपसृतिः निमित्तम् ॥

उपसृतिः 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. *v.*).

उपसृतिः Approach, access.

उपसृतिः Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसृतिः A cow fit for a bull.

उपसृतिः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसृतिः The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृतिः *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृतिः इव सुदुर्गतिभयः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; उपसृतिः-हस्तमुपसृतिः हस्तः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसृतिः (as a root); उपसृतिः उपसृतिः कर्त्तुं P. I. 4. 38.

—*c.* The sun or moon when eclipsed. —*c.* Sexual union.

उपसृतिः, उपसृतिः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —*c.* A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसृतिः, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज्ञः Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addition to; विषयः. 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); परदारः Ms. 4. 134.

उपसृतिः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament. 6 Censure, blame.

उपसृतिः 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification. 4 An ellipse. 5 Blame, censure.

उपसृतिः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipse; सङ्काशमनुपसृतिः विषयगतिं निरूपयति Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उपसृतिः सौन्दर्यकारमात्रं Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

उपसृतिः *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipse) 5 Modified.

उपसृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपसृतिः, -वर्ण 1 Stay, support. 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid. 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

उपसृतिः 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अक्षुणीयसत्त्वमपि स्यात्.

man who is careful to support his family.

उपासक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपासकः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an *आचार्य*); cf. *Ma* 2. 141;—*एकदेशे तु वेदस्य वेदमाप्यसि वा पुनः । योऽप्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थं-उपासकः स उपस्यते ॥* see *अप्यापक*, and under *आचार्य* also.—*वा* A female preceptor.—*वी* 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपासकायनी The wife of a preceptor.

उपासक *f.* A sandal, shoe; *उपासकद्वया-इत्य सर्वा चर्मद्वयेषु* *B.* 1. 142; *Ms.* 2. 246; *वा* यदि क्रियते राजा स किं तापसायुधानं *H.* 3. 58.

उपासः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); *उपासयोर्वि-भुवि विभुः* *It.* 7. 50; *Ku.* 3. 69, 7. 52; *Amaru.* 23; *U.* 1. 26; *अलङ्कार* *K.* 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; *R.* 3. 26. 3. Immediate proximity, vicinity; *नयोऽप्यपेक्षितसिद्धिर्लक्ष्येति* *R.* 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; *Ms.* 24. 4 Side or slope (चित्तव); *Me.* 18.

उपासिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring.—*क* Vicinity, proximity.

उपास्य *a.* Last but one; *उपास्यपुत्राव्य-स्योपस्यपुत्राव्य* *Sk.*—*स्य* The corner of the eye.—*स्य* Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; *नपायं चित्तयेवज्ञानसाधनं च चित्तयेव* *Pt.* 1. 406. *Amaru.* 21; *Ms.* 8. 43, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; *Bg.* 6. 36; *Ms.* 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four)—*सामं* conciliation or negotiation; *दानं* bribery; *भयं* sowing dissensions; and *द्वेषः* punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—*माया* deceit; *उपेक्षा* trick, deceit or neglect; *इन्द्रजालं* conjuring; thus making the total number 7; *चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु रिषी सामयमपक्रिया* *Si.* 2. 54; *सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि परिज्ञताः* *Ms.* 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach.—*Comp.*—*चतुष्टयं* the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4).—*स* *a.* fertile in expedients.—*सुविधिः* the 4th expedient, i. e. *द्वेष* or punishment.—*सोप*: application of means or remedy; *Ms.* 9. 10.

उपास्य 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; *मासिकीपायनं वेदिता* *M.* 1; *तस्मैपायन-योग्यादि वस्तुनि सतिता पतिः* *Ku.* 2. 57; *R.* 4. 79.

उपास्यः Beginning, commencement.

उपास्यः—*वा* Acquiring, gaining.

उपास्य *a.* Of little worth.

उपास्यः—*अने* 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; *अस्या बहुपास्यनं यतोऽसि* *S.* 5; *तपोलाभे पतितासि* *M.* 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपास्य 1 Coming or turning back, return; *तदुपास्यतस्तदि मे नमः (करोति)* *R.* 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपास्यः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; *Bh.* 2. 48. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासकः—*वा* 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; *शीलं यक्षोपासकतः (विनश्यति)*, *Pt.* 1. 169; *उपासनायेव विदुः स्व मुच्यते* *N.* 1. 34; *Ms.* 3. 107; *Bg.* 15. 7; *Y.* 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; *यतीनां* *Mk.* 6; *Ms.* 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासः 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपासकमनः Sunset.

उपासिः *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपासः A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined.—*तः* Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षण=उपेक्षा

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; *द्विषादुपेक्षा इतरीभित्सिन्* *R.* 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; *युक्तेष्वुपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाह* *S.* 1. 12.

उपेन्द्रः *N.* of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see *इन्द्र*; *उपेन्द्र वामदेहि शरणीयसे* *Gt.* 5; *यदुपेन्द्रवतीति एव तः* *Si.* 11. 70.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपेय *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun. 5 Married.

उपेय *a.* Last but one.—*न* (अन्त) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means; *तत्पठित्वं दधुर्विधातेन माधवतिलकमुपेयात्* *Mā.* 1. 5. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्घातः *a.* Confirming.

उपोद्घातः Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उषिः *f.* Sowing seed.

उष्णः 6 *P.* (उष्मति, उष्मिन्) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उष्णः, उष्णः 6. 9. *P.* (उष्मति or उष्मिन्, उष्माति, उष्मिन्) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; *जलकम्प-भित्तस्य सपदि सरस्याः समानव्यासे* *Bv.* 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with; *सर्वमपि काङ्क्षयामोमर्चाक्षः शिलीमुखैः* *Bk.* 17. 88.

उष्ण *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; *उपो दी न विजायीतः* *Bg.* 2. 19; *Ku.* 4. 43; *Ms.* 2. 14; *Si.* 8. 8.

उष्ण *pron. a.* (वी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); *उष्णमव्य-परितोषं समर्थे* *S.* 7; *उष्णमालशिरे वधवापिपाः* *R.* 9. 9; *उष्णी सिद्धिमुपायवापुः* *S.* 23, 17. 38; *Amaru.* 60; *Ku.* 7. 78; *Ms.* 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34.—*Comp.*—*स्य* *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious.—*विद्य* two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs.—*विद्य* *a.* of both kinds.—*वेतन* *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous.—*स्वैयम्* *a.* having the marks of both sexes.—*संभव* *a.* dilemma.

उष्णतः *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc); *उष्णतः दूयं गोपाः* *Sk.*; *Y.* 1. 58; *Ms.* 3. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; *Ms.* 1. 47.—*Comp.*—*द्वयं*, *द्वयं* *a.* having a double row of teeth; *Ms.* 1. 43.—*द्वय* *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.).—*(वी)* a cow; *Y.* 1. 206-7.

उष्णतः *ind.* 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; *Ms.* 3. 125, 167.

उष्णतः *ind.* 1 In both ways; *इन्द्र-वपिपते* *V.* 5. 2 In both cases.

उष्ण (व) द्यु *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उष् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उद्गाहः 1 Speech, words; वृत्ता मयार्-
पुनस्कोद्गाहः U. S. 2 Insulting words,
taunting speech, taunt; लोकोद्गाहः लोकाः
Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud
voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion,
sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.
उद्गायः A kind of drama; see S. D.
545.

उद्भासः 1 Joy, delight; उद्भास U. 6; उद्भासोद्भास U. 2; उद्भासः उद्भासोद्भासः S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:—अन्वयविशेषोद्भासोद्भासः उद्भासोद्भासः R. 6; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; or Chandr. 8. 181, 183. 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsa of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

उद्भासः Splendour,
उद्भासित a. Famous, known.
उद्भासः a. Rubbed, polished; कविः साधोद्भासः Bh. 8. 44.

उद्भासः 1 Plucking out, cutting; पद्मलोचनोद्भासः पद्मलोचनः (पद्मः) Y. 9. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उद्भासः, उद्भासः Irony; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः S. D. 105; उद्भासः ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उद्भासः 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:—उद्भासोद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः कविः कविः उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः Chandr. 8. 19; cf. S. D. 688. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; उद्भासः K. 191; उद्भासः 232.

उद्भासः 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 189; Ma. 5. 184. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

उद्भासः A canopy, an awning.

उद्भासः a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Mā. 5. 5. —उद्भासः A large wave or surge.

उद्भासः उद्भासः see उद्भासः, उद्भासः.

उद्भासः m. (nom. sing. उद्भासः voc. sing. उद्भासः, उद्भासः, उद्भासः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kṛdya given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bṛ. 10. 97; कविः उद्भासः कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as an authority on civil polity; उद्भासः

उद्भासः उद्भासः Pt. 5; उद्भासः उद्भासः कविः Ku. 5. 6.

उद्भासः Wish, desire.

उद्भासः (वि) र. —उद्भासः (वि) र. The fragrant root of a plant (विशेषः, Mar. कान्ताका); उद्भासः उद्भासः S. 8. 9.

उद्भासः 1 P. (ओषधि, ओषधि-उद्भासः-उद्भासः) 1 To burn, consume; ओषधि-उद्भासः कान्ताका Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ma. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; उद्भासः उद्भासः Ma. 6. 273. 3 To kill, injure.

उद्भासः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उद्भासः 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

उद्भासः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उद्भासः 1 Dawn, morning; उद्भासः (विशेषः) R. 12. 1; उद्भासः उद्भासः rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual). —उद्भासः The end of the day, evening twilight. —उद्भासः —उद्भासः fire; U. 6.

उद्भासः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उद्भासः). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāpa and wife of Anuruddha. [She beheld Anuruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrakṣha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Anuruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see उद्भासः also]. —उद्भासः —उद्भासः a cock. —उद्भासः —उद्भासः N. of Anuruddha, husband of Ushā.

उद्भासः u. 1 Dwell. 2 Burnt.

उद्भासः (विशेषः) q. v.

उद्भासः 1 A camel; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः R. 5. 32; Ma. 8. 102, 4. 120, 11. 203. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —उद्भासः A she-camel.

उद्भासः 1 A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Śi. 12. 36.

उद्भासः a. Hot, warm, उद्भासः, उद्भासः &c. 3 Sharp, strict, active; उद्भासः उद्भासः

तोष्णी उद्भासः उद्भासः R. 4. 8 (where उद्भासः has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a taste). 4 Clever, sharp. 5 Choleric. —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (उद्भासः). 3 Sunshine. —उद्भासः An onion. —उद्भासः —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः approach of heat, hot season, —उद्भासः warm or hot water. —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः the hot season. —उद्भासः 1 tears. 2 hot vapour. —उद्भासः —उद्भासः an umbrella, parasol; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः Ku. 5. 52.

उद्भासः a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. 3 Warming, heating. —उद्भासः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

उद्भासः a. Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः V. 2. 23.

उद्भासः Rice-gruel.

उद्भासः m. Heat.

उद्भासः, —उद्भासः 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crown; उद्भासः उद्भासः Mā. 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उद्भासः a. Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —m. N. of Śiva.

उद्भासः, उद्भासः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper. 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः a. enraged. —उद्भासः m. the sun. —उद्भासः a vapour bath.

उद्भासः m. 1 Heat, warmth; उद्भासः Bh. 2. 40; Ma. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. 2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters अ, इ, ए and ए, (in gram.); see उद्भासः.

उद्भासः 1 A ray (of light), beam; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः M. 8. 18; R. 4. 56; K. 5. 81. 2 A bull. 3 A god. —उद्भासः 1 Morning, dawn. 2 Light. 3 A cow.

उद्भासः 1 P. (ओषधि, उद्भासः) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy. With अव or उद्भासः see उद्भासः.

उद्भासः ind. An interjection of exclaiming.

उद्भासः A bull.

उद्भासः

उद्भासः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 The moon, —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) exclaiming; (b) of compassion; (c) protection.

उद्भासः a. (fr. उद्भासः) 1 Borne, carried, as a load or burden. 2 Taken. 3 Married. —उद्भासः A married man. —उद्भासः A

girl who is married. —उद्भासः, —उद्भासः a. mated, —उद्भासः a. one who has married a wife. —उद्भासः a young man.

उद्भासः f. Marriage.

उद्भासः f. 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 Protection. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play.

उद्भासः a. An udder (changed to उद्भासः in Bah. comp.).

उद्भासः or उद्भासः Milk (produced from the udder); उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः R. 2. 68.

उद्भासः a. 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; उद्भासः उद्भासः उद्भासः R. 10.

1; incomplete, insufficient. 3 Less than (in number, size or degree); अवधिर्न विदुः Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊन सवेधिका वधि R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकेन less by one: विधतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊँ *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊँ 1 A. [ऊँ, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊँरी = उरी q. v.

ऊँयः (नार f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 37.

ऊँयः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊँय तस्य वीर्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —ऊँयैः thigh and knee. —ऊँय अ. born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ऊँ, ऊँय, —ऊँय अ. sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —ऊँय, —ऊँय, —ऊँय अ. as high as or reaching the thighs. knee-deep. —ऊँय m. n. the knee. —ऊँय the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊँरी = उरी q. v.

ऊँ 1 f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊँ 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Si. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊँ 1 Food. 2 Energy 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊँय n. 1 Vigour. energy. 2 Food.

ऊँयत्तु a. 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊँयत्तु a. Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊँयत्तु a. Mighty, strong, great.

ऊँयत्तु a. 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मत्तुं च पदुजितं दपत् R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; ऊँ Si. 16. 85; मत्ते-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आग्रवं चः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —ऊँ 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊँ 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth. —COMP. —ऊँय, —ऊँय, —ऊँयः a spider. —ऊँय, —ऊँय a. soft as wool

ऊँय 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —ऊँयः a ball of wool.

ऊँयत्तु a. Woollen. —ऊँ 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊँय 2 U. [ऊँय (नी) नि, ऊँयित] To cover, surround, hide; Bk. 14. 103;

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊँययति. —David. ऊँययति, ऊँययति विधति. WITH ३ to cover, hide &c.

ऊँय a. 1 Erect, upright, above; ऊँय &c.; rising or tending upwards. 2 Raised, elevated, erected; ऊँय, ऊँय, &c. 3 High, superior, upper. 4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). 5 Torn (as hair). —ऊँय Elevation, height. —ऊँय *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. 2 In the sequel (=उपस्थित). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); तेजसा-दुर्धमास्य Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —ऊँय, —ऊँय a. 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—ऊँय) N. of Ketu. —ऊँययत्तु. —ऊँययत्तु 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —ऊँय, —ऊँय the upper part of the body. —ऊँय, —ऊँययत्तु a. going upwards ascended, rising. —ऊँययत्तु a. going upwards. (—ऊँय f.). —ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँययत्तु 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँययत्तु a. having the feet upwards. (—ऊँय) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँययत्तु a. 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. 2 longbanked. —ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँययत्तु a. 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ऊँय f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —ऊँययत्तु a funeral ceremony. —ऊँययत्तु causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —ऊँययत्तु a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —ऊँययत्तु a. having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —ऊँययत्तु a. happening after a short time. —ऊँययत्तु a. one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. —ऊँययत्तु the upper world, heaven. —ऊँययत्तु m. the atmosphere. —ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँययत्तु the wind in the upper part of the body. —ऊँययत्तु a. sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —ऊँययत्तु vomiting. —ऊँययत्तु expiration. —ऊँययत्तु f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊँययत्तु m. f. 1. A wave, billow; यो वेधस्यामलोर्मि Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light. 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —COMP. —ऊँययत्तु a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean. —ऊँययत्तु 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee. 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊँय a. Extensive, great. —ऊँय Submarine fire.

ऊँययत्तु Fertile soil.

ऊँययत्तु A porpoise; see ऊँययत्तु.

ऊँययत्तु = उरुय q. v.

ऊँय 1. P. (ऊँययत्तु, ऊँययत्तु) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊँय 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—ऊँय according to some).

ऊँययत्तु Dawn, day-break.

ऊँययत्तु —ऊँय 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊँययत्तु a. Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —ऊँय, —ऊँय A barren spot with saline soil; Si. 14. 46.

ऊँययत्तु = ऊँययत्तु a. q. v.

ऊँययत्तु 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊँययत्तु, —ऊँय a. Hot, steaming.

ऊँययत्तु m. 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds ह, र, ल and ण. —COMP. —ऊँययत्तु: approach of summer. —ऊँय 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊँय 1. 1 U. (ऊँययत्तु, ऊँययत्तु) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अदुष्कृत्ययति पंडितो जयः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊँययत्तु जयं च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19. WITH ऊँय 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विद्वानपेक्षति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —ऊँययत्तु to revert, ward off. —ऊँययत्तु 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —ऊँययत्तु to bring near or down. —ऊँययत्तु to accomplish, bring about (see निरुद्ध). —ऊँययत्तु 1 to sprinkle round about. —ऊँययत्तु 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny; see प्रवृद्ध. —ऊँययत्तु to array troops against. —ऊँययत्तु 1 to arrange troops in battle array; एवमप्येव वेधेताम् वृद्धेन वृद्ध योपयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —ऊँययत्तु to gather, assemble.

ऊँय 1 A guess, conjecture. 2 Examination and determination. 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —ऊँययत्तु full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see ऊँययत्तु.

ऊँययत्तु inferring, guessing.

ऊँययत्तु A broom.

ऊँययत्तु a. Who or what reasons; inferring. —ऊँययत्तु 1 An assemblage, collection. 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अलोचिनी).

प्र.प. 1 Prosperous, thriving,
rich; R. 14. 30. 2. 50. 5. 40. 2 In-
creased, growing. 3 Stored (as

same deceased ancestor. -उद्धर, -रा
utarina, (brother or sister). -पद्धि
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed
for one definite individual deceased,
not including other ancestors. -ऊन
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.
one by one; one taken singly, a sin-
gle one; R. 17. 43. (-क) -एकैकः,
ind. one by one, singly, severally.
-ओषः a continuous current. -कर a.
(-रि f.) 1 doing only one thing.
2 (-र) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.
-कार्य a. acting in concert with, co-
operating, co-worker. (-र) sole or
same business. -कालः 1 one time.
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.
1 happening once only. 2 contempo-
rary, coeval. -कुबेरः N. of Kubera;
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -सुव,
-सुवक a. having the same preceptor.
(-र, -रका) a spiritual brother. -चक्र
a. 1 having only one wheel. 3 gover-
ned by one king only. (-रः) the
chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् f.
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.
-चारिन् a. solitary. (-णी) a loyal
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing
only. (-र) 1 fixedness of thought
upon one object. 2 unanimity; वदवि-
सीध H. 1 unanimously. -चेतस्, -मनस्
a. unanimous; see चित्त. -जन्मन् m.
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति be-
low. -जात a born of the same
parents. -जाति a Śūdra (opp. द्विज-
म्भृ); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियः वैश्यश्चो वृणा द्विजातयः ।
चतुष्टयं एकजातिस्तु ब्रह्मो वासि नु पवमः Me. 10.
4; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same
kind or family. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely attentive;
ब्रह्मैकतानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिष्ठमिमाः Mv. 3. 11.
-ज्ञातः harmony, accurate adjustment
of action, dance, and instrumental
music (cf. तैयम्बकं). -जीर्ण a. 1
bathing in the same holy water.
2 belonging to the same religious
order; Y. 2. 127. (-म्) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-one. -द्वेष्ट, -द्वेष्टः "one-tusked,"
epithets of Ganesa -द्वेष्टिन् m. N. of
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars
(otherwise called द्वेष्ट). They are
divided into four orders: -कुर्वाचकी
वह्मर्षी हंसश्च तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहस्य को यः
पश्चात् उच्यते ॥ Mārta. -दृष्ट, दृष्टि a. one-
eyed. (-म्) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme
god. -द्वेष्टः 1 one spot or place. 2 a
part or portion (of the whole), one
side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; विभाषितैकदेशेन देवं
ब्रह्मिभुज्यते V. 4. 17 ' what is claimed
should be given by one who is pro-
ved to have got a part of it'; (this is
sometimes called ब्रह्मैकदेशविभाषितम्).

-दर्शक-दर्शिन् a. 1 possessing the same
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-
fessing the same religion. -धुर,
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one
yoke (as cattle for special burden;
P. IV. 4. 79). -नटः the principal
actor in a drama, the manager (द्रव्यार)
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;
° आश्वयिज्यपक्षे B. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste);
ता चावस्थं विपश्यन्नात्मनोऽपेक्षयती Me. 10
2 a co-wife स्वर्णमेकपत्नीनामेका वेद्युजिनी
भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पथी a foot-path.
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,
abruptly; निहन्तृनिपदे पञ्चातः स्वर्णनि
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or
single foot. 2 one and the same
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.
-पितृ, -पितृः N. of Kubera. -पिंड a.
united by the offering of the funeral
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste
wife. (-र्या) one having one wife
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;
honest. -यष्टि, यष्टिका a single string
of pearls. -योनि a. 1 uterine. 2 of
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.
148. -रस 1 oneness of mind or feel-
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.
-राज, -राजः m. an absolute king.
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.
-रिक्विन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,
similar. 2 uniform. -रितः 1 a word
having one gender only. 2 N. of
Kubera. -रचनं the singular number.
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one
year old. -वाक्यन्त consistency in mean-
ing, unanimity, reconciling differ-
ent statements. -वार, -वारे ind.
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-
one -विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-
रि. -विरुधिन् m. a rival. -विरा a pre-
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.
-वेणि-णी f. a single braid of hair
(worn by a woman as a mark of her
separation from her husband &c.);
वेदाभागास्तद्विनिविष्टाद्वेणी कथं Me. 22; S.
7. 21. -शूक a. whole-hoofed. (-कः)
an animal whose hoof is not cloven
(as a horse, ass &c.). -शरीर a. con-
sanguineous. -अन्वयः consanguine-
ous descent. -अश्वयः blood-kinman.
-शास्त्र a Brāhmaṇa of the same
branch or school. -शृङ्ग a. having
only one horn. (-यः) 1 a unicorn;
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः
' the remainder of one', a species of
Dvandva compound in which one of
two or more words only is retained;
e. g. पितामही father and mother parents,
(=मातापितरौ); so शत्रुघ्नी, ज्ञानः &c. -श्रुत
a. once heard. -धर a. keeping in
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः
f. monotony. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.
witnessed by one. -संवत्स a. one year
old; MAI. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2
Same, identical.

एकतम a. (स. °तम् f. °ता) 1 One of
many. 2 One (used as an indefinite
article).

एकतर (स. °तम्) 1 One of two,
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of
many.

एकतर ind. 1 From one side, on
one side. 2 Singly, one by one;
एकतः-अन्वयः on one side on the other
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To-
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a
time, at one time. 2 At the same
time, all at once, simultaneously;
U. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly.
3 At once, at the same time. 4
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकमसू ind. One by one, singly.

एककिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (शी f.) Eleventh. -द्शी
The eleventh day of every fortnight
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu
-Comp. -द्द्वार the eleven holes of the
body see ख. -द्द्वारा (pl.) the eleven
Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-
ing from, one. -यः A partisan, an
associate.

एक 1. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजत)
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To
shine (P.). -With अय to drive away.
-उद्ग to rise, go upwards.

एकक a. Shaking.

एकजम् Trembling, shaking.

एक 1 A. (एजते, एजत) To annoy,
resist, oppose.

एक a. Deaf. -ख A kind of sheep.
-Comp. -शूक a. 1 deaf and dumb;
cf. अनेकशूक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एकः 1 1 ram. 4 A wild goat.
-का A ewe.

एकः, एककः A kind of black ante-
lope; the several kinds of deer are
given in this verse: -अनुवा माणवी जेय
एकः कृष्णवर्णः स्युतः । हंसवीर्यवर्णः मेकः शंवरः
लोच उच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अजिनं deer-skin.
-जिलका, -शृङ्ग the moon; so °अंका,
°लोचनः &c. -दृष्ट a. one having eyes
like those of a deer. (-म्) Cap-
ricorn.

एकी A female black deer.

एक a. (एका, एकी f.) Of a varie-

gated colour; shining. — **अ**: A deer or antelope.

एष pron. *a.* (*m.* एष, *f.* एषा, *n.* एतत्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker समीपतत्परि चैतदी रूप). In this sense एष is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषैः कार्यकलादीनां कृतदानीतनम उच्यते: U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इ or any other pronoun; एष मे उच्यते: Ms. B. 147; इति एषु त्वेति. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — **इ**: In this manner, thus, so. **Note**. एष appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; *e. g.* अनन्तर immediately after this; अंत ending thus. — **Comp.** — **हितीय** *a.* one who does anything for the second time. — **एवम** *a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.
एतन् Breath, expiration.
एतद् *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतावत्, **एवम्**, **एवम्** (*स्त्री*, *स्त्री f.*) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वे वि नेतामनाः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावत्तु विदिते एवमे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विमवी मवतं हविर्मु M. 2. — **इ**: So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एष 1 *A.* (*प्रति*, *प्रति*) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; एषेति एषमेवेति Pt. 1.

318. — **Causes**. To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एष Fuel; एषिमावस्यता इति एषा एष स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एष 1 A man. 2 Fire.
एष *n.* Fuel; एषेति सति एषिमावस्यता कुपतेऽनु Bg. 4. 37; अन्नाद्याद्येषु एषेति R. 8. 71.

एष Prosperity, happiness.
एष *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; एषादिः समवेति अना S. 2. 18.

एष *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischievous, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एष or **एषि** *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एष The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: विरलपादो एष एषेति इत्यादि.

एष A ram; see एष.
एष *n.*, **एषा** *f.* 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एष *n.* of Kubera; see एष.
एष 1 Cardamom plant; एषा कल-एषः B. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — **Comp.** — **एषी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एषी Small cardamoms.

एष *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एषमे quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थात् एषा विदितः एषः एष Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तव्यमेवामिदित

एषेन Kn. 8. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थिते एषापी वान्ति कीर्तित एष वत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); एषा एष वत् G. M. (मत् एष); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; अथिथमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एष *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अथेव Pt. 1 it is so; एषादि विदिते Ku. 6. 84; एषा एष Me. 101 (what follows); एषमेव be it so, amen; एषेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent); एष एषाव एषाव Ku. 2. 31. — **Comp.** — **अथ** *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — **आदि**, **आद्य** *a.* such and the like. — **कारं** *ind.* in this manner. — **एष** *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — **एषा**, **आद्य** *a.* of such a kind; U. 6. 29; S. 7. 24. — **एष** *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — **एष** *a.* of such a kind or form. — **विष** *a.* of such a kind, such.

एष 1 U. (*प्रति*, *प्रति*) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. **WITH** एषि to seek.

एष An iron-arrow. — **एष** 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — **एष** Wish, desire.

एष A goldsmith's balance.
एष Desire, wish.

एष *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); एषेने विषयेषाम् R. 1. 8.

दे.

दे *m.* N. of. Siva. — **इ**: An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

दे *ind.* At once.

दे Singleness of time or occurrence.

दे Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) Belonging to a simple word.

दे 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

दे Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

दे A thief; केनचित् इत्यनेनानादिन Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

दे Intention on one object.

दे A soldier of the bodyguard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

दे 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

दे 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); एषेने देतेरिका-दिगणं एषिद्वयते Bhāṣā P. 69.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

दे A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

दे 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

दे 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially, the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — **दे** 1 Sugar. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

दे *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

दे *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — **दे** A carrier of sugar-cane.

दे *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

दे *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku.

— **दे**, **दे**: 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेवमः इत्यति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Ikshvākus.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — **दे** The nut of the इक्षु tree.

दे *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

देवक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —*क*: A species of sheep.
देह (ल) विहा (ल:) N. of Kubera

देव *a.* (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

देवेय *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —*य*: A black antelope. —*य*: A kind of coitus (रतिवेद्य).

देवद्वारम् The state of having this property or peculiarity.

देवदेवि *m.* A reader of the *Altareya Brāhmaṇa*.

देविकासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —*क*: 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

देविक Traditional instruction, legendary account; देविकयुगम् च अथयुगम् चामयम् Rām.; किलेतिदिने. (देविक is regarded as one of the *Pramāṇas* or proofs by the *Purāṇikas* and reckoned along with *अथय*, *अथय* &c.; see *अथय*).

देविक Substance, scope, hearing (lit. state of being *स्वर*, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं स्वरिक Mā. 2. 7.

देविक Sin.

देव *a.* (की *f.*) Lunar. —*य*: A lunar month.

देव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —*य*: N. of Arjuna and of *Vāli*. —*य*: 1 N. of a *Rik*

addressed to Indra; इन्द्रादिना कविदेवी समाम्नाता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Kī. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of *Durgā*. 5 Small cardamoms.

देवकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —*क*: A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

देवकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head

देवकालिक A species of elephant.
देविक 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or *Vāli*, the monkey chief. 2 A crow; देविक किल नदीसत्ता विद्वत् सती दिवा R. 12. 22.

देविक-य *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —*य*: The world of the senses.

देव *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —*य*: N. of the sun.

देविक Quantity, number.

देविक: Indra's elephant.

देविक 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant. 3 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent-race (inhabiting *Pātālā*.) 4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —*य*: 1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river *Rāvi* in the *Panjabā* (=रावती).

देविक Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

देव 1 N. of *Purūrasa* (son of *Ilā* and *Budha*). 2 The planet Mars.

देवकालिक N. of a perfume.

देवकालिक 1 N. of *Kubera*; Si. 18. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

देवकालिक 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

देव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

देविक *a.* Belonging to Siva. —*य*: 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N. of *Durgā*.

देविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Majestic. 2 Powerful, mighty. 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —*य*: N. of *Durgā*.

देविक 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; स्वयंस्विकारि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

देविक ind. During this year, in the present year.

देविक-य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

देविक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —*य*: देविक *a.* belonging to *इष्ट* (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

देविक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. *पारलौकिक*).

देविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —*य*: Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ:) N. of *Brahmā*. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओका 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A *Sūdra*.

ओकायः (यि:) A bug; so ओकायनी.

ओकाय *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in *विशोक* or *स्वर्गोक* a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओका 1 P. (ओकाति, ओकाति) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओका 1 A flood, stream, current; हुनयेन वि हुनयेन वती Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude. 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओकायः See under ओका.

ओका 4. 10. U. (ओकाति, ओकायति, ओकायि) To be strong, or able.

ओका *a.* Odd, uneven. —*य*: ओकाय *q. v.*

ओकाय *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds (considered by *Dandin* to be the 'soul of prose'); ओकायः समासद्वयसमेतद्वयस जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5 Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओकायिक, ओकायिक *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओकायिक, ओकायिक *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओका (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern *Oriasa*); Ms. 10. 44. —*य*: The *Jambū*-flower.

ओका *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —*य*: ओका *a.* 1 sewn crosswise and lengthwise. 2 extending in all directions.

ओका A cat (*f.* also); as in *एकी* (की) *य*:

ओकाय, —*य* 1 Food, boiled rice; *s. g.* एकायः, एत. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk

ओका ind. 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the *Vedas*, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमिच्छुञ्जतामनायः Mā. 6; ओमिच्छुञ्जतामनायः शान्ति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्लोकेति नमः S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) suspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —*य*: ओकायः 1 the sacred syllable ओका. 2 the exclamation ओका.

ओकायः A hard scratch; Mā. 7.

ओका *a.* Wet, damp.

ओकाय 1 P., 10 U. (ओकायति, ओकायति, ओकायति) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओष्ठ *a.* Wet, damp. — **ओष्ठः** A hostage; **ओष्ठः** comes or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in *Viddhasālabhanjikā*).

ओष्णः Burning, combustion.

ओष्णः Pungency, sharp flavour.

ओषधिः, — *की. f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

which dies after becoming ripe. — **Comp.** — **ओष्णः**, — **ओष्णः**, — **ओष्णः** the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants). — **ओष्णः** *a.* produced from plants. — **ओष्णः**, — **ओष्णः** 1 a dealer in medicinal drugs. 2 a physician. 3 the moon. — **ओष्णः** the capital of Himālaya; तलपातीपविहृतं दिवसे दिवस्युतं. Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओष्ठः A lip (lower or upper). — **Comp.** — **ओष्ठः** the upper and lower lip. — **ओष्ठः** *a.* labial. — **ओष्ठः** the root of the lip. — **ओष्ठः** a sprout-like or tender lip. — **ओष्ठः** the cavity made by opening the lips.

ओष्ठः *a.* 1 Being at the lips. 2 Labial (as the sounds).

ओष्णः *a.* A little warm, tepid.

श्री

ओ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

ओषधिवचः The text of the *Ukthas*.

ओषधिवचः A peculiar mode of recitation.

ओषधी, **ओषधी** A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

ओषधी Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

ओषः Flood.

ओषित्वं, **ओषित्वी** 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यमीषित्वी देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2.

ओषोः *a.* N. of Indra's horse.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Energetic, vigorous. — **ओषः** A hero.

ओषित्वः *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. — **ओषः** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

ओषित्वं Brightness, brilliancy.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Crossing in a boat. — **ओषः** A passenger in a boat or raft.

ओषित्वं — **ओषित्वं** *q. v.*

ओषः An inhabitant, or the king, of the *Odra* country, *q. v.*

ओषित्वं 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

ओषित्वं Excellence; superiority.

ओषित्वः N. of the third of the fourteenth *Manus*.

ओषित्वः *a.* (री. — *रा. f.*) Northern. — **Comp.** — **ओषित्वः** *a.* going in the northern direction.

ओषित्वः N. of *Parikshit*, son of *Abhimanyu* and *Uttarā*.

ओषित्वः, — **ओषः** 1 N. of *Dhruva*. 2 The polar star.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

ओषित्वः *a.* Treating of portents.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14 63. — **ओषः** A portent.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Borne or placed upon the hip.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inherent. 5 Derivative.

ओषित्वः 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; ओषित्वमाचमयन्नायति ब्रह्म S. 6. 6; ओषित्वेन कृतत्वं सहस्रं व्यावर्तमाना विना Ratn. 1 2.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

ओषित्वः A cook.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वभक्षित्वमाचमयन्नायति ब्रह्म V. 3; M. 4.

ओषित्वः *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

ओषित्वः Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

ओषित्वः 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सीहस्यैव विरोधश्चास्मिन् विविधितायामिति वाच्यमादौ Ki. 1. 3; see Mall. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

ओषित्वः, **ओषित्वः** 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तं विज्ञातं वज्रः पातुमीशसीत्येव वरितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमोषित्वं वदति मज्जिमासीत्येव G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

ओषित्वः *a.* (री. f.) Made of, or coming from, the *Udumbara* tree. — **ओषः** N. of a region abounding in *Udumbara* trees. — **ओषः** A branch of *उदुम्बर* tree. — **ओषः** 1 The wood of the *Udumbara* tree. 2 The *Udumbara* fruit. 3 Copper.

ओषित्वः The office of the *Udgatri* priest.

ओषित्वः A bitter and acrid substance like honey.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Showing, indicative of.

ओषित्वः 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, ओषित्वमाचमयन्नायति Mā. 1. 4.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. — **ओषः** A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

ओषित्वः 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. — **ओषः** A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

ओषित्वः Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

ओषित्वः Height, elevation (moral also).

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Being near the ears.

ओषित्वः, — **ओषः** A residence, a tent. **ओषित्वः** — **ओषित्वः** 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. *सुख*). — **ओषः** Figurative application.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Being near the knees.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

ओषित्वः 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

ओषित्वः The wheel of a carriage (चक्रं).

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Relating to, or serving for, उपसम (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Mā. 2. 68.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. — **ओषः** A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

ओषित्वः *a.* (की. f.) 1 Contained or taught in an *Upanishad*; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on, derived from, the *Upanishads*; ओषित्वं इदं (another name for *Vedānta phil.*). — **ओषः** 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near जीवे (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीषित्वस्य किं ही (क) Si. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at hand, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Theoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. 2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आलोच्यते ह्येव दत्तं कुर्वति साधः H. 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, right. 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः —कं A means, an expedient, a remedy; शिवमीपाकेन कीदृशी Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरो (ही) *विक* *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proceeding from, or relating to, favour or kindness. 2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone.

औपवस्ते Fasting, a fast.

औपवस 1 Food suitable for a fast. 2 Fasting.

औपवास्य Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* 1 Serving for riding on. —कः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. 2 Supplementary.

औपलम्बिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to cope with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपस्थिक *a.* Living by fornication.

औपस्य Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as an oblation or offering. —कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional. 2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपस्यवाक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to दृष्टि or household fire. —कः A fire used for domestic worship.

औद *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sthdras (for ओद which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरज *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —क 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (क also).

औरजक A flock of sheep.

औरजिक A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; R. 16. 88. —कः, —की A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 123.

औरस्य—औरस *q. v.*

और्ज, और्जक, और्जिक *a.* (जी, —की *f.*) Woollen.

और्जकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्जवेद A funeral ceremony.

और्जवे (वे) *विक* *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; और्ज obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh. —क 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He was a descendant of Bhrigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (श्रु), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. 2 Submarine fire; त्वदि जगत्प्रीतिं ददाति इति B. 3. 8; so अयः.

औरुज A collection of owls.

औरुज N. of Kapāda, the propounder of the Vaiśeṣika philosophy (see औरुजस्य in Sarva. S.).

औरुजस्य Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औरुज, औरुजस *a.* (जी, —की *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —कः The law-book of उरुज (a treatise on civil polity).

औरुजीवर The son of Uśnara. —की N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औरुजी 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औरुजी राजवराः इति Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Uśra. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उरुजी *q. v.* 6 A fan.

औरुज 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औरुज 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औरुजि, —की *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औरुजि. 2 A medicinal herb; अथिस्ते हि मणिमकीरणीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire; विरमति न ज्वलितुमीदृशः Ki. 5. 24 (तुज्जोः लीपि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; औरुजिः N. of Sama, the lord of plants.

औरुजीव *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औरुज, —रुज Rock-salt.

औरुज *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —की Day-break, morning.

औरुजि, औरुजि *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औरुज *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —कः The milk of a camel.

औरुज A multitude of camels Si. 5. 65.

औरुज *a.* Relating to the lip, labial. —Comp. —कः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, इ, ई, and ऋ. —कः *a.* pronounced with the lips. —कः a labial vowel.

औरुज Heat, warmth.

औरुज, औरुज Heat; R. 17. 23.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kāmadova. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama. 7 The sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king or prince. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A peacock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A bird. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 Time. 17 A cloud. 18 A word, sound. 19 Hair. —क 1 Happiness, joy, plea-

sure (as in क). 2 Water; क्वेन नाभिरुजं त्वं क्वेनैवमिदं Y. 2. 108; के शब्दं पठति इति पाठोऽयं हर्षिभिरः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केशव (केशवो हिरो वाचसीति)

कः —क 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. 2 Bell-metal, white copper.

3 A particular measure known as कः, *q. v.* —कः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Kṛishṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While,

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. —COMP. -अरिः, अरतिः, शिरः, कुरः, शिरः, इव m. 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संविकारिण कंसारिणा इवेन V. 1; निवेदितात् कंसकृतः ह विहरे Si. 1. 16. -अरिः n. bell-metal. -कारः (री f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शस्त्रकारी बालाणां सव्यवस्तुः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसक Bell-metal.

कंस 1 A. (कंसं, कंसित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कंस.

कंसुजलः The Chātaka bird.

कंसुज f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see कंस below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the ध्वज, ध्वज &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 कंसुज is the form to be substituted for कंसु in adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विकंसुज). —COMP. -अरिः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इन्द्रः कंसुजः कंसुजं नृपतिः। कंसुजश्च इत्याहितवत्सुगोष्ठौ R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsika* 'standing on a hump'.

कंसुजः-रं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; कंसुजं देवविद्यो वयोर्विश्व Mlk. 1. 5; इत्याहुर्विश्वः कंसुजं कृतावा

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; कंसुजकंसु R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

कंसुजः c. Furnished with a hump. —m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; कंसुजाः कंसुजः R. 4. 82; a humped bull; 18. 47; Ku. 1. 56. —रि The hip and the loins.

कंसुजिः c. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. —m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king पितृक. कंसुजा-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarama; Si. 2. 20.

कंसुजः m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

कंसुजः The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जपनक्षत्र).

कंसुजः f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विदुकाः कंसुजं शिव इव व राजति कंसुजः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Śāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

कंसुजः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; कंसुजवृक्षः शैलः U. 1. 33. —रं A flower of the Kūṭaja tree; Me. 22.

कंसुजः The Bakula tree.

कंसुजः-रि N. of a plant bearing a berry; कंसुजलीकलजम् Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. —रं, -लं 1 A berry of this plant.

2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कंसुजः a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

कंसुजरी Chalk.

कंसः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कंस. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; कंसुजः कंसुजः रव वरिः R. 7. 55. 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; कंसुजोऽपि कंसुजः शरीरे तद्वि-मरुत Si. 2. 42. 7 The barem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; अश्वु विमरुत कंसुजः R. 1. 27; कंसुजारगतो वायुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. —रं 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; कंसुजल्लोकानुसृतं कंसुजल्लोकानुसृतः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logio &c.). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mr. कंसुज). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. —रं 1 A star. 2 Sin. —COMP. -अरिः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतर inner or private apartment. -अरिः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a post. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -वरि the shoulder-joint. -वः a tortoise. -(वर) वरः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -वृदः the ermpit -शायः -युः a dog.

कंसः 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity.

कंसः An enclosure; division of a large building.

कंसः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kabatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhisṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. —COMP. -वः a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-वः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -वजिर m. कंसवः. -युजः a pair of tongs; V. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंसकः, कंसकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; V. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 58. 2 An iron hook to good an elephant (अंकुश).

कंसकः, -रं 1 A bracelet; ध्वनि पाणिर्ध्वं कंसकेन विभक्तिः Bh. 2. 71; इदं स्वर्णकंसकं प्रयत्ना H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; कंसकः कंसकमोक्षणं मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेम्णत Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -वः Water-spray; नितं दे हापली नदनमुपले कंसकमश्च Udb. —णी, कंसकिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कंसकः, -रं, कंसकः, -रिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कंसकः Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कंसकः-रं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. —COMP. -वासिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कंसकः Body.

कंसकः-रिः The Asoka tree.

कंसकरी = कंसकरी q. v.

कंसुलः The hand.

कंस I. 1 P. (कंसति, कंसित) To

sound, cry. —II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); लकं बाधकं वा Bk. 14. 94. 2 To shine.

कचः 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निपुणितम् Mb.; see ० below; अलिनीजिह्वः कचानां च Bb. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar. 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati, [in their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. —कच A female elephant. —COMP. —अच curls, end of hair. —अचिह्न a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 86. —अचः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. —चकः, —चाकः, —हसः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; चाकः वस्त्र इत्यत्र कलापार्थः कचार्थः). —चालः snake.

कचवर्ग A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचाकाचि ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचमलः The ocean.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

कञ्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कञ्चित् अहमिष विप्रतामसि च S G; कञ्चित्प्रीणान्नया मृतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9. (b) joy; (c) suspiciousness.

कञ्चु लट् 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); कञ्चुकञ्चुवतीर्षः Pt. 1; गन्धान्नकञ्चुव्यासिनः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कञ्च. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कञ्चर). —कञ्च A cricket. —COMP. —कञ्चः the border of a lake or stream. —चः (चि.) 1 a turtle, tortoise; कञ्च वृत्तकञ्चवत् जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (—चि) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Saravanti. —चः f. marshy ground, morass.

कञ्चु (कञ्च) विक्र, कञ्चारी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कञ्चुः-कञ्चु f. Itch, scab.

कञ्चुर a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

कञ्जले 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; कञ्ज दया येयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपयित्वेव कञ्ज-लमलितमेव कर्मैवन्दुमुपयति K. 105; अद्यापि ना विप्रकञ्जललोलेना Ch. P. 15; कालिना Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. —COMP. —कञ्जः a lamp. —कञ्जकः the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कञ्च 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

कञ्चारः The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); चर्दं प्रवेशिनः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body. robe; अन्तःकञ्चुकञ्चुस्य विज्ञाति मासादय दायनः Ratn. 2. 2; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुदिवेन्द्रमञ्जिन्कञ्चुः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:—विद्वि कञ्चुकारं प्रायः कुस्तनकि गति; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").

कञ्चुकास्तुः A snake.

कञ्चुकिन् a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment; कञ्च ० Bh. 3. 130

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour or mail. —म. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अन्तपुरवर्तः पदो विज्ञेय इत्येकमिति 1 सर्वदाचार्यकृतः कञ्चुकिन्विशेषः ॥). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; लं कञ्चुलि विप्रैः कञ्चुलिका पत्नं यमोदरिणी लक्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्जः 1 The hair. 2 N. of Brahmā.

—कञ्ज 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. —COMP. —कञ्जः N. of Brahmā. —कञ्जः N. of Vishnu.

कञ्जकः कञ्जि A kind of bird.

कञ्जवः 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कञ्जरः, कञ्जारः 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

कञ्जलः A kind of bird.

कञ्च 1 P. (कञ्चि, कञ्चि) 1 To go. 2 To cover. With १ 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. —कञ्चयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औजस्वत् परमात्मनः प्रकटयत्यौजसमीमं तमः Mā. 5. 11; उद्विष प्रकटय ह्यजस्रं वयमेकस्मानमुद्वहता U. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 16.

कञ्चः 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कञ्चयमानेन कटं कञ्चयितुं R. 2. 37. 3. 37, 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नदीनदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो गति Mf. 2. 8. 9 Excess (as in उच्छ्रित). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. —COMP.

—अञ्चः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गाढं निस्सत इव मे हृदय कटाक्षः Mā. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. —कञ्चकं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). —कञ्चः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (सुहाय्य वयस्यो-यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. —कञ्चलः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. —कञ्चः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. —कञ्चनः, —कञ्चः a kind of departed spirits; अनेककृष्णपद्मा च कञ्चयिः कटपूतनः Mā. 13. 71; उतालाः कटपूतनः नामस्तवः साराविनं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 12; (कटपूतन v. l.); also 23. —चः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a woman. —कञ्चः, —चः the buttocks. —अञ्चः 1 gleaming corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. —कञ्चिनी wine.

कटकः, —क 1 A bracelet; आचक्षतेमक-टकां शक्तिं स्मृतम् Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea salt. 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; कटपट्टे कटपट्टि चः Ku. 7. 62; k. 16. 81. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 6. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

कटकिन् m. A mountain.

कटकः 1 Fire. 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

कटकी The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटारः 1 A frying pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semiapheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटि). 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिले हरे मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be प्रायः). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -सटं the loins; कटिलदिविशितं Mk. 1. 27. -च 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone. girdle. -शेषः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -हृदिकः the loins. -कुङ्कुलः a girdle furnished with small bells. -हृदं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटिरः -रं 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटिरकः The posteriors.

कटु a. (दु or दी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour, the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लवण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words). Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant, भवणकटु भृषाणमकषाय विषयः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -दु Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -दु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a goat, mosquito. -काणः the तट्टा bird. -ग्रंथि n. dried ginger, so 'भंगः, 'भङ्ग' dried ginger or ginger. -निष्प्रायः grain not inundated. -सट् a certain perfume. -रकः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see रट् above.

कटुकान् Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chândāla.

कट् 1 P. To live in distress; see कटु.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him.—ग्रं The followers of that sage. -Comp. -वृत्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -अग्निपः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An epithet of Śiva.

कटार a. Hard, stiff
कटिका Chalk.

कटिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनविषमके-
वेण सारवर्त्तः Me. 92; Amaru, 72; so 'स्तर्त्त'. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कटिनः बहु शिवः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru, 6; so 'हृदय'. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितान्तकटिनः कजं मम न वेद सा मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -जः A thicket. -जम् 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कटिनिका कटिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कटोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कटोरसिक्कायि Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कटोर यदा किल ते शिव U. 3. 27; so 'हृदय'. 3 Sharp, piercing; अकुशः Nānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कटोरगमां जानकी विमृश U. 1. 1. 49. so कटोरताराविष्णुचन्द्रकविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलावाद्योवनकटोर-
मर्त्तम. K. 7.

कटु—रट् q. v.

कट a. 1 Dumb. 2 Foul. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कजं (क) n. Straw.

कटण (क) दीव a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कटञ्च A kind of vessel.

कटविक Science (कलहिका).

कटं (ले) कः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कटार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कटिलुः A sword, scimitar.

कण्ठ 1. 1 P. (कण्ठि, कण्ठि) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress), moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go:—II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कण 1 A grain. कणकणम् II. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity, क्षणः Nānti. 1. 19; 3. 6. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen, V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणनी मालिन्यतानाम् N. 3. 5; अणु, अणु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru, 34. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अट्टः, -अट्टः, -सुट्ट m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumia seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -ग्रन्थः a whirlpool.

कणयः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तम्बु कणयः Vajrayanti; आयककणय-
कणय &c. Dh.

कणका ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदित कणका विदीर्यते (अणु) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिका, -कः An ear of corn.

कणिक a. Small, diminutive.

कणं ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अद्यापि-
कणं); कणहय दयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणरा-कः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कटका, कं 1 A thorn; पादल्यं कटकेन कटकेन कटकं (उद्धेतुं) Chān. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्पन्नकोट-व्यवहारे पि R. 14. 73; विद्विषुद्धादानवकटके S. 7. 8; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horripilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अङ्गः, -भक्षकः, -बुद्धि m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कटकेच्छाये निर्यमतिविषयमुत्तमम् Ms. 9. 252. -द्वयः 1 a thorn, bush; भवति निर्यम सतितां द्वयं कटकद्वयः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सारवर्त्त). -कलः the bread-fruit tree. -मर्दकं suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble; राजमर्दकविशोधनस्तः Vikr. 5. 1.

कटकिट a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled, horripilated; प्रतिविकटकिटयः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कटकिट a. (दी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly, कटकिटः विक्र. 1. 116. 2 Vexation, troublesome. -Comp. -कलः the breadfruit tree (यस्य).

कटकिटः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट 1. 10. U. (कटनिने, कटवतिने, कटने) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition नृ and a noun in the gen. or loc or dat. case); कटवत्येव नमस्तुवाद्यमुद्धते जनः U. 6. 21; नृत्तं स्वर्ग्य नोद्धते V. 3; नृत्त-
व्यापार-विशेषो यतः नृत्तवदन्तः h. P. 1.

कट-उट् 1 The throat; कटं निदीडन् मादगन्तः Mk. 5; कटः सन्निवृत्तवृत्तिकद्वयः

S. 4. 5; कंडेयु सल्लितं गतेरि शिशिरं पुंस्कोकि-
लानां कतम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंडाश्लेष-
रिग्रे शिखिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंडाश्लेषप्रवि-
जने किं पुनर्नसंस्थे Me. 3, 97, 112; Amaru.
19, 57; Kn. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्तः चक्रं R. 14. 65; किरकंति 8 63;
आर्युभोरि प्रहृक्कंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंड).
-Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परिक्षितं कायप्रवर्णमेतद्विकस्य कंडाभरणत्वेन
Vikr. 1. 24, cf. names like सरस्वती-
कंडाभरण. -कूजिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न वदेद्यावन् भावा प्राणिः कंडगतेरपि
Subhāsh. -तट, -हं-डी the side of the
neck. -द्वय a. reaching to the neck.
-नीलकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -याकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -धृवा a short
necklace; विवृतां कंडधृवात्वेन Vikr. 18.
102. -मणि. 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.) 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लता 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वातिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणः R. 12. 54. -सोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यदुच्यते
वक्षसि बहुमस्य स्नानाभिषात निषिद्धं यदुक्तम् ।
परिधमाद्यं शनकं विहायस्तत्कंठमत्र प्रवर्तते सतः ।
कंडमचमपदिद्यं योविनः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्नानालिगन). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंडसः ind. 1 From the throat. 2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंडालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.

कंडिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कंडी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंडीरवमहा-
ब्रहेण न्यतत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon. 4
explicit declaration or mention,
(इति कंडीरेणोक्तम्).

कंडीलः A camel.

कंडेकालः N. of Siva.

कण्व a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
manily अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ए, ऊ, and ह.
-स्वर a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कण्ड 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud; 3 To unhusk. —10
U. (कण्डविन्ते, कण्ड) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c.), unhusk. 2 To
defend, protect.

कण्डनं 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं
(अप्ययनं) तुषाणां कण्डनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.

कण्डरा Sinew.

कण्डिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शुद्ध यजुर्वेद).

कण्डुः m. f. कण्डुः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकण्डुः कतिभिर्विनेतु Ku. 1.
9; Santi. 4. 17.

कण्डतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.

कण्डुयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कण्डुयति)
1 To scratch, rub gently; कण्डुयमानेन
कण्डं यदायितुं Bk. 2. 37; मृगीमके कण्डयत कण्डुसारः
Ku. 3. 36; हृगे कण्डुयमानस्य यामनस्य कण्डुयमानां
मृगां S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कण्डुयने Scratching, rubbing; कण्डुयने-
दशनिषाणेषु R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.

कण्डुयनकः A tickler: Pt. 1. 71.

कण्डुया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कण्डल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कण्डल-
द्विपण्डितकण्ठाक्षयं संपादितः U. 2. 9.

कण्डोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chaplala.

कण्डोवः A caterpillar.

कण्व N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of कण्व Brāhmaṇas -Comp.
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's
daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); कल कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्ये-
वमसादनम् । न नामग्रहणादिव तस्य वारिं प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this
tree: see अनुवसादनं also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or
which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिव्या-
मेन मनः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-
तुमधिकृत्य गच्छामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र
यानुदाहरत्यभिधाः Māl. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for विम्).

कतर pron. a. (-त् n.) Who or
which of two; नेत्रद्विभः कतरौ गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. खनमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.)
1 How many; कतप्रयः कति ह्यर्वाः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by विद्, चन or अपि कति loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few' तन्वा स्थिता कतिविधेषु पदानि गत्वा
S. 2. 12; कतयपि वासगणि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्नेव कतिविधेषु लाघिययुक्तः स कार्षी नीत्या
मासां Me. 2.

कतिकृत्व ind. How many times.

कतिश्च ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.

कतिष्व a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिष्वकुशुमोद्गमः कर्तव्यः
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिष्वदिनसापन्ने some
days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयैरेव प्राथि-
तस्य स्वीरिषि Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिषाह ind. How many at a time.

कात् 1 A. (कत्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagger; कृता कतिष्यते न वः Bk. 16. 4;
कृतैतत्सर्मणा सर्व कथेषाः Mb. 3 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile.

-With वि 1 to boast; का कत्यतेन प्रार्थ-
माना विकत्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् कालुष्यस्य हृषीकेशम्
विकत्यते Mb.

कत्यनं, -न्य Bragging, boasting.

कतसर्वर The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person): राममिच्छन्मनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलान्
कथयामास सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा हृमनेन सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं चेदितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुम-
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथयन्मलेन बालानां
नानिस्त्वदिह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,
in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके
स्वयि विधासः H. 1; सादृश्याः कथं न स्युः संपदौ
ये नित्यम् R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-
दयामि अथ वात्स्यायनः करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!);
कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इह, नाम, तु, वा
or विद् in the sense of 'how indeed',
'how possibly', 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा मथ्यते U. 3; कथं नामितम् U.
6. 4 When connected with the parti-
cles चिद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every
way', 'on any account', 'somehow',
'with great difficulty', 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्या कथमपि पुः Me. 3;
कथमप्युक्तमिते न युज्यते तु S. 3. 25; न लोकोक्तं
यत्तेन बुद्धिहीनोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143;
कथयिष्यामीति मनसां बहुधाः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उच्यते Pt. 1; विद्वज्ज कथमप्युक्ता Ku. 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-Comp. -कथिकः an inquisitive person.
-कार ind. in what manner, how;
कथकारमनालेषा कतिविधमपिरोदति Si. 2. 52;

कंठः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कंथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); कंथी कंथा तनः कि Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Santi. 4. 5, 19. —COMP. —धारण wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंदः-कं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bn. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंदः 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —कूटः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP. —मूले a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कदम्ब The white water-lily; cf. कंदोद्.

कंदरा-रं A cave, a valley; कि कंदाः कंदरव्यः प्रत्ययमुपमत्तः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाराद-द्वाभिसर्ग V. 1. 10; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —र-री A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP. —आकारः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; राजवधार्त्तस कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प रूपेण Mb. 2 Love.—COMP. —कूपः Pudenda Muliebre. —वसरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —वसनः N. of Siva —सुखलः-सुसलः the male organ of generation. —हंसलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (एतिषेप).

कंदला-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदलादंशुमाः पयोविद्वयः Amaru 48. —लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विद्वत्कंदलाफलान् Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आकाशकान्तिमित्रं कुम्भनख कंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कायादंशुमां स्वराजं मे लोचने तस्मात् V. 4. 5; Me. 21; R. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP. —कुसुम a musk-rose.

कंठः m. f. A boiler, oven.

कंठकः-कं A ball for playing with-पातितोऽपि कंठाग्रंरुततयेव रुद्रः Bh. 2. 80; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP. —लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटाः (-हुः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for नोटोटा); मे हयकुलायमाननेत्रकं-दोदुमुगलः Ml. 7.

कंठरः 1 The neck 2 The holder of water, a cloud —रः The neck; कंठरां समग्रंशय कंठरां शययति जहास कथ-यन्ति; Y. 2. 220; Amaru 16; see उपरंश also.

कंथिः The ocean. —f. The neck.

कथं 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कथ्यका 1 A girl; संयुक्तेष्वेकानसकथ्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; गृहं युंष्टं कथ्यकाः कुलं कथ्यकाः समुद्रहर्ति Mā. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षाभिवर्षी नववर्षा च दशवर्षी । दशम कथ्यका प्रोक्ता अत उच्यते राजसूया Sab-dak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under जय्यकः. 5 The sign Virgo. —COMP. —छलः seduction; देशचक्र कथ्यका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विद्युत्-सुखः कुलकथ्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. S. 129 (—कान्ति). —

कथ्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कथ्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large eardrums. —COMP. —अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; हृदयनिधि कथ्यां पुरे कश्चिद्विशुद्धि Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आरः a. following after or hunting young girls. (—रः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (—रजः) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. —ग्रहण taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषण defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कान्ति). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तु m. 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कथ्यारत्नमयानिज-न भवतामाले Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign Virgo. —रक्षिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. —सुल्लं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरण ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कथ्यका, कथ्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कथ्यमयः a. Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —रं The harom (consisting mostly of girls).

कथनः-रं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कथनज्ञानमयं द्वेषमयस्यया Pt. 1. 191; कथनानुसारात्कुला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP. —साधकाः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु a. adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलवन् प्रजासत्यमनुतेन कथपटुर्द्वि-जालिका Si. 15. 35. —वर्षकः a fraudulent contrivances; H. 1. —लेखः a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेषः a. disguised, masked. (—सा) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); निष्पन्ननिष्पत्तिं याति वसु न स्युः कपर्दि (वं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः, -टं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटबद्धाः पत्तिल्लङ्घनः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटनपदुर्ध्वमिति नीपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP. —उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —हः a house-breaker, thief. —संधिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः, -लं 1 The skull, skull-bone; दृष्टार्थकपालसंकुलमलमंदाकिनीवारयः Mā. 1. 2; हस्तो यत्र कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ma. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ma. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; वक्त्रकपालः 6 A cover or lid. —COMP. —पाणिः, —भूतः, मालिन्, शिरश्च m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ma. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् a. Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्याद्वर्षेभुक्षुखरं (युः) Ku. 5. 78. —m. 1 An epithet of Siva; कर् कर्षे कर्षयति किल कपालिप्रवृत्तयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरवा-सिमुखात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant. —COMP. —आख्याः incense. —सुग्रीवः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हंशः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanumat; तस्येति दक्षं ब्रुवन्ति कपिः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; स्वर्गं यत्र कपीव्रसस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —केसरः, -वज्रः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 30. —जः, —तेलः, नामञ्च m. storax or benzoin. —वह्नु an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कपित्थः 1 The Chātaka bird. 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रुचं The fruit of the above tree. —COMP. —आख्यः a kind of monkey.

कंबलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबल-
वंत न वापते शीतं Subashish; कंबलावृत्तेन तेन
H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer.
4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A
wall. —**ले** Water. —**Comp.** —वाग्ले
a kind of carriage covered with a

coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.
कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलित् *a.* Covered with a blanket.
—*m.* A bullock, ox. —*COMP.* —*कंबलित्* a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबी (की) *f.* A ladle or spoon.

कंबु *a.* (*कु* or *कु*) Spotted, variegated. —*कु* (*m. n.*) A conch, shell; स्तरक कंबुः किमपि चकारिणि विधि नि-
लोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —*कु* 1 An elephant 2 The neck. 3 The variegated colour. 4 A vein of the body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —*COMP.* —*कंबी* a lady having a neck like a conch-shell. —*कंबी* 1 a conch-shaped neck, (i. e. a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). 2 a lady having a neck like a conch-shell.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of elephant. 3 (*pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढु तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्ब *a.* Lovely beautiful.

कर *a.* (*र* or *रि*) (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःकरं, हर्षकरं, मयं &c. —*र* 1 A hand; करं व्याधुष्यः पिबति रतिसंस्पर्शपरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्वृत्तं दृष्ट्वा व्यवहितं झल-
वितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिहृतासुपगते हि विधी विफलत्वमेति बहुधाधनता । अवलंबनाय हि-
नमस्तुं दृष्ट्वा पतिव्यस्तः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 2. 80. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करा-
क्रांतमधीधुबुधैरसंशयं समति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also); (*द्वे*) अपरांतमधीपालयामि रथं करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. 5 Nail. 6 A parti-
cular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त. *COMP.* —*अग्र* 1 the forepart of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. —*आघातः* a stroke or blow with the hand. —*आरोहः* a finger-
ring. —*आलंबः* supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —*आस्कोटः* 1 the chest. 2 a blow with the hand. —*कंदकः* —*कं* a finger-nail. —*कमल* —*कंकज* —*कं* a lotus-like hand; a beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णरंजुनीवारकाः U. 3. 25. —*कलका* —*कं* the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —*किसलक* —*कं* 1 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; कपडिसलयतल्लैर्मुषया नय्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. —*कोषः* the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; विषमं Ghat. 22. —*ग्रहः* —*ग्रहणं* 1 levying a tax, 2 taking

the hand in marriage, 3 marriage. —*ग्रहः* 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector. —*जः* a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजङ्गुणात् Ve. 4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (*जं*) a kind of perfume. —*जाल* a stream of light. —*जलः* the palm of the hand; चन्द्रेवता-
करजलेः S. 4. 4; करजलमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. —*आमलक* (*lit.*) an *amalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (*fig.*) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; cf. करजलामलकफलवद्विषं जगद्वाक्यता K. 43. —*स्थ* *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. —*ताल* —*तालकं* 1 clapping the hands; स जहास दृक्तालमुच्चैः Si. 15. 39. 2 a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —*तालिका* —*ताली* 1 clapping the hands; उवाटनीयः करतालि-
कानां दानाविधानी मन्त्रीधरेः N. 3. 7. 2 beating time by clapping the hands. —*तीका* N. of a river. —*द* *a.* 1 paying taxes. 2 tributary; करद्विज्ञासिलद्वीपे मेदिनी Ye. 6. 18. —*पत्र* a saw. —*पत्रिका* splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —*वल्गु* 1 a tender hand, 2 a finger; cf. 'किसलय'. —*वाल* —*वालिका* 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel. —*वीर्यं* marriage; cf. पाणिवीर्यं. —*पुटः* the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything —*पुटं* the back of the hand. —*वालः* —*वालः* 1 a sword; अयोधटः करवालपाणिर्वाहितः Māl 9; मृच्छविहङ्गिणे कलवाति करवालम् Gīt. 1. 2 a finger-nail. —*भारः* a large amount of tribute. —*चू* a finger-nail. —*चूर्ण* an ornament worn round the wrist such as a bracelet. —*आलः* smoke. —*मुक* a king of weapon; see आयुध. —*वहः* 1 a finger-nail; अनागतं पुनं किसलयमलं करलैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. 2 a sword. —*वरि* —*वरिकः* 1 a sword or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind of tree. —*साका* a finger. —*सीकरः* water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —*चूक* a finger-nail. —*सारः* fading away of rays. —*द्वं* a marriage string worn round the wrist. —*स्वालिङ्* *m.* an epithet of Siva. —*स्वयः* clapping the hands.

करकः —*कं* The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. —*क* The pomegranate tree. —*का* —*का* —*कं* Nail; सामुदीयास्तुलकरकादिशतावकीर्णम् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —*COMP.* —*अनक* *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. —*आसारः* a shower of hail. —*जं* water. —*पाणिना* a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull; प्रतरकः करकदंष्ट्राद्विषसंस्थं स्वपुटगतमपि क्रमव्यग्रमपि Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. 3 A small pot (of cocoa nut); a small

box, as in तादृक्करकपादिनी (used in Kādambari).

करजः N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करदः 1 An elephant's cheek. 2 Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19. 4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A degraded Brāhmana.

करदका 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of कर्णार्थ the propounder of the science and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदित् *m.* An elephant; विनिते कर्षते मन्मलिनमंडाः करदिनाः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (*र*) *कु* A kind of bird (orane).

करणं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, सञ्चारं, विप्रं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ of sense; यदुवा कर्णोऽङ्गितेन वा विपरीतौ पतिमप्यपानयन् R. 8. 38, 42; यदुक्ता, प्राप्तिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body; उपमानमवद्विहसिनां कर्णं यत्तव कातिमसया Ku. 4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of an action; उपभितिकरणद्वयमानं T. 8. 8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्व्यापारणं कारणं कर्णं. 9 A cause or motive (in general). 10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) साधकतमं कर्णं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारवद्व्यतन्त्रं । विषयते यदा यत् कर्णं तदा व्यतन्त्रं ॥ 11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karapas are eleven). —*COMP.* —*अधिपः* the soul. —*आनः* the organs of sense taken collectively. —*त्रीणं* the head.

करदः 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करदपीडिततनेः मोनिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरदं 1. 77. 2 A bee-bive. 3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck (*कारद*).

करदिका, करदी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करदव *a.* Kissing the hand.

करवः 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus; as in करवोरः R. 6. 83; see करवोर below. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A young camel. 5 A camel in general. 6 A kind of perfume. —*COMP.* —*अकः* *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the forearm; अंके विषाद करवोरं यथाह्वं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant.

करवकः A camel.

करविज *m.* An elephant.

कर, **करवि** *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; **करममादित्यनय** कदम्बः करवितामोक्षरं विष्णुवती N. 1. 115; **सुदतर-कनककरवितामि** यमुनाजलधूरं Gt. 11. 2 **Set**, inlaid.

कर (कः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; **करमालुकातापान** Ma. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहाट N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāṭa in Sāṭara district); **करहाटपते** पुनी विजयनगरकार्यम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mr. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6; Māl. 1. 38. —**करा** A terrific form of Durgā; **आयतन**; **करालोपहार** कलमन्त्र-दिभाष्ये Māl. 4. 33. —**कर** *a.* having terrific teeth. —**वदना** an epithet of Durgā.

करालिक 1 A tree. 2 A sword.

करिका Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; **कथमेव मतिर्यप्येव करिणी पयमिवावसीदति** Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करि *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). —**कर**.

—**इव**, —**इव** *a.* —**वर** a large elephant, lordly elephant; **सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त्र एव करिवरः** Pt. 2. 70; **द्विजुता करिवरेण मद्योपहृष्टा** Nitipr. 2. —**कुम्भ** the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177.

—**गजित** the roaring of an elephant (हाहंत करिगजित Ak.). —**दंत** ivory. —**प** an elephant-driver. —**पोत**, —**शाव**.

—**शावक** a cub, young elephant. —**बंध** a column to which an elephant is tied. —**माल** a lion. —**मुख** an epithet of Ganeśa. —**वर** ^०इदं q. v. —**वेज**.

—**वेजी** *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. —**वक्ष** a herd or group of elephants.

करि 1 The shoot of a bamboo.

2 A shoot in general; **आनिमिये वज्रकरी-रुनी** Śi. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; **गवं मेव यदा करिविधे दोषं वसंतस्य किं** Bh. 2. 93; cf. also **कर पुष्पः किं कलैस्तस्य करिस्त्य दुरात्मनः** 1 येन हृदि समासाय न हृतः पयस्यहः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करिव *a.* Dry cow-dung. —**कर** *a.* fire of dry cow-dung.

करिषका A strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; **करुण्यति** U. 1; Śi. 9. 67; **विकलकरुण्यवर्ति** U. 1, 28. —**कर** 1 Pity, compassion,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); **पुष्टाकरुणीका** रमस्य करुणी रसः U. 3. 1, 18; **विलपन्...** करुणार्थवर्धितं विगतं प्रति R. 8. 70. —**कर** the Mallikā plant. —**विमर्श** (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराज्ञाताराम्य Me. 93; **सो सकृदण्य kind**; **अकृदण्य unkind**. —**कर** *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. —**विमर्श** store of mercy. —**पर**, —**मव** *a.* very kind. —**विषुख** *a.* merciless, cruel; **करुणाविषुखेन हृत्पुना** R. 8. 67.

करेट A finger-nail.

करेणु An elephant in general; **करेणुरारोह्यते विषादिनम्** Śi. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikā tree. —**कर** *f.* 1 A female elephant; **रदो रत्नांकरुजरेणुगवि** Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 15. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. —**कर** *a.* —**कर** N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोट, —**करोटि** *f.* 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

करक 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

करक, —**करक** 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

करकटि, —**की** *f.* A sort of cucumber.

करकटि, —**कर** *f.* The jujube tree; **करकटिफलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिसिरीते** U. 4. 1; **करकटिनामुपरि तुङ्गिरे रजयत्ययस्येया** S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

करकर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. —**कर** 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. —**कर** *a.* —**कर** a wag-tail. —**कर** the Khanjuna bird. —**कर** a blind well; cf. **अंधूप**.

करकरादु A side-long look, a glance, leer.

करकराला A curl of hair, ringlet.

करकरि A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

करकश *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. **कीमल** or **रदु**); **हृदयिपास्फालनकरकशंशुली** R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; **करकशपास्फालन-करकशेन हस्तेन पश्यति तद्वैमिश्रः** Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Śi. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; **तस्य करकशविरासंभवं** R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; **तर्कं वा अज्ञक-केशि मम सर्वं नीलाशं भारती** P. R. 4. —**कर** A sword.

करकशिका, **करकशी** Wild jujube.

करक Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

करकोटा, —**कर** N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

करकूर A kind of fragrant tree. —**कर** 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

कर् 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition **आ**. **WITH आ** or **समा** to hear, to listen to; **सर्वे सविस्-यमाकर्णयन्ति** S. 1; **आकर्णयन्तु कर्णसमाधाय** Bk. 11. 7.

कर्ण 1 The ear; **अशो खल्लुजंयस्य विप-रितवचक्रमः** 1 कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्वो विपुज्यत Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; **कर्णं वा** to listen; **कर्णमासु** to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; **कर्णे कृ** to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; **कर्णे** कथयति whispers into the ear; see **वदक्य**, **वदुक्कण** &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karna is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādheya* &c. Karna, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and coaxed him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana, went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -COMP. -अंजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अजुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक a, close to the ear; स्वसि ह्यु कर्णतिकपरः S. 1. 24. -अंजु-रू f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पण giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्सवः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mainmatu says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितयः; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णस्थितयः कर्णस्थितयः । संनिपातयः बोधार्थं स्थितयस्तत्पर्यन्तम् ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपक-मिका rumour, (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -स्वेदः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जप, -जापः slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जहः the root of the ear; अवि कर्णजहविनिविनाशनः Mā. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karna' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -जहः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विह्वलितं कुतःकर्णजहः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -पारः a helmsman, a pilot, अर्जुनपारः जलधौ विपुर्वेदे नीरवः II. 3. 2; अविनयनीकर्णधारः कर्णः Ve. 4. -पारिवी a female elephant. -परः the range of hearing. -परपरः from ear to ear, hearsay; हति कर्णपरपरः मते Ratn. 1. -पालिः f. the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; ह्य च कर्णलं किमिनि कर्णपूरजहोपनि K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring, 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -पूषण, -पूषा an ear-ornament. -मूले the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -पौष्टि f. a form of Durgā. -पेशः a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -शस्त्रित a. earless. (-सः) a snake. -शिवरं the auditory passage of the ear. -शिव् f. ear-wax. -शेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -शेधः, -शेधनं an ear-ring. -शङ्कुलो f. the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 9. 8. -शूलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणेति Ms. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -श्रवणः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -शूः f. Kunti, mother of Karna. -हीन a. earless. (-सः) a snake.

कर्णिकाणि a. From ear to ear.

कर्णाः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काम्ये) कर्णादेशेजगति विदुषा संतुष्यालयेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -क्री f. A woman of the above country; कर्णादेशिकुपणा ताडयन्तः Vb. 1. 20.

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः A steersman. -का 1 An ear ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मितीपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्याम्येन पदपुः V. 2. 23; Ra. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -क A flower of the Kārnika tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 : -कर्णिके ह्येव सति कर्णिकारं नूनोति विगन्तयास्य वेतः । मयि ममयायिषां धृष्टानां पराङ्मुखी विशद्वजः प्रवृत्तिः ।)

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -m. 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी f. 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mulaḍeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णिरथस्यां रघुवीर्यनी R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mulaḍeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णिसुतकथेन संनिहितविशुद्धाचला K. 19; कर्णी-मुत्तराकते च पथि मतिमदारम् Dk.

कर्ण 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तुः कर्णसामन).

कर्णी f. Scissors.

कर्णिका, कर्णी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutlath, small sword.

कर्तव्य prot. p. 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महादा-भ्यः H. 3. 11; महा प्रातर्निःसर्गं वन कर्तव्य Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुष्टः सखा वा आता वा पिता वा यदि वा गृहः । शिष्यानिह वीर्यं कर्तव्या मुक्तिमिच्छता ॥ Mb. -व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done. a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं यो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330.

कर्तु a. or s. 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c.; आकरजस्य कर्ता author; अकरजस्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; दुर्गकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of Brahmā. 5 N. of Vishnu and Śiva also.

कर्षी 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्तुः, कर्तव्यः Mud.

कर्तुः 1 Mud, slime, mire; गदो दुरुर-स्यपदेनयते मृदालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पयश्चात्रावकर्तव्यम् B. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -ज Flash. -CONV. -आहकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, -ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, -क a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; वापककण-पकणमातपट्टि &c. Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a frying-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsard, piece of a broken jar; as in कटकर्पर; जीविय देन कदिना यमकः परेण तस्मै बहिरुद्धकं पटकरोण Ghat. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पास, -स, -ही The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -र Camphor. -COMP. -खंड 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तैलं camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्तुः a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तुर a. 1 Variegated, spotted; कर्तुरस्यचननिर्गुणकतुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray; पक्षिणस्य कर्तुरकतुर Ku. 4. 27. 3 1 the variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhātūra plant. -र 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्तुरित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4.

कर्तुः 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -टः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्तव्य a. Skilful, clever. -व्यः Wages. -व्यः Activity.

कर्तव्य n. 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संवत् विवेकानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either विश्व, वैश्विक or काव्य). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Productive result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; Bh. 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुर्निश्चितं कर्म P. I. 4. 79.

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकवचनस्य संयोगविभागेननेष्टकतयं कर्म Vais. bhāṣa. It is five-fold:—उद्योगं ततोऽप्येवमवस्थानं तथा । इत्यनेन च कर्म कर्मण्येति विचर्य ॥ Bhāṣa' P. 6. —Comp. अक्षम a. incapable of doing anything. अक्षम part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (e. g. प्राजा of the Darśa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुसृत्य a. 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युपमादि लघु-स्वरं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरः 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक a final (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् a. 'endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—म) the soul. —अङ्गि an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are) —आत्मानिपाद्-पादस्यानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारः any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त a. busy, engaged, active, zealous. —कर्म 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्वपरायण Pt. 1; Si. 14 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तृ m. (In gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; e. g. पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वमेव पश्यति। कुर्वते स्वमेव कर्तुः कर्मकर्तृति तद्विदुः ॥ —काण्डः —इ that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; इतिहासे कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोक्य । न हि अज्ञो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिण् m. a laborer, a workman. —कारुणः, —कः a strong bow. —कालकः a washerman. —काम a. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मस्य हेतुं कालो वर्म इवाधितः R. 1. 13. —कर्म the land of religious acts, that is, मरुतर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. —एहीश a. caught in the very act (as a thief). —एतः leaving off or suspending work. —ए (ए) कालः 1 'base in deed', a man of very low acts or deeds; Vāsantha mentions those

kinda—कर्मकरः शिल्पकर्मणि शीघ्रिणः । पातारः कर्मपातारः अत्यन्तम् अपमः । 2 one who commits atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of Kāhu कर्मपातारः 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —कः one acquainted with religious rites. —स्वार्थः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट a. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 disreputable conduct. —द्वारः 1 of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मपातारः वेदाई स्वः बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —द्वेषः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —ग्रामन् (in gram) a participial noun. —गङ्गा V. of a river between Kāśi and Vihāra. —निष्ठ a. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —पञ्चमीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; e. g. आ in आमुके सप्तारः is a कर्मपञ्चमीयः; so अनु in ज्ञानम् प्रावर्तन् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —प्राप्तः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure) —पंचमः पंचम confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —रः —रुमि f. 1 the land of religious rites, i. e. मरुतर्ष 2 ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलः a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —चतुर्थ the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kaliyuga). —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वज्रः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —कारा a workshop. —कीलः, —चुर a. assiduous, active, laborious. —संयः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सन्धिः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् m. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षिन् m. 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinites which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; इत्यः सौम्यं यमः कालो महाभूतानि वयं च । एते शुभा-शुभस्यैव कर्मणो नव साक्षिनः ॥) —निष्ठः f. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business. —कर्मिन् m. An ascetic, a religious mendicant. —कर्मरः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 210. —कर्मिन् a 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्विष्णुकी दोषी तस्मादोषी मरुतर्ष Bg. 6. 46 —m. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2 265. —कर्मिन् a. Skilled in business, clever, diligent. —कर्मरः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages). —कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —र्षः —व A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māśas —Comp. —आरण्यः—कार्यपण q. v. —कर्षक a. Who or what draws, attracts &c —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265. —कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; bending (as of a bow); मरुतर्ष-मन्त्रि मरुतर्षणम् R. 11. 46, 7. 62 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. —कर्मिन् 1 he bit of a bridle. —कर्षः f. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —म. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood. —कर्मिन् m. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50. —कर्म 1. 1 A. (कले, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —11. 10 U. (कल-यतिने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कालकरकलीकलित-संज्ञजलैर्वेदे U. 5. 5; कलैर्निरवधिनैः कल-यति कलालं Glt. 1; कलितकलितवचनाः; इलं कलयते ibid; कलयत कलयतेणी पापी एवे कुह द्युते 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतमहं Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि विनाशोर्निकलं कल्प लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 24; Si. 4. 86. 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयति तन्मयोऽजतस्ये Si 9. 83; कोपितं विरहोदितविचा कान्तमेव कलयन्नुपनिषे 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Māl. 2 9 5 To think, regard, consider; कलयन्मनसमन्

कलम Si. 2. 58, 6. 54; Skuti. 4. 15; कलमिहमिलनेन कलमिह कलयति मलयमिहं Gt. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मल्लिकालकलितकामयल Mal. 8; कलमः कोपि न विक्रियं कलयति प्राप्ति नये जीवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with. —Wit. 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कलुहलकलितद्वया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of; स्वामिपि पावयमाकलयति K. 108; कलमयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Gt. 3. 2 to bind, fasten. tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; K. 84, 99. 4 To cast, throw; Si. 8. 78. 5 To shake. —परि 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —दि to maim, cripple, to make defective. —स 1 to add or sum up; of. कलन. 2 to consider, regard. —III. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल a. 1 Sweet and indistinct (अलमयुर); कलं कलं किमि रोति H. 1. 81; सारिः कलविहं R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise. jingling, tinkling &c; मासकलद्वयराज K. 16. 12; कलकि-किनीर Si. 9. 74, 52; कलनेकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —लः A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —लं Semen. —Comp. —अलुरः the Sārass bird. —अलमविह m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. —अलिकलः a sparrow. —आलम 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; सुलकलालापविलासकोमला करोति रायं इति कीलिकाविकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. —उचाल a. high, sharp. —ऊह a having a sweet voice (-हः) (सी. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan. 3 a pigeon. —कल 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd. 2 indistinct or confused noise; कलितया विहं कलमसलकलकोल-कलोलद्वयराज Si. 6. 14; नेच्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27. 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva. —कुजिका, कुजिका a wanton woman. —वोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —वुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धौत 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलधौतलक्षणा सुतेन Ve. 3. लिलिः f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold. मरकतशालकलितकलधौतलिपिरि रतिजयलेखं Gt. 8. —उचलिः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —वाहः a low sweet tone. —वाचणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —वचः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —वैलः 1 a gander, a swan; वयुहलं कलकलद्वयं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck, drake; Bh. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. 3 the Supreme soul.

कलकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; अपनयतु कलकं स्वस्वमायेन मेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलकः (सी. f.) A lion. कलकित a. Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलकुरा A whirlpool, eddy.

कलजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलजं 1 A wife; वयमया हि वृषाः कल-जिहः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यदुदरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलजं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The hip or loins; इदुदरमिहोदयममयाविलासयुहीतदु-कलजं K. 189 (where कं has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलजं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलजासंयुतानां स कलः परिकीर्तित. 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. —न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलजिहा Wisdom, intelligence.

कलजः (सी. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलमेन दृश्यतेलुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेक्ष मात्रं कलमः जयजिव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; Jb. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलजः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; कलजे पक्षीः कलमस्य कोविका Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलजः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलजुदं (Fresh) Butter.

कलजः, लं The fetus, uterus.

कलजिकः —न 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलजः, —सः (सी. f.) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; सनौ मांसययी कलकलशविषयमिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; सनकलस Amaru. 54. —उज्ज्वल, उज्ज्वल N. of Agastya.

कलजी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. —Comp. —जुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —ई 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्या-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला S. Til. 8; so गुणकलहः, प्रययकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullāka explain कलह by दंशयितेतत्तत्ता-नं and दंशयित्वादि respectively).

—Comp. —अलितया a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—कलुहायपि प्राणवशं दोषादपल्लवा वा। यमापाममाति कलुहायिता गु-सा 117. —अवहृत a. taken by main force or violence. —वि a. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहिवीति M. 1. (-हः) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything; a bit, jot; कलामयकृतपरिलभः K. 304; सर्वं मे विनयामस्य कलां गच्छति वीरशी Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जयति जयिन्ते ते माया नयैकलद्वयः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); वनवीथिपीथिमवतीर्णतो निमित्तमाह्वयमाय कलाः Si. 9. 32; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —Comp. —अतरं 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मत्ते इतत्स यदि ५५ कलातरं स्वात् Lila. —अवनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —कलि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. —कस्यः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —परः, —विधिः, —पुर्णः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महामययं विपत्तिकालेपि प्रोपकारः। वयस्यमयं वतितोपि राक्षोः कलानिधिः। पुण्यचयं ददाति Udb. —भू m. the moon; so कलाभू m.; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —द्वकः A goldsmith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; गुणकला-पस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; अलिलकलाकलापलक्षण K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकण्डकं दिवसिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16. 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रत्ना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general. 6 The rope round an elephant's neck. 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भित्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails. —**क**: 1 A band or bundle in general. 2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (**कलप**); **Si**. 9. 45. 3 A sectarian mark on the forehead (**विशेषक**).

कलामि **m**. 1 A peacock; **कलामि** **Si**. 6. 31; **Pt**. 2. 80; **R**. 6. 9. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (**गुड**).

कलामिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon. **कलाप**: **N**. of a leguminous seed (**Mar. वाटणा**); **Si**. 13. 91.

कलापक: A cock.

कलापक: A kind of musical instrument (**बाहुल**).

कलि: 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; **Si**. 7. 55; **कलिकामजि** **R**. 9. 33; **Amsu**. 19. 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); **Ms**. 1. 86, 9. 301; **कलिवर्षाणि इमानि &c.** 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhāṭaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —**f**. A bud. —**COMP.** —**कार**: —**कारका**, —**किय**: an epithet of Nārada. —**मुम**: —**मुल**: the Bibhāṭaka tree. —**युग**: the Kali age, iron age; **Ms**. 1. 85.

कलिका, **कलि**: **f**. 1 An unblown flower, a bud; बुतामो चिराग्नतापि कलिका बभूवि न स्व रजः **S**. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकाम्. गमामसे **S**. 6; **Rs**. 6. 17; **R**. 9. 33. 2 A digit streak.

कलिना: (pl.) **N**. of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); उल्लालाशतपथः कलिनाभिमुखो यदो **R**. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:— जगन्नाथास्तमारम्भं कृष्णातीरातयः त्रिवे। कलिमदेशः सप्तकोट्ययमगमपरारणः ॥

कलिज: A mat, a screen.

कलित **a**. Hold, seized, taken; see **कल**.

कलिदु: 1 **N**. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —**COMP.** —**कम्पा**, —**जा**, —**समपा** —**संविनी** epithets of the river Yamunā; **कलिदु** —**कम्पा** मधुरा गतापि **R**. 6. 48; **कलिदुजानीर** **Bv**. 2. 120, **Gt**. 3. —**मिति**: the Kalinda mountain. —**जा**, —**समपा**, —**संविनी** epithets of the river Yamunā; **Bv**. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल **a**. 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तत वराकन्दकलिलः कलकलः **Mv**. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः **Si**. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —**ल** A large heap, confused mass; विज्ञाति इव कलिलः **Bh**. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्भूतिरिवति **Bg**. 2. 52.

कलुष **a**. 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy,

foul; कला रोषः पतनकलुषा बुद्धिर्भवति **V**. 1. 8; **Ki**. 8. 32; **Ghat**. 13. 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कः संशितमायुषिकलुषः **S**. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; **S**. 6. 4. 4 Angry, displeased, excited; नावावरोषकलुषा बुद्धिर्व रागो **R**. 5. 64. (**Malli** takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; **R**. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —**क**: A buffalo. —**क** 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विमलकलुषममः **Rs**. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath. —**COMP.** —**वोभिज** **a**. illegitimate, of impure origin; **Ms**. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवर: —**र** The body; यावत्सत्यमिदं कलेवरम् **Bh**. 2. 88; **H**. 1. 47; **Bg**. 8. 5; **Bv**. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कलक: —**क** 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tedious paste; **V**. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; **Si**. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तीलोपकलेन हुतगिलो **Ku**. 7. 9. —**COMP.** —**कल**: the pomegranate plant.

कलक Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कल्कि: —**कल्कि** **m**. The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several avatāras of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatāra:— कल्किनिबन्धिने कलयासे करालम् पुनर्कतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केषां पुनकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश्वरं ॥ **Gt**. 1. 10)

कल्प **a**. 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); वर्णस्य, यज्ञसः, कल्पः, —**Bhāg**. able to do his duty &c.; स्वकिंवायमकल्पः *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प स्वामपि रोमुंजता पदं *ibid*, so स्वभवाकल्प &c. —**क**: 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रयः प्रथमकल्पस्य योः दुकल्पेन वर्तते **Ms**. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः **M**. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव ते प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यथकल्पयोः **Ms**. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदात्तः कल्पः **S**. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); सुविज कल्पेनोपनीय **U**. 2; कल्पविलकल्पयामास वामदेवाय संविधा **R**. 1. 94; **Ms**. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; क्षयितवाराकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तदु- यतां तदुभिततां किम् **Sānti**. 4. 2. 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Ved'angas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेद'ंग. 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमाकल्पं ह्युवे कुमा **R**. 5. 36; उप- वसमेतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि **S**. 2; प्रमातकल्पा शक्तिरेव शरीर **R**. 2. 2; so हतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्न- कल्पः &c. —**COMP.** —**कल**: end of the world, universal destruction; **Bh**. 2. 16. —**कल्पादि** **a**. lasting to the end of a kalpa. —**आदि**: renovation of all things in the creation. —**कार**: author of a Kalpasūtra, q. v. —**क** end of the world, universal destruction; e. g. गुरा कल्पस्ये इवे जातं जलममं जगत् **Ka**. 2. 10. —**क** —**मुम**, —**पादप**, —**वृक्ष**: one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; **R**. 1. 75; 17. 36; **Ku**. 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाकुल कल्प- मुमतां विहाय जातं तमालव्यसिपवृक्षं **B**. 14. 48; **N**. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थसौकर्यकल्पमुमः **Pt**. 1.

—**वाल**: seller of spirituous liquors. —**लता**, —**लतिका** 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; **Bh**. 1. 90 2 A creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पमतेव वृक्षिः **Bh**. 2. 46; cf. कल्प- तद् above. —**सूत्र** a manual of ritual in the form of Nāṭras.

कल्पक: 1 A rite 2 A harbor.

कल्पन 1 Forming, fashioning, ar- ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —**जा** 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपिदुषाणां हृ पितृते जायकल्पना **Y**. 2. 120, 247; **Ms**. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; **Mk**. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Compo- sition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोरः **St** = कल्पनाया अपोः. 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceiv- ed in the mind); **Sānti**. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A con- trivance, device. 12 (In Mim. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति **q** v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित **a**. Arranged, made, fa- shioned, formed; see **कृ** caus.

कल्पव **a**. 1 Sinful, wicked. 2 Foul, dirty. —**क** 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गमविहारी कल्पवर्षतकारि **H**. 1. 21; **Bg**. 4. 30; 5. 16; **Ms**. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22.

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —रः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अङ्गुल कषायितस्त्री Ku. 4. 4; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कवि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कव (रि) कव The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; एवमस्तद्वृत्तं कष्टं कष्टं नरा R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition) 2 Painful, grievous; मोक्षदुःखकष्टः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं कष्टः कष्टः भा. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टं कष्टिः पराधीना कष्टे बालो विराजयः 1 विषयो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा कष्टिता Chān. 59. 3 Difficult; कष्टि कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —इ 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं कष्टनपयता S. 6; शिष्योः कष्टसंशयाः Pt. 1. 163 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other —इ *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा किं कष्टं; हा कष्टं जयामिभूतदुःखः दुःखेनजयते Pt. 4. 78. —Comp. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. 1. P. (कक्षाने, कक्षित) To move, go, approach. With कक्ष (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निवासयद्भिः श्वेतवर्धं विषदाहवापददिगभिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाभिकक्षयिष्ये Ma. 6. —प्र to open, cause to expand; वनमुकादुल्लङ्घयन्नाहितिः (कुक्षिः) Ghaṭ. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतनस्योदये दुष्टीक Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; यद्वा विकसयति देवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amar. 84. —II. 2 A. (कसे or कसे) To go. 2 To destroy.

कक्षु (रु) कक्षा, कक्षुः Musk; कक्षु-कितिलक्यादि विषयं काव्यं Bv. 3. 4; 1. 121; Oh. P. 7. —Comp. —कक्षः the musk-deer.

कक्षारः The white lotus, कक्षारपत्रकुसुमादि सुविशुद्धं R. 3. 15.

कक्षः A kind of oase,

कालीय White copper.

काल्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —र 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —रः, —रः A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —Comp. —कारः (री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —कारः a cymbal. —कारः a brass-vessel. —रः verdigris.

काका 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति विराजयति च कुंभे Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कः A multitude of crows. —Comp. —अकिमोलककाव see under काव. —अकिः an owl. —उरः a snake; काकादो वेन विमतिर्द्वयः Kāvīrāja. —उरः काका. —उरः कीरः the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकीरः is the name of the first Tantra in the Panchatantra). —किरा the gunjā plant —उरः, —उरिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side lock of hair; see काकपत्र below.

—जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अतो न कलु मः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीयवशाद्वापि विनिश्चयः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; कलति काकतालीयं तेन्यः राज्ञा न विन्यासि Ve. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालीय *a.* contemptible, vile. —रुतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; 'नरेकं' searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task).

—रुतः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken) —पक्षः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपत्रमेव याचिनः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 8. —पक्षः the sign (A) in Mes. denoting that something has been left out. —रुः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —रुतः, —रुतः the (Indian) cuckoo. —रुतः *a.* shallow; काकपत्र नदी Sk. —भीरः an owl. —गुलुः a gallinule. —रुतः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकपत्राः शोका यथा-रुतपत्रास्तथाः नाममात्रं न सिद्धी हि पक्षी-नास्तथा यथाः Pt. 2. 86; तदेव पादवाः सर्वे यथा काकपत्रा इव Mb.; (काकपत्राः = विष्कल-तृणवायं) —रुतः the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —रुतः a woman that bears only one child. —रुतः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काक (क) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) कः A raven. —रुतः A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अङ्गुलकालिकाकलीरितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; कालिकाकलीरितं... पञ्चम्येकीयकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —रुतः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिनी. काकिनीका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Masha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A unit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; शिष्यः, उन्मत्तः, विरः काकु-विशेषः S. D.; अलिककाकुलककुलता R. 222. (Hence) 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुलः A descendant of ककुल, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुलमालोक्तता नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुल.

काकुलः The palate.

काकालः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223

काकः A sidelong look, a glance. —रुतः Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काकपत्राद्विहितः Bk. 5. 28.

काकः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काक्षति, काक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यथाकाक्षति तथोभिरव्यग्रयस्तस्मिन्तपस्यस्यनी S. 7. 12; न दोषति न काक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न काक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With आदि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यासृतं तिर्य-राचकां R. 7. 47, 538; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —यत्ना to lie in, wait for, —रि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

काक्षा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकाक्षा.

काक्षि *a.* (की *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; दर्शन, जल &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काक्षः 1 Glass, crystal; आदरे पद्मामायां जम्ब काक्षयोः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काक्षस्येन विक्रीतो इत पितामहिर्नया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -Comp. -चरी a glass ewer. -भाजन a glass vessel. -सजि crystal, quartz. -सल, -सलन, -सलन black salt or soda.

काचन, काचनक A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कपल.

काचनकिम् m. A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravaka bird.

काचले 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

काचन a. (नी f.) Golden, made of gold; तमये च स्वर्णकलका काचनी वाचयति: Me. 79; काचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (गङ्गा) अनेकवारि काचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -Comp. -अनी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंदरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -रूः f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H 4. 113.

काचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काचिः, -ची f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; वतावता नम्रमुनेयश्रानि काचिपुणस्यानमभिश्रितयाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -Comp. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as काची (2). -पद् the hips and loins.

काजिक, काजिका Sour gruel.

कादुक Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्त् 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तन S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, ornality.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अण्णा काणः Sk.; काणेन चक्षुषा (६ वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणपराटकोपि न मया नृणः धुना मुच माम् Bh. 2. 4; (Mar. कुटरी कवरी).

काणया, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman; son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीयातः कलि कि-पिचिद्विदुषस्तद्वयति Mk. 1.

काणः, -न् 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीकोत्तातद्वयलकावयल-चोदेय U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; a. p. ज्ञानं कर्म &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुटः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by अतानन्द as काणपुटः; (स्वकुलं वृत्तः इत्यादौ रे परकुलं भजेत् । तेन वृत्तितेनातो काणपुट इति स्मृतः). -अंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाजी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -सुहृद् one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

काणचत् m. An archer.

काण्डीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like काणपुट as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

काणोलः A basket of reed; see कणोल.

काण ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; काण्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयीचर्यमेव हः सदासि काण्कृताः Bhāg.

कासर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वज्रंयति च कासरम् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; B. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्षिप्तं कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्य Cowardice; कातर्य केवला नीतिः शीर्ष काण्कोहितम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow; (dressed in red clothes). 2 N. of Pārvatī. -Comp. -दुक्, -दुका N. of Kārtikeya.

कारयिक a. (स्त्री f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

कारिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादूचः 1 A kind of goose (कलईच); R. 13. 66; Rs. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree. -क Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादुवरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निवेद्य मधु नाभवाः सरसम कादुवरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादुवरीसक्तिक नयव-सीदुपनिषत् S. 6; or कादुवरीमदुपनिषत्लो-चनस्य युक्तं हि लोचनस्यः वनं युधियाम् Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादुविनी f. A row of clouds; मयिमातिपुविनी मयत् कावि कादुविनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

कादुवेयः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननवाति forest-ground. 2 A home, house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -आकृष्य m. 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिक The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -त्री The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मामामहृतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कृत चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; मयिपातिचक्षुषेणः R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमासीत् वसुति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband; कांतोक्तः सहसुपगतः संगमात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with वृत्, चंद्र and अयस). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -तं Saffron. -Comp. -आयसं the loadstone -पक्षिम् m. a peacock. -लोहं the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य तपनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21; Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -Comp. अश्विदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -न् 1 A large or dreary forest; वृत् तु वृद्धिर्वादिनं कांतारमिति क्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole, cavity. -र

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

काति: f. 1 Loveliness, beauty; Ms. 15; अतिशयति S. 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Ms. 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes काति from काम and कृति:—सपरीवलालिङ्गं मोहादीनद्वयम् । शोभा शैला शिव कतिर्ममवाप्याविता कृतिः । कातिरेवातिविशीर्णा कृतिरित्यभिधीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —कर a. beautifying, illuminating. —कृ a. beautifying, adorning; (—कृ) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —कृ, —कृषक, —कृषिन् a. adorning. —चन्द्र m. the moon.

कातिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Ms. 30. —m. The moon.

कावर्ष Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कावर्षिक A baker, a confectioner.
काविशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; दमजतः काविशीकः संवृतः Pt. 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

काव्यकुञ्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुञ्जः.

काव्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

काव्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.
काव्यः A bad road; (lit. and fig.).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212.

कापालिन् m. N. of Siva.

कापिक a. (की f.) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a. (ली f.) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; वसुतः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेशाणि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापरेय 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत a. (की f.) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —त 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काव् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामश्च B. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गच्छकामः desirous to go;

Bg. 2. 63; Ms. 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वम् कामम् समग्रम् Ms. 2. 5. 3 Affection, love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकामः. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 N. of Pradyumna. 8 N. of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —अ 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile.

[Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संक्षीर्ण 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुली 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अञ्जः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिहित a. overcome by love. —अवलः see कामाति. अर्थ a. blinded by love or passion. (—अ) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अधाम् musk. —अभिक्षु a. getting food at will. —अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. —अरुण्य a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अरिन् a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवसारः N. of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अवस्य 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर a. love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् a. lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुध 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—अ) the mango tree. —आयुध m. 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्ष a. love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिरुपवासेतमापेतेषु Ms. 5. —आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईष्टु a. striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 the supreme soul. —उदक 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहृत् a. affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kama. —काम, —कामिन् a. following the dictates of love or passion. —कार a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—र) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 11. —कूरः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कुत्त a. 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—म.) the Supreme soul. —केशि a. lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —कीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग a. going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—ग) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति a. able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —गर, —चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. —चार a. unchecked, unrestrained. (—र) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो नहि शङ्कीयः R. 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारानुज्ञा Sk. Ms. 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् a. moving unrestrained; Ms. 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—म.) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज a. produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जिह्व a. conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (—म.) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —जालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —दृ a. fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामपेक्ष q. v. —दृजन a. looking lovely. —दुध a. 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुधा हि ता B. 1. 80, 2. 63; MAI. 3. 11. —दुषा, —दुष् f. a fabulous oow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —दुसी the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनुः f. the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —धंसिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी f. Rati, wife of Cupid. —पलः N. of Balarāma. —प्रवेद्य expressing one's desire, wish or hope. कश्चित् कामप्रेक्ष्ये Ak. —वक्षः an unrestrained or free question. —कलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगः (pl.) sensual gratification. —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मूढ, —मोहित a. influenced or infatuated by love; U.

कारक ८. (विकासः) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doing &c; स्वल्प्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; कर्मसंस्कारः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. — १ (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence; (or between a noun and other words governing it); there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्म; (3) कारण; (4) सम्प्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) आधिकार. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -COMP. -कीपक (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. सिपति हृणति वेदति विचलति निमिचति शिलोकयति तिष्ठति। अतएवति बुधितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया ययुः ज्ञायते K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. जापकहेतु).

कारण 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोषः कृद्विषयः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 18. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किंप्रयः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमात्रयोः तदु R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of senses. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -COMP. -उत्तरं special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -सूत्र a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. -जाला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोक्तं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्येत्यस्य हेतुता। तथा कारणजाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. -वादिन m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -वरीर (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारण 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a. 1 An examiner, a judge. 2 Causal.

कारणिकः A sort of duck; तस्य वारि विहाय कारणिकी कारणः केचन V. 2. 23.

कारणिक m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारणः A crow.

कारणकरा N. of a tree (दिपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. -COMP. -अगार, -गृह, -वेष्टमन् n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहे विहितवासिने लङ्केषीणावितमाप्रसादात् R. 6. 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. -गुप्तः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. -m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; शङ्खकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारीचं A heap of dried cowdung.

कारक a. (क. f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुक्षिमं स्वहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वयं च तदयमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are) -तस्या च तन्वायश्च नापितो रजस्तथा। पंचमश्चकाराश्च कारवः क्षित्तिनो मताः। -कः 1 An epithet of विष्णुर्कर्मन् the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science COMP. -चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (की. f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमात्मन्वेति Git. 1; करिणः कारुण्यस्य Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard heartedness, eterneness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि वेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kṛitavīrya was slain by violence the Kamadhenu of his

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahastar-juna.]

कार्तद्वर Gold; स तत्पतितस्वरमासुगन्धरः Si. 1. 20; इन्द्रेण K. 82.

कार्तवित्ताः An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तवित्तो नाम युवा युवं वज्राय Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की. f.) Relo ging to the month of Kārtika; R. 1. 39. -कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Skanda. -की. f. The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kārtikēya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kārtikēya, Shadānana, Shānmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of S'iva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravāsabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadārana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senana and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -COMP. -सद्यः f. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikēya.

कार्तस्व्यं Totality, entirety; तत्किञ्चित् कार्तस्व्यं द्विजान्म्यान् पत्किपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्द्वम a. (सी. f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्षणः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A rag. 3 La.

कार्षणिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कार्षण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; अथकार्षण्या 2 Compassion, pity. 3 Niggardliness; iml. v. m.; Bg. 2. 7. 4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiśeṣikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः कात्वा धुवनकलं कीडति प्राणि-
जुरिः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गीचरातरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Śiva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. —**ल** 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. —**COMF.** —**अयस** iron. —**अक्षरिणः** a scholar, one who can read and decipher. —**अमरुः** a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. (—**n.**) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —**अग्निः**, —**अग्नयः** the destructive fire at the end of the world. —**अम** *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —**अजिह्व** hide of a black antelope. —**अजले** a sort of collyrium; Ku 7. 20, 82. —**अजह्वः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**अतपसः**, —**अतिथेयः** loss of time, delay. —**अवयवः** 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. —**अवयवः** 1 'prevailing over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. —**अधुनादिह** *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. —**अंतकः** time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. —**अंतरं** 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. —**आवृत** *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. —**क्षम** *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः सुतिरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. —**विषा** an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —**अध्रः** a dark, watery cloud. —**अवधिः** appointed time. —**अध्वजि** *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. —**आयसं** iron. —**उत्त** *a.* sown in due season. —**कुले** a blue lotus. —**कारकः** an epithet of Śiva. —**कोटः** 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Śiva; U. 6. —**करणं** appointing or fixing time. —**कणिष्ठा**, —**कनी** *f.* misfortune. —**कर्मज** *n.* death. —**कीलः** noise. —**कुंडः** Yama. —**कुडः**, —**ह** (—**a**) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Śiva; अयापि गीज्जति हरः शिल कालहृदं Ch. P. 50. —**कुत्** *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. —**क्षणः** lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. —**क्षिप** 1 fixing a time. 2 death. —**क्षेपः** 1 delay, loss of time. Me. 22; यत्ने कालक्षेपं वा ह्व Pt. 1. 2 passing the time. —**क्षेत्र**

-**सर्व** the liver. -**सर्व** the river Yamunā. -**सर्व** a year. -**सर्व** 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle. 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -**सर्व** a symptom of approaching death. -**सर्व** a. summoned by the angel of death. -**सर्व** a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अथर्ववेदो हि मरीचामकालो मरीचमः R. 12. 83; Śi. 2. 83. -**सर्व** 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -**सर्व** the three times; the past, the present and the future; **सर्व** K. 46. -**सर्व** death. -**सर्व** m. 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिन्कालमप्युपागतः Mb.; परितः कालधर्मा &c. -**सर्व** prolongation of time. -**सर्व** decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -**सर्व** determination of time, chronology. -**सर्व** the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. -**सर्व** a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -**सर्व** standing for a time so as to become stale. -**सर्व** the noose of Yama or death. -**सर्व** a hangman. -**सर्व** 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-**सर्व**) 1 N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -**सर्व** autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -**सर्व** as epithet of Śiva. -**सर्व** measure of time. -**सर्व** a species of ape. -**सर्व** f. the Manjishṭha plant. -**सर्व** a king of Yavanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yadavas Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly deceived him to the cave where Muchukuṇḍa was sleeping who burnt him down. -**सर्व**, -**सर्व** procrastination, putting off. -**सर्व** fate, destiny. -**सर्व** m. an epithet of Śiva. -**सर्व**, -**सर्व** f. 1 a dark night, 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -**सर्व** steel. -**सर्व** prolongation of time. -**सर्व** f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -**सर्व** the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -**सर्व**: 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -**सर्व** a. opportune, timely. -**सर्व**: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -**सर्व**: the black

antelope. -**सर्व**, -**सर्व** 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular hell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -**सर्व**: the tamāla tree. -**सर्व** a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -**सर्व** an epithet of Śiva. -**सर्व** loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -**सर्व** f. delay; R. 13 16.

कालक Liver. -**क**: 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजर: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Śiva

कालशेर Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालाप: 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापक 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽस्या Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-**क**: 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -**क** 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. b A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकं निविडा बलालिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -**क** Black sandalwood.

कालिङ्ग a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country.

-**क**: 1 A king of that country; अतिमहद कालिङ्गस्यैर्मजसायनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -**क** (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिङ्ग. -**क** A water-melon.

कालिङ्ग a. (की f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालिङ्गः पुलिन्दैः कोटिकुपितम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. -**क** Comp. -**क** f. an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -**क** f. Śaṁjā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -**क** Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Śi. 4. 57.

कालिय: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -**क** Comp. -**क** m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Śiva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -**क** Comp. -**क** a buffalo.

कालीक: A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीय: A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालुष्य 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्य-मुपयति दुःखिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -**क** 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयक: 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकीं सुखं वि. 2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -**क** Day-break.

कालवाणक Auspiciousness.

कालविक a. (की f.) Armorial. -**क** A multitude of men in armour.

कालुक: 1 A cock. 2 The chakravāka bird.

कालुर Saffron.

कालुरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कालुरी सरिता पद्मः शोभतां यामिषाकरोद् B. 4. 45. 2 A barlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -**क** N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -**क** 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend.

-**क** 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्य &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways, तद्दर्शकं शब्दार्थौ सङ्गोपपल्लवौ पुनः कापि K. P. 1.; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादका शब्दः काव्यं R. G; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवस्थिता पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; see (Chandr. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, volition. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -**क** Comp. -**क** a poetical thought or idea.

-**क** a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यद्वाक्यं देवा इव लुप्तताय काव्यार्थवीराः प्रयुज्यन्ते विक्र. 1. 11. -**क** a stealer of other men's poems.

-**क** a rhetorician, critic. -**क** a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -**क** a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यालिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यव्याख्या K. P. 10. a. g. यितोति मेघं कर्षं वाक्चिप्रेतं विलोचनः Chandr. 5. 112

किञ्च See under किञ्च.

किञ्च *ind.* Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किञ्चज्ज a bad friend; किञ्चरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—Comp. -दासः a bad slave, or servant. -नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जषोदाहरणं बाहोर्वापयामास किञ्चरान् B. 4. 18; Ku. 1. 8. कृञ्चरः, कृञ्चरः an epithet of Kubera. (-रौ f.) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. -पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man,' a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. कृञ्चरः an epithet of Kubera. -महः a bad master or king; हिताक्ष यः संश्रुयते स किञ्चमः Ki. 1. 5. -राजन् a. having a bad king. (-म्.) a bad king. -सखि m. (nom. sing. किञ्चसखि) a bad friend; स किञ्चसखा साधु न शान्तिं योऽधिप Ki. 1. 5.

किञ्च *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजाम् कः केन पथा प्रयान्तिष्येदोषो वेदितुमस्मिन् शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णप्राप्तिसंकेतं मृत्पुत्रा हरना त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानाम्ना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भो. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवा परिहातुं पुण्यतमाकम् S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वाभिषेदः निरूपणेन H. 1; लोमश्वद्वयेन किं &c. Bb. 2 55; किं तया दृष्टा S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अयि, किन्, चन, चिदपि or चित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; किञ्च कश्चिज्जटिलस्त्वेषान् Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत्र पयामनती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदिनं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि... जल्पतेऽरकमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागप्रेषजामनि मम्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानसि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means indescribable; see अयि. इह is sometimes added to किञ्च in the sense of 'possibly,' 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); किञ्च सीतादेव्या किञ्चिद्विद्वत् हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 80; किञ्चिद्विद्वत् हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकुसीता S. 1. 20; see इह also -*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; ज्ञातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिज्ज्यते पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; and किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किञ्च नरपतेव वृद्धं विप्रपते तस्य न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether 'its correlatives in the sense of 'or'

being किं, उत, उतातो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. -अयि *ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वयुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. -अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थं यः -अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. -आक्षय a. having what name; किमाक्षयस्य राज्ञेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. -इति *ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तरहि-मित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमित्युदासामरणाणि योचने धृते त्वया वार्धक्यानि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44. -उ-उत 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किञ्च विचिन्तयः किञ्च मूः U. 1. 35, Anaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); विग्रहस्तथाः किञ्च त्यजते. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमाविशेकेताः एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यच्च चतुष्टयं ॥ 11. Pr. 11; सर्वास्मिन्मनानामेकैकमप्यवामयतनं किञ्चत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. -करः a servant, slave; अवेदि यां किंकरमद्वृतेः R. 2. 35. (-रा) a female servant. (-री) the wife of a servant. -कर्तव्यता. -कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतासूदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' -कारण a. having what reason or cause. -किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिरं वृषलं राजजिघृषति Sk. -क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -गोत्र a. belonging to what family. -अ *ind.* moreover, and again, further. -अन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. -चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चित्कालोऽशीवी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. -ज्ञ a. 'knowing little', a smatterer. -कर a. doing something, useful. -कालः some time, a little time. -माण a. having a little life. -मात्र a. only a little. -उद्यत् a. conversant with which Veda -तहि *ind.* how then, but, however. -तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अयमि जेनामनेति (किं लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. -देवत a. having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् a. having what name. -निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -मिसिक्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore. -उ *ind.* 1 whether; किं न मे मरणं भयो परिहृत्यो जगत्स्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि वैलोक्ष्यराज्यस्य हेनोः किञ्च महोदृते Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किञ्च मे राज्येनार्थः -उ कलु *ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why, to be sure; किं न कलु भीतार्थमाकर्णं

इहजगद्विरहास्तेषु बलवदुत्कृष्टितोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं न कलु यथा वयमस्या-मेवमियम-वस्यान् प्रति स्थातु S. 1. -पक्ष, -पक्षान् a. miserly, niggardly. -पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. -दुर् *ind.* how much more, or how much less; एवं रोपितेषु वृक्षेषु चते स्नेहः किं पुनर्यस्यमवेष्टयतेषु K. 291; Me. 8, 17; Ve. 3. -प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. -प्रभाव a. possessing what power. -युत a. of what sort or nature. -रूप a. of what form or shape. -संज्ञा. -संज्ञा f. rumour, report; मसंज्ञा-पातकम्ना किञ्चन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. -बराहकः an extravagant man. -रा *ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुन्तेलस्य मानुषाया S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि वृत्ता किञ्च जायते Pt. 1; तद्वि मारयामि किञ्च विषं प्रयच्छामि किञ्च पञ्चमैत्रेण व्यापाद्यामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. -विश्व a. knowing what. -व्यापार a. following what occupation. -वृत्ति a. of what habits. -विश्व *ind.* whether, how; अर्थः सार्गं हरति पवनः किञ्चिद्विस्तृत्युत्पीयिः Me. 14.

किपत् a. (Nom. sing. कियान् m., कियती f., कियन् n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तवैष स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं वृत्तावातो विपुलः कियती वाति न वृत्ता Sānti. 1. 25; जात्यसि कियन्मुञ्जो मे रसति S. 1. 13; किय-द्वशिष्टं रज्याः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजनि किञ्चनी मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियनेऽस्य Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसतः सति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; तद्विभिनन्तेऽनेन बलतो पतति पदानि कियति चलती Gtt. 6. -Comp. -श्रुतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् *ind.* 1 how long. 2 some little time -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियचिरं आनयति गौरं Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे न जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः 1 A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहितम् S. 2. 4; एको हि दीपां गुणमणिपति निमज्जतीदोः किरण-निष्वाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. -Comp. -मालिन् m. the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणाकिरातापुत्राश्चमृगाः कं यातु संवत्ताः । यदि नदगणकचिकित्सकवैनालिकवद-नकदा न स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15; Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf 4 A groom, a horseman.

S.N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —**सः** (pl.) N. of a country. —**COMP.** —**आशिषः** m. an epithet of Garuda.

किराती f. 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procurer. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāttī. 5 The celestial Gāṅgā.

किरी 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud.

किरीटः, —**ट** 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; **किरीटवृजालयः** Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. —**COMP.** —**आशिषः** m. a king.

मालिनः m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3 —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name—पुत्र शत्रुघ्न ने बड़ा दुष्कर्मो शत्रुघ्नने: 1 किरीटं धरिन् प्रथमं तेनाहुर्मालिनिः ।)

किरीट a. Variegated, spotted. —**सः** 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; V. 6. 2 The variegated colour. —**COMP.** —**जित्**, —**मिद्वन्**, —**द्वन्**: epithets of Bhīma.

किल 1 Play, trifling. —**COMP.** —**किञ्चित्** amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अनेन किल कित्थ उप-
पन्नं M. 4; इदं किलाम्बुजमोहं वयुः S. 1. 18. 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition वदित्वा); मय्युच्यते किल कामवर्धनः B. G. 38; ज्ञानं केन किल वापुषः Mb. 3 A feigned action (अनीक); प्रसन्नः सितः किल तं चक्षुः R. 2 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; वक्षः किल विज्ञेयते दुष्कृतं G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वृत्तिः G. M. 6 Contempt; एवं किल वीर्यस्य G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलिबभूवन् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः —**ला** A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलादने Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिज 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिबन्ध m. A horse.

किलिबन्ध 1 Sin; Me. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Me. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किशालवः —**व** A sprout, a young shoot; see **किशलय**.

किशोरः 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रमव्यवहार). 3 The sun. —**री** A maiden, a young woman.

किशिकिषः, —**व** 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. —**वा**, —**व** N. of a city, the capital of Kāshkindha.

किष्कु a. Vile, contemptible, bad. —**वकुः** m. or f. 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किशलयः —**ल**, **किशलवः** —**व** A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः **किशलवरागः** S. 1. 21; **किशलवमल्ल** करुहः B. 10; **किशलवः** सल्लवैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकर a. (की f.) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. —**व** (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). —**ह** A horse.

कीकस a. Hard, firm. —**व** A bone.

कीचकः 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शत्रुघ्नो यधुरमणिः कीचकाः वृषमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta.

[While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. —**COMP.** —**जित्** m. an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीट 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि वनमन्त्रेणादौर्ध्वं सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपदाटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-
काटः &c. —**COMP.** —**सु**: sulphur. —**व** silk. —**जा** lac. —**मणिः** a firefly.

कीटवः 1 A worm. 2 A hard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीदृशः, **कीदृश** (की f.), **कीदृश** (की f.) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; ततोः कीदृशो विवेकविभवः कीदृशं प्रबोधयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनाश a. 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. —**व** 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरैरे मनोरथः सर्वं विदुमास्तद्वदति Bv. 1. 58. —**व** (pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmira. —**ह** Fleah. —**COMP.** —**वृह**:

the mango trees (liked by parrots). —**वर्णक** a king of perfumes.

कीर्ण a. 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see **वृ**.

कीर्णि f. 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तन 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. —**वा** 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय —**वृ** q. v.

कीर्ति f. 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशरथं कर्तार-
मंतकीति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. —**COMP.** —**माज** a. famous, celebrated, renowned. (—m.) an

epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —**दोषः** survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf.

मानशेष, आलेख्यदोष.

कील 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin. 3 To stake.

कील 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाधीय वायः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see **कील**.

कीलकः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. 2 Honey. 3 A beast. —**व** 1 Blood. 2 Water. —**COMP.** —**धि**: the ocean. —**व** a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित a. 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; त्वं मम हृदयमिदं-
समशरीकलितं Gīt. 7; सा नञ्जतानि कीलितेषु Māl. 5. 10.

कील a. Naked. —**व**: 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु f. 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —**COMP.** —**वृह**: Mars.

कु ind. A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद (कद्वय), कच (कचोष्ण), कल (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रह); cf. Pt. 5. 17. —**COMP.** —**कर्मन्** a bad deed, a mean act. —**ग्रह**: an unpropitious planet. —**ग्राम**: a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as *agni-hotrin*, a physician or a river). —**खेल** a. wearing bad or ragged garments. —**वर्ष** wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —**जन्मन्** a low-born. —**वृह** a. deformed, ugly. (—वृह) an epithet of Kubera. —**तर्की** a bad lute. —**तर्क**: 1 sophistical or fallacious argument. 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कवासाः सततपर्यवृत्तमनसः G. L. 31. -पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -दीर्घः a bad teacher. -दिनः an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देहः a. ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धीः a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -नधः a bad actor. -नदिका a small river, rill; दुरा स्यात् नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नाशः m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked man. -पुत्रः a. low, vile, contemptible. -मिथः a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -ह्वः a bad boat; कुह्वैः सततं जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -जन्मः, -जन्मः m. a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -श्रवः 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -रसः a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूपः a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रुद्धः tin. -रुग्ः lead. -वचनः, -वाचः a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-नः) abuse, bad language. -वधः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -वीर्यः a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -वृत्तः a bad place. -सरित् f. a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः शीघ्रे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -वीः a bad woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कृते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कीति) To hum, ooo (as a bee).

कुसुमः A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुशीलः A mountain.

कुड (कु) वः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुकुब्ध (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय); see ककुब्ध.

कुक्षुराः (pl.) N. of a country; also called क्षुरा.

कुक्षुलाः, -लः 1 Chaff; कुक्षुलानां राक्षो तद्वत् दुर्ययं पश्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -लः 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुडः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whip of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -ही A hen

कुक्कुडिः, -ही f. Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुडः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish.

कुक्कुडः (री f.) A dog; यस्मैतच्च न कुक्कुडः इत्यर्थपातरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -Comp. -वाचः m. a species of deer.

कुम्भः The belly.

कुम्भिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताम्नातकुम्भिः (धृजगतिः) Mk. 9. 12. 2 The womb, the part of the belly containing fetus; कुम्भीनस्याम्ना कुम्भिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of an; thing; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -कुम्भः belly-ache, colic.

कुम्भिभरिः a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious.

कुङ्कुमः Saffron; लघुकुङ्कुमेसरान् (संज्ञान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. WITH सङ् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; as in गानं संकुचितं; दृग्गतिरपि कोपात् संकुचत्युत्पत्तिः Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवयानि समकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With आ to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to contract, curve.

कुङ्कुः The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमत्यकुङ्कुपातरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अम्बः, -शुक्लः a nipple. -तटः, -तटी 1 the slope of the female breast (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). -कलः the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्करः a. (रा, -री f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Detracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुलः A species of lotus.

कुङ्कुः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक). -जः N. of Stā.

कुङ्कुभनः, कुङ्कुभिलः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुङ्कुमिः, कुङ्कुमिका, कुङ्कुमरी A fog or mist.

कुङ्कु See कुङ्कु II.

कुङ्कुर्न Curving, bending, contraction.

कुङ्कुः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टद्विगुणकुङ्कुः.

कुङ्कुका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 65. 2 The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कुतः a. Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुङ्कुजः, -जः 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; बल सपि कुङ्कुं सतिमिदं शीलं नीलविषोः Gt. 5; वसुलताकुङ्कु 12; Ms. 19, R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुङ्कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; कुङ्कुजकुङ्कुटीरकीशिकृता U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कौकिलहजितकुङ्कुकुङ्कुटीर Gt. 1.

कुङ्कुजः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—सुखदरपदे व्याघ्रगुणवर्षमकुङ्कुजराः । सिद्धार्थलक्षणाया इति व्याख्यायकाः 3 The Asvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अग्निः the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -अश्विनः the Asvattha-tree. -अश्विनीः 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुङ्कति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुङ्कुः -हः A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -हः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -Comp. -जः 1 N. of a tree; Ms. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female servant.

कुङ्कुः A plough without a pole.

कुङ्कुः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुवकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुङ्कुपः 1 A measure of grain (=दण्ड). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A cage, an ascetic. -हः A lotus.

कुङ्कुः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुङ्कुलः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -Comp. -वरः a porpoise.

कुङ्कुः A cottage, hut.

कुङ्कुलः a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदात् कुङ्कुलोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding; कोऽयं कुङ्कुला नदी Sk. 3; (Fig.) Insolence, fraudulent, dishonest. -Comp. -आत्मनः a. evil-minded, malevolent.

परमम् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
-समाय *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; आसादीयति कुटीयां Sk.; Ms. 11. 78; पञ्च, अथ &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-चकवद्भ्यः। हेतुः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उच्यते ॥ Mb. -वरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुटीनी.

कुटुम्ब, **कुटुम्बक** A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वदन्ति कुटुम्बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -वा -ई 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. Comp. -कलहः, -ई domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुटुम्बमेष सारथिः S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुम्बिका, **कुटुम्बिन्** *m.* A household-er, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; शरणेन पुष्टिनिवा. कन्यायैव कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुम्बिनीमातुष पृच्छानि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्येव हि मर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिनः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केवलसमापत्तादीनां गते हर्षेति उक्तम्। शत्रुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरादिभूषणम् 142.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; कारुण्यमविचारमिदं कुट्टाकम् आश्रित्य सौमित्रः Mā. 5. 32.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -र 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिमः -ई 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तुमुकातोपलङ्घनं Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. **कुट्टमल** -कुट्टमल *q. v.*

कुट्टा A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (सी *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केशलम्बेन यौवनवचनचन्द्रे कुट्टारा बभूव Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारा 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टि 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टनः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टनः (-रः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37; -लः An opening, bud; विजयनारायणिय कुट्टमलम् R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -ले A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्टम् 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टमावपाते Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. -ले-विन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -लेयः a digger. (-चं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुट्ट 6 P. (कुट्टति, कुट्टित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुट्टक A young animal just born.

कुट्टप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -वा, -वे A dead body, corpse; शासनायः कुट्टपमाजतः V. 5. (a vulture); अमयः कुट्टपाज्ञी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -वा 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुट्टि A cripple with a withered arm

कुट्टक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुट्ट 1 P. (कुट्टति, कुट्टित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loiter. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुट्ट *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमस्तु कुट्टं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुटीमर्षस्तुल्यं कुट्टाः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुट्टका A fool.

कुट्टित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विजयीत्यमर्षस्तुल्यं कुट्टितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 9. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेण कुट्टिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुट्टः -ई 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि-कुट्टं 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant. -इः (की *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; एतौ जीवति कुट्टः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -Comp. -आश्रित *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुट्ट *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊषध (कुट्टोशी) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -मोलः, -मोलक 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुट्ट and मोलक (taken together).

कुट्टलः -लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; शोभं शोभेन न कुट्टलेन Ph. 2 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुट्टलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तपसः स्थिताविशो दूषेति विरे कुट्टते यदा यदा। तन्नोति भानाः परिवर्तित-वातस्य विधिः कुट्टलना विधेयः ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुट्टलित (की *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -म्. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुट्टिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कम्बलम्).

कुट्टिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुट्टिन N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुट्टि (की) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

कुट्टप 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजमन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अहो सुहृतो विष्णुता दश दश च सर्वथा। तथाहो सुहृतो यः स कालः कुट्टपः स्यात् ॥ -इ 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुट्टप *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कथं त्वं वा कुट्ट आयातः Mōh. M. 3. 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; इत्यन्योः कुट्टः S. 2. 5. 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इत्युच्यते S. 5. 4 How,

in what manner; कुरति च बाहुः कुतः फल-
विहास S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;
न कस्यचिदप्यन्यथा कुतोऽयः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनोऽनपक्व न कुर्यात्...न स्तेनो स्तेनो
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतश्च is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of विद्; कुतः कालात्तुल्यं V. P. (—कालात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
विद्, वन or अपि.

कुतस्त्व a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुक 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (—कृतुक). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; कलिकलाकुतुकेन च
काचिद्वत् यमुनाजलकुलः । मंजुलवज्जलकुलजगन
विपकव करेण वृहले Gt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उल्लिख्यमानेन जनेन चः
कुतुहल S. 1; यदि विहासकस्यास कुतुहलं Gt. 1:
(यो) कुतुहलेनैव ननुयथाशितम् R. 3. 54; 13.
3; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे शिवाः Pt. 1; कुत्र कुतः H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां च
कुत्रोदयन्ति Pt. 1. 333. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of क्व) When connected with the
particles विद्, वन or अपि कुत्र becomes
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि in one place—in
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्राप्य a. Where living or residing.
कुत्र 10 A. (कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Sauti. 2. 23.

कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; इत्यादि च
कुत्राप्य Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्राप्य a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुत्राप्य The Kus grass.

कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kanohana tree.

कुत्राप्य—कुत्राप्य q. v.

कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुत्राप्य A crow.

कुत्राप्य 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुत्राप्य विपत्ति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत्र-
ाप्यः कुत्राप्यः); विपत्तिविपत्तिविपत्तिविपत्ति-
विपत्तिविपत्ति Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुत्राप्य 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; कुत्राप्योऽपि विपत्तिविपत्ति-
विपत्तिः U. 1. 30; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुत्राप्य (pl. of कुत्राप्य m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुत्राप्य N. of a king, son of कृ-
—Comp. —योजः N. of a Yadava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुत्राप्य N. of यया, daughter of a Yadava
named कृ, adopted by कुत्राप्य,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvessa, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishtira, Bhishma and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karna by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुत्राप्य 1. 2. P. (कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुत्राप्य—कुत्राप्य A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः
Bk. 2. 18; यतः कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः
वासेयाः Ms. 113. —कुत्राप्य The flower of
this plant; अनेकं वाक्कुत्राप्यः Ms. 65.
47. —कुत्राप्य 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —कुत्राप्यः
a turner.

कुत्राप्य A sea.

कुत्राप्य A multitude of lotuses.

कुत्राप्य A rat, mouse.

कुत्राप्य 4 P. (कुत्राप्य, कुत्राप्य) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुत्राप्य विपत्ति K. 106;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुत्राप्य तस्य स ह्यस्य R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in ह्यः कुत्राप्यि Sutr.
With अति to be angry; Bk. 16. 56.
—कुत्राप्य to be angry. —य 1 to be angry;
विपत्तिविपत्ति विपत्तिः कुत्राप्यि य 1 तस्याप्यस्य
प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 243. 2 to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Comp.)
to pro ke, irritate, exasperate.

कुत्राप्य See कुत्राप्य.

कुत्राप्य m. A fisherman.

कुत्राप्य A kind of net for catch-
ing a. 1 fish.

कुत्राप्य m. Despised, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुत्राप्य 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold. Kt. 1. 85; Ms.
7. 56; 10. 113.

कुत्राप्य (कुत्राप्य) The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुत्राप्य विपत्तिविपत्ति-
विपत्तिः कुत्राप्य विपत्ति Ku. 3. 35 (vide
Mall. thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Vishvas by Idavida, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailas. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye. —Comp.
—अतिः, अत्यन्तः an epithet of mountain
Kailasa. —विपत्ति f. the north.

कुत्राप्य a. Hump-backed, crooked.
—कुत्राप्य 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —कुत्राप्य A young female
servant of Kama, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kama. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman.].

कुत्राप्य N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुत्राप्य An unmarried girl eight-
years old.

कुत्राप्य m. A mountain.

कुत्राप्य 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विपत्तिविपत्ति तस्याप्यस्य विपत्तिः
R. 13. 11; कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः वा V. 5; कुत्र-
ाप्यः कुत्राप्यः Ms. 4 (said by Rakshasa
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kartikeya,
the god of war; कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः
R. 5. 34; कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः 8. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
Sity. —Comp. —वाक्कुत्राप्यः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Sali-
vahana. —कुत्राप्य 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 8. 12. —वाक्कुत्राप्य, —वाक्कुत्राप्यः
a peacock. —कुत्राप्य f. 1 an epithet of
Parvati. 2 or of the Gauges.

कुत्राप्य 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुत्राप्यि Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुत्राप्य a. (की f.) कुत्राप्यि (की f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुत्राप्यः कुत्राप्यः 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; यो विपत्तिविपत्ति कुत्राप्यः
कुत्राप्यः Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; यो विपत्ति-
विपत्तिविपत्ति R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durga.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —कुत्राप्यः
the son of an unmarried woman. —कुत्र-
ाप्यः the father-in-law of a girl; died
before marriage.

कुं a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 2 Avaricious. -n. 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुं a. 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छति तनयकिरीटस्येवाहमिः कुं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Mo. 40. 1 A red lotus. -**कुं** Silver. -**कुं** 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुंती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: -Comp. -**कुं** silver-आकरः, आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -**कुं** the moon. -**कुं** an assemblage of lotuses. -**कुं**, -**कुं**, -**कुं**, -**कुं**; -**कुं** m. the moon.

कुं The lotus plant.

कुं 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यद्येकानां व्रजति सद्यो कुं U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -**कुं** the moon.

कुं a. Abounding in lotuses; कुं न वारि R. 4. 19. -**कुं** 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हि क्षितिं न कुंती मे वरि न मेदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; कुंती मातृपती च न (न वर) R. 6. 86. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -**कुं** the moon.

कुं An epithet of Vishnu.

कुं An enclosure round the sacrificial ground

कुं 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इयं हस्ती मलकभस्तकुं Jag. ; वरिषादं निव विषकुं पयोधुं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुं, लन. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमं Mā. 5. 32; नभसकुं पदले सुवि संति धराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dronas; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. -Comp. -**कुं** 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Ravana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakara began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it.

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakara, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 1000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -**कुं** 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (वेदया विपतयोर्बद्ध कुंकारः न उच्यते Usanas; or मलाकारात्मकं कुंकारोऽयजत Parāśara). -**कुं** N. of a town. -**कुं**, -**कुं** m. -**कुं**, -**कुं** 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रसादोद्वाहः कुंभोऽनेनीजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Drops, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishtha. -**कुं** a bawd, procurer; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -**कुं** that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -**कुं** 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; of इयं कुं. -**कुं** the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुं 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुं A harlot, whore.

कुं 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

कुं 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. -Comp. -**कुं** a particular hell. -**कुं** rut, ichor.

कुं 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुं A small water-jar. -Comp. -**कुं** a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -**कुं** (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुं The Punnāga tree -Comp. -**कुं** a sort of fly.

कुं A shark.

कुं, **कुं**, **कुं**, **कुं**; **कुं** 1 A thief; लोकेश्वरीय कुंभीरव्यासि वा प्रतिपद्य V. 2; **कुं** काष्ठैश्च परिहृता पत्रिका M. 4. **कुं** 6. P. (कुंति, कुंति) To sound.

कुं, **कुं** The (Indian) crane.

कुं (नी.) 1 A deer in general; तमे इति कुं कुं मया किं वाय तं तपः Sānti. 1. 14. 4. 8; लक्ष्मी कुंभीरव्यासि

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुं ईशवाः स्वाहृणि कुंति महात्). -Comp. -**कुं** -**कुं**, -**कुं** a deer-eyed woman. -**कुं** musk.

कुं The same as कुं q. v.

कुं A crab.

कुं A shoemaker.

कुं, **कुं**, **कुं** The yellow amaranth.

कुं Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुं (सः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुं 1 A female osprey; वक्रं विष्ठा कुंति वृत् R. 14. 68 2 An ewe. Comp. -**कुं** a flight of ospreys.

कुं (वः), **कुं** (वः) A species of amaranth; कुंका रवकारजता यदुः R. 9. 29; Ms. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -**कुं** (वः), -**कुं** (वः) The flower of this tree; वृद्धावले नवकुंका Ms. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषं कुंका इत्यादितादृशं M. 3. 5.

कुं A kind of head-dress for women.

कुं (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; विष्ठा कुंकाविशेषं वालमी Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुंकावले 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country. -**कुं** 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. -Comp.

-**कुं** N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; वक्रं कुंका समावेता युद्धस्थलः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -**कुं** = कुंका q. v. -**कुं** an epithet of Duryodhana. -**कुं** a weight of gold equal to about 700 Tēṣṭya grains. -**कुं** an epithet of Bhishma.

कुं A red species of amaranth. -**कुं** A wooden doll or puppet.

कुं A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुं q. v.

कुं -**कुं** A ruby. -**कुं** 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुं 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुं A dog; उपकुंतुमि शत्रं विः स्वं मयति कुं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुं -**कुं** q. v.

कुं, **कुं** See **कुं**, **कुं**.

कुं (कुं) 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कुं (कुं) पोसः, **कुं** (कुं) पोसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोहरापोस-रूपीतस्तथा Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुं pres. p. Doing &c. -m. 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुं 1 A race, family; निदानिष्ठाकुं-कुलस्य संतते R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वक्राधिकुलसः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुं जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशिलसन्निता Ms. 7. 54, 82; so कुलजा, कुलकर्मका &c. 4 A herd, troops, flock, collection, multitude;

कुलकुल रोमनमन्त्रस्य ४. २. ५; अलिङ्गककुल
Gt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुलि, गहिरी
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.
8 The front or fore part. -सु: The
head of a guild or corporation.
-Comp. -अकुल a. 1 of a mixed char-
acter or origin. 2 middling. -सिचि:
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.
-वार: Wednesday. -अचला a respect-
able or high-born (chaste) woman.
-अनार: a man who ruins his family.
-अचला, -अहि, -परत, -शैल: a princi-
pal mountain, one of a class of seven
mountains which are supposed to
exist in each division of the conti-
nent; their names were: -शैलौ महय:
हयः शक्तिमात्रं महयः शक्तिः। विष्णु पारिवारिक
संज्ञे कुलपरता: * -अन्वित a. born in a
noble family. -अभिमान: family pride.
-आचार: a duty or custom peculiar
to a family or caste. -आचार्य: 1 a
family-priest or teacher. 2 a geneo-
logist. -आलम्बि a. maintaining a
family. -ईश्वर: 1 the chief of a
family. 2 N. of Siva. -उत्कृष्ट a. high-
born. (-इ:) a horse of a good breed.
-उत्कृष्ट, -उत्कृष्ट, -उत्कृष्ट a. sprung from
a noble family, high-born. -उत्कृष्टः the
head or perpetuator of a family; see
उत्कृष्ट. -उत्कृष्ट: a family name. -कञ्जल:
one who is disgrace to his family.
-कञ्जक: one who is a thorn or trouble
to his family. -कन्यका, -कन्या a girl
of high birth; विशुद्धसुता: कुलकन्यकाजः
Mā. 7. 1; एते एते पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समु-
ह्नि Mā. 7. -कार: the founder of a
family. -कर्मन् a. a custom peculiar
to a family. -कलक: one who is a
disgrace to his family. -कल: 1 ruin
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.
-किरि:, -कपुत m., -परत:, -शैल: see कुला-
चल above. -कृ a. ruining a family;
देवैरि: कुलघातः Bg. 1. 42. -ज, -जात a.
1 well-born, of high birth. 2 ance-
stral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 81 (used in
both senses.) -जय: a high-born or
distinguished person. -संतु: one who
continues or perpetuates a family.
-सिचि: m. f. an important lunar day,
viz: the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a
lunar fortnight. -सिलक: the glory
of a family, one who does honour to
his family. -दीप: दीपक: the glory of
a family. -कुहिर्/ see कुलकन्या. -देवता
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -धर्म: a fami-
ly custom, a duty or custom peculiar
to a family; उत्कृष्टकुलधर्माः मनुष्याणां जना-
दन Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -धारका:
a son. -धुर्य: (a son) able to support
a family, a grown up son; न हि कति
कुलधुर्यं संप्रपद्यते वृषाद् R. 7. 71. -नन्दन a.
gladdening or doing honour to a
family. -नारिका a girl worshipped

at the celebration of the orgies of
left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred
and virtuous woman. -नाश: 1 ruin
or extinction of a family. 2 an
apostate, reprobate, out-cast. 3 a
camel. -परंपरा the series of genera-
tions comprising a race. -पति: 1 the
head or chief of a family. 2 a sage
who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils;
thus defined: -सुमीना दशसाहसं योज्यमानादि-
शेषणात्। अथापयति विप्रविरीही कुलपतिः स्वतः ॥
अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वज्ञसंभवा स्यात् S. 1;
R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पाण्डुका a woman
disgracing her family, an unchaste
woman. -पाणि:, -पालिका, -पाली f. a
chaste, high-born woman. -पुत्र: a
nobly born youth, इह सर्वज्ञसंभवा इत्यु-
क्तमात्रम्: Mā. 4. 10. -पुत्रवत: 1 a re-
spectable or high-born man; कञ्जवति
कुलपुत्रो देवपारपुत्रं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92.
2 an ancestor. -पुत्रवत: an ancestor.
-आर्या a virtuous wife. -धृता the
nursing of a pregnant woman. -महो-
दा family honour or respectability.
-नारी a family custom, the best way
or the way of honesty. -पोषिन् -पु-
f. a woman of good family and
character. -वार: a principal day, (i. e.
Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या know-
ledge handed down in a family,
traditional knowledge. -विप्र: a
family-priest. -वृद्ध: an old and ex-
perienced member of a family. -व्रत:
-सं a family vow; मलिनवसतिश्चाङ्गना-
मिह हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विशालिचक्रुणाज्यः
कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -ओष्ठि-
म. 1 the chief of a family or a guild.
2 an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या
1 family-respectability. 2 inclusion
among respectable families; Ms. 3.
66. -संतति: f. posterity, descendants,
continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5.
159. -संभव a. of respectable family.
-सेवक: an excellent servant. -श्री
a woman of good family, a noble
woman; अथवाभिभवत् कृष्ण प्रश्रयति कुलश्रीवः
Bg. 1. 41. -स्थिति: f. antiquity or
prosperity of a family.

कुलक a. Of good family, of good
birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. 2
Any artisan of eminent birth. 3 An
ant-hill. -क 1 A collection, multi-
tude. 2 A number of verses in gram-
matical connection; (the number of
verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the
whole forming one sentence); e. g.
see Si. 1. 1-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1.
1-16.

कुलहा An unchaste woman; Mu. 6.
5; Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पति: a cuckold.
कुलत: ind. By birth.
कुलध: A kind of pulse.
कुलधर a. One who continues or
perpetuates a family.
कुलधर, -क: A thief.

कुलधर a. Of respectable birth or
origin; nobly born.

कुलाचल: -च 1 The nest of a bird;
इज्जतकपोतकुलकुल: इले कुलाचलम्: U. 2.
9, N. 1. 141. 2 The body. 3 A place
or spot in general. 4 A woven tex-
ture, a web. 5 A case or receptacle.
-Comp. -निलाचल: the act of sitting in
a nest, batching, brooding. -च: a
bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary,
dove-cot.

कुलाल: 1 A potter; महा वेन कुलालायि-
यमितो महाभारदोर् Bb. 2. 95. 2 A wild
cock.

कुलि: A hand.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-
born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 238.
2 The chief or head of a guild. 3
An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला
certain portions of time on each day
on which it is improper to begin any
good business.

कुलिन: 1 A bird (in general). 2 A
sparrow.

कुलिङ्ग a. (नौ f.) Of good family,
high-born. -म. A mountain.

कुलिङ्ग (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलिङ्ग, -र 1 A crab. 2 The 4th sign
of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलि (ली) रा:, -सं 1 The thunder-bolt
of Indra: इन्द्र इन्द्रोः कुलिङ्गं कुलिङ्गा श्रीमत्
Ku. 2. 20; अवेदनां कुलिङ्गात्मानां 1. 80;
R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 66. 2 The
point or end of a thing; Me. 61.
-Comp. -धर, -पाणि: an epithet of
Indra. -नायका a particular mode of
sexual enjoyment.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीन a. Of high descent, of a
good family, well-born; विष्णुविनाशि-
वाकुलीनां K. 11. -न: A horse of good
breed.

कुलीनसे Water.

कुलीर, -रक: 1 A crab. 2 The fourth
sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलकङ्कज A fire brand.

कुलत (प्ल.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलार्ध Gruel. -च: A kind of
grain. -Comp. -अभिजुत gruel.

कुल्य a. 1 Relating to a family,
race, or corporation. 2 Well-born.
-रु: A respectable man. -रु 1
Friendly inquiry after family affairs,
(condolence, congratulation &c.). 2
A bone; Mv. 2. 16. 3 Flesh. 4 A
winnowing basket. -रु 1 A virtu-
ous woman. 2 A small river, canal,
stream; कुल्यायोमि: पवनशक्ति: क्षालिनी श्रीत-
द्वला: S. 1. 15; कुल्यायोमि: पवनशक्ति: R. 12.
3. 7. 49. 3 A dike, trench. 4 A
measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.
कुर् 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीपङ्कजे दया परा Bk. 8. 18; आत्मनोपपङ्कजे Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve. 2 (Pres. उपरुक्तेति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19, 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपाकर्मन् 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to begis. -उरी, उररी, उररी, उरी or उररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -तिरस् 1 to abuse, revile, contemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under तिरस्. -त् 1 to thou anybody (as an insult). -वृक्षिणी or -वृक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; वृक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योदुतायान् S. 4.; वृक्षिणीकृत्य दृढे दृढाश्रममन्त्रं मरुत्पतिः B. 2. 71. -दुस् to act wrongly. -त्रिक् to reproach, revile, contemn; see under त्रिक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; मुनिव नमस्कृत्य Bk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, contemn, slight. -न्यक् to insult, contemn. -परा (1.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; ता इदमात् पराकुर्वन्ममत्तुं पुण्यं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिकरोति) to adorn, decorate; तद्यो ह्यपरिकृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words) -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा सङ्कतलो पुरस्कृत्य वचनः S. 4.; इते अरति मागे विपुलस्य विस्मयिनं Ve. 8. 18; see under पुरस्. -य 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); आनयति नरो देवालयकरोति विवाहितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -यति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थं निमात्रो नयं प्रतिष्ठापेति B. Rām. 2 to remedy; आशिषिष्ठायां ते जातु प्रतिदुर्मा हि तप वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -यसाणी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन्निवि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रयुजा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bk. 2. 121. -यद्गुस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under गद्गु. -यस्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -यि to alter, change, affect; विवाधेति कति विविधंते देवा न वेताति

त एव यतिः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्व विम विकृतिं दानवाः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); क्षिणाव्यवस्थानि प्रवृत्तानि विकृति R. 17. 58. 5 to utter (sound) विकृतायः स्वामय Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -यिनि to hurt, injure. -यिन् 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्यानि विप्रकरोति S. 7; Ku. 8. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कर्मपरमवर्द्धनं विप्रवृत्तः Ku. 6. 95. -य्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; नास्वयं व्याकरवाणि Ch Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -य्ये 1 (संयुक्ते) (a) to commit; ये पक्षपातपक्षदोषसहितः पापा नि संयुक्ते Mb. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संयुक्ते) (a) to adorn, grace; कथं सनस्कृतं माचरन् Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाप्येका सनलेकरोति पुण्यं वा संयुक्ता कर्षति Bk. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संयुक्तारोमवर्षिता मेघिलेयी यमाति R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -य्यायी to turn aside or askance; सायीक्या चारतेण तस्यी Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14.

कुकः The throat.

कुकजः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कुक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकुवाकुकः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -कुकः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कुकुवाका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कुक्कुट a. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -कुक्कुटः, -कुक्कुटः 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुक्कुटं वहसिषा R. 14. 6, 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -कुक्कुटः, कुक्कुटः With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुक्कुटं एषते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -जय a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -साराय a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कुत् I. 6 P. (कुति-कुत्) 1 To cut, out off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रवृत्ति विविधंते देवा न वेताति U. 3. 31, 38; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. With अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -कुत् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to hack, cut up; उक्कुटोक्तु कुति Mā. 5. 16. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विवाताः प्रवृत्तं कृताव्यपि विकृतं Pt. 2. 59; विकृतानि वानसं Bk. 7. 11; भगुनि-कृतकडेः R. 7. 58. -11 7 P. (कुत्ति, कुत्) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कुत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप°, पुण्य°, इतिमा° &c. -मा. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कुत् o. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कुत् 8 U.). -मे 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 89 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp. -अकुत् a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. -अंजलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-यः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीये कृतान्तमिषादंते व्यावर्ण्यत् H. 1. 2 fate destiny; इत्यस्तिस्रविंश सहते संमं ये कृतान्तः Me. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. -अनकः the sun. -अन 1 cooked food, कृतान्तसुद्धं शिवः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिवेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अव्यास a. practised. -अव्य a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्तितोऽसि Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थी 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कान्तं प्रत्युपचारतस्तुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवश्य a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अव्य a. 1 armed, 2 trained in the sciences

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62.

-आत्मनः *a.* advanced, proficient.

(-मः) the supreme soul. -आत्मनः *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful.

-आत्मनः *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind.

-आत्मनः *a.* adorned. -आत्मनः *a.* labouring, suffering. -आत्मनः *a.* challenged.

-आत्मनः *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. -आत्मनः *a.* 1 married.

2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. -उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73.

2 friendly. -उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed.

-कर्तृ *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever.

(-मः) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Somayajin*.

-काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. -काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (-तः) *a.* 1 appointed time; Y. 2. 184.

-कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Śānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty.

-कृत्यः a purchaser. -क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; यत् सर्वं लोकाः कृतकृपासिद्धयः Pt. 1. 2

one who has got an opportunity. -कृ *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures.

-कृत्यः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 6. 58, 67.

-कृत्य *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 809, 810; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (-तः) *a.* dog. -कर्तृ *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide.

-कृत्यः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -कृत्य *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 8. 20. -निर्णयः a penitent. -निर्णय *a.* resolute, resolved. -दृष्ट *a.* skilled in archery. -दृष्ट *a.* done formerly. -व-विजयः assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 18. 94.

-वसिष्ठ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. -दृष्टि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. -दृष्ट *a.* learned, wise.

-दृष्टयः *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 389. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated.

-दृष्ट *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛpā and Aśvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Śātyaki.

-दृष्ट *a.* learned, educated; इतिहासः Pt. 4. 48; इतिहासः इतिहासः इतिहासः Pt. 1. 48. -दृष्ट *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164.

-देविन् *a.* grateful; see कृत्य. -देविन् *a.* attired, decorated; यत्पति कृत्येश कृत्येश कृत्येश Git. 11. -दोम *a.* 1 splendid.

2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. -दोम *a.* purified. -अमः. -वरिष्ठः one who has studied; कृत्येश्वरिष्ठः ज्योतिः-शास्त्रं Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. -संकल्प *a.* making an appointment; नामसंकेतं कृत्यसंकेतं व दृष्टे दृष्टे दृष्टे Git. 5. -संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness, or animation 2 aroused. -संज्ञ *a.* clad in armour.

-सापत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. -दस्त. -दस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. -दस्तता 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कीर्त्ये कृत्यदस्तता पुनरिदं देवे यथा सीतिले Ve 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

-कृत्य *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यत्कृत्यं तत्तद्विद्य Nyāya-Śāstra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; मनुकृत्यविधि सर्वाणिजातकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृत्यकलहं कृत्य Mu. 8; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यत्कृत्यं कृत्यकलहः कादया वर्धितो वे (वास्तव्यदृष्टः) Ms. 75; लोचं न दृष्टकृत्यः यद्वी कृत्यं (जगति) S. 4. 18.

-कृत्य *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृत्यं सर्वेषां S. 1; अथवा कृत्यं कृत्यं R. 11. 41; कृत्यमथ U. 4.

-कृत्यः *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (तो) कृत्यं नाप्यत्रात् कृत्यमथकृत्यं R. 15. 88, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. -Comp. -कृत्यः an epithet of Ravana.

-कृत्य *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यत्पति कृत्यो वत् न कृत्यमथि न U. 1. 82; न कृत्यमथि न कृत्यमथि R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; न कृत्यमथि कृत्यं R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 8. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; कृत्यमथि कृत्यमथि भिन्नविधेयकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

-कृत्य *ind.* (with gen. or in comp) For, for the sake of, on account of; अथवा कृत्यमथि... कृत्यं Bh. 8.

36; कृत्यं यत्कृत्यं K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

-कृत्यः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general).

2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree.

5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -Comp. -वासः. -वासः *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृत्यवासः सवासः Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

-कृत्यिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades).

2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -नवः. -दृष्ट, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. -अवः the moon.

-कृत्य *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. -कृत्यः A mechanic, an artist

-कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 6. 247. -कृत्य 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; यत्कृत्यं Ms. 114; अथवा कृत्यः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; कृत्यमथि कृत्यमथि R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. -कृत्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles; these are तव्य, अनीय, व and दृष्टि. -कृत्य 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes

-कृत्य *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; कृत्य, कृत्य &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -कृत्य, कृत्यः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; of. कृत्यः कृत्यः कृत्यः Y. 2. 151; of. also Ms. 9. 169. -कृत्य 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -कृत्यः कृत्यः incense, a kind of perfume. -कृत्यः see कृत्यः. -कृत्यः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -कृत्य *f.* an artificial floor. -कृत्यः a park, garden.

-कृत्य *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold; so दृष्ट, दृष्ट &c.

-कृत्य 1 Water. 2 A multitude. -कृत्यः Bm.

-कृत्य *a.* All, whole, entire; कृत्यः कृत्यः कृत्यः S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 106; 5. 42.

कृष A plough.
कृष Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृष The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थाम. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृष a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजनपत्यं रामसे वात्स्यान् कृषः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृषा-क्षेतमाक्षेतमेव Me. 5; so जराजीवीभयमसमगदना-क्षेपकृषणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —ज Wretchedness. —वः A miser; कृषणं समो दाना मुचि कौषि म विपते । अनभक्षेव विचायि वः श्रेष्ठः प्रयच्छति Vyasa, —COMP. —नी, —हृदि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृषा Pity, tenderness, compassion, कृषाकरो पुने विपुले मिथुने कृषावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सङ्करे kindly.

कृषाणः 1 A sword; स पातु वः कृषाणिः कृषाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृषणस्य कृषाणस्य च कृषाल-माकारतो मेः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कृषाणि A dagger, knife.
कृषाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कृषाल a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृषी The sister of कृष and wife of Dropsa. —COMP. —पति an epithet of Dropsa. —सुत an epithet of अश्वत्थाम.

कृषीदे 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —वालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —रोनिः fire.

कृमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —मि. 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye). —COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्तरं silken cloth.

—ज, —जगल agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिकहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —तेलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —लक्षः the fish living in the couch. —कुकिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कृमिज or **कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृष 4 P. (कृषयि, कृष). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृष a. (Compar. कशीमः; superl. कशीतः). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृषावतः कृषोदृष्टी &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); उद्दृष्टि न वाच्यः कृषावतः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —COMP. —अक्षः a spider. —अक्ष a. lean, thin. (—नी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उक्ष a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

कृषला Hair (of the head).

कृषालः Fire; यतेः कृषालप्रतिमादिभिः R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृषाशिव m. An actor.

कृष 1. 6. U. (कृषति-ते, कृष) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसव सिंहः किल न चकरे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स त्वं महतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्वायतकृष्टशरैः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियवानो विद्रांसमपि कषति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्वानमासाय गजेन्द्रमपि कषति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं लघुं प्रतिलोम कषति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गन्धर्वी कषति च महत्पराः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अक्ष 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दंतावामिचमपकृष्य विरी-हते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To remove; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अक्ष to draw, draw away from. —आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केश्याकृष्यं कुंभति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरममुना सारणेन वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; Anaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 3 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उक्ष 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अण्वकोटि-लघुं प्रतिबन्धकृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —नि to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निक्ष 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं यस्मिं कुषेत् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —म 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); जरासन् तेन विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. —विष to remove. —संनि to bring near.

कृषकः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कृषाणः, कृषिकः A ploughman, hus-
bandman.

कृषिः f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सम्भारपातिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडा-वृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—COMP. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —लेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by hus-
bandry, a farmer; कृषे वापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृषकरः An epithet of Siva.

कृष a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृषिः A learned man. —f. 1 Draw-
ing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, culti-
vating the soil.

कृष a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —वजः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna] is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yaroda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Bakas, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita-govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keru, Aśhta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-bhama, (as also Radha) were his favou-
rites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf.

हेतवः 1 A flag, banner ; चीनाक्षुफविभ
केतोः प्रतिभातं वीर्यमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.) ; अनुस्यवाणा मुमुक्षुकैर् R. 2. 33 ;
कुलस्य कटुः स्फुटितस्य (राशवः) Rām. 3 A
cointet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark. 5 Brightness, clearness. 6 A
ray of light. 7 The descending node
considered as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon **सकिनेय** (the head being regarded as Rāhu); **कदम्बः** स केतुवन्तस्य पूज्यमस्तिपिनामी **Mu. 1. 6.** -**Comp.** -**प्रज्ञः** the descending node. -**प्रज्ञः** a cloud. -**प्रज्ञिः** f. a flagstaff; **R. 12. 109.** -**प्रज्ञः** lapin lauzli, (also called वेद्वं). -**प्रज्ञः** a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -**Comp.** -**कद्वं** a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -**कद्वः** a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रः 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -**रं** A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; **केयूरः** न विदुष्यति दुष्यं हारा न चन्द्रोच्चलाः **Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69.** -**रः** A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; **Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54.** -**ली** f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केल 1 P. (कलति, केलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystals.

केल m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; **केलिकलम्बः** **Gt. 1;** हरिश्चि दुष्यपुत्रिके विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे *ibid*; तथापच-
कञ्जंति यमुनाहले खलेलः *ibid*; **Amaru. 7. Ma. 8. 357; Ra. 4. 17.** 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -**लिः** f. The earth. -**Comp.** -**कल** 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -**किल** the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विद्वक् or buffoon). -**किलावती** Ratī, wife of the god of love. -**कीर्णः** a camel. -**कुचिका** a wife's younger sister. -**कुचि** a. angry in sport; **Ve. 1. 2.** -**कोकः** an actor, a dancer. -**कुहं**, -**भिक्षतलं**, -**भिक्षि**, -**सद्वं** a pleasure-house, a private apartment; **Amaru. 8.** -**नायकः** a sensualist. -**पद** a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -**सुखः** joke, sport, pastime. -**सुखः** a species of Kadamba tree. -**सुखं** a pleasure-couch, sofa; **केलिशः** यमवपुसं **Gt. 11.** -**सुचिः** f. the earth.

-**सुचिका** a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Azoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -**Comp.** -**विकः** a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -**वनी** a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -**वुक्तः** a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवला भियं प्रतिपद्ये सफलान् पुनश्च **R. 8. 5;** न केवलानां वसतं प्रवृत्तिरिति ना कामवृत्तं वसतं 2. 63; 15. 1; **Ku. 2. 34.** 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); **Ku. 5. 12.** 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातरं केवला नीतिः **R. 17. 47.** -**सं** ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव वृत्तमि **K. 185;** न केवलमपि not only. but; बहु तस्य विमोहे केवलं पुनश्चापि पश्यो-
जना **R. 8. 81; cf. also R. 19, 20, 31.** -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** a. one whose essence is absolute unity; **Ku. 2. 4.** -**नैवायिकः** a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so **विवाकरण.**

केवलसत्त्व ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन a. (की f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसः 1 Hair in general; विहीनकेसाह परेत्युच्यते **Ku. 5. 68.** 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केस्ये पुत्रीया or केसायं कुच्यते **Sk. 7. 91;** केसायपरो-
ज्यादि **M. 2. 56;** 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse; lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** -**अंतः** 1 the tip of the hair; 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; **Ms. 2. 66.** -**कृच्छ्रः** much or handsome hair. -**कर्मन्** n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -**कलापः** a mass or quantity of hair. -**कीटः** a louse. -**कर्म** a braid of hair. -**पुहीत** a. seized by the hair. -**ग्रहः** -**ग्रहणं** pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); **केसायः** बहु तदा पुनश्चात्तयाः **Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50;** so यत्र तेन केसा-
यः **K. 8** (that is, not in battles). -**कर्म** morbid baldness. -**कृच्छ्र** m. a hair-dresser, barber. -**जलः** the root of the hair. -**वक्त्रा**, -**वक्त्रः**, -**वक्त्रः** much (or ornamented) hair; क केसायां वक्त्र-
नीयं कुर्वन्तस्मिन् शिथिलं वक्त्रं **Ku. 1. 48; 7. 67; cf. कपयक, कपयक &c.** -**वक्त्रः** a hair-band. -**वृत्**, -**वृत्तिः** f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -**वक्त्राणी**, -**वक्त्राणः** a comb. -**वक्त्रा** dressing the hair. -**वक्त्रः** a tress or fillet of hair.

केसवः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केसव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -**वः** An epithet of Vishnu; **केसव जय जगतीश हरे Gt. 1;** **केसवं पतितं वृद्धां पतिषा इतिभिरपि** Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -**आशुषः** the mango tree. (-**वः**) a weapon of Vishnu. -**आलवः**, -**आ-
वासः** the Asvattha tree.

केसवैरिणि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; **केसाकेस्यमवपुं रक्षतां वानरेः** **वृ Mb; Y. 2. 283.**

केसिक a (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केसिक m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -**Comp.** -**नि-
वृ-** -**वृ-** epithets of Krishna; **Bg. 18. 1.**

केसिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna.

केस (का) रः, -**रं** 1 The mane (as of a lion); न ह्यवपुःसि यजामहमपि विलो-
लनिहलितामकेसरः **Rs. 1. 14; S. 7. 14.** 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं वृद्धा
हलिकपिप्लवं केसिरंजलीः **Ms. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47.** 3 The Bakula tree; रक्षाशोकमलकिलयः केसरभाष
कतः **Ms. 78; Ku. 2. 55.** 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -**रं** A flower of the Bakula tree; **R. 9. 36.** -**Comp.** -**जललः** an epithet of the mountain Meru. -**वरं** saffron.

केस (का) रिन् m. 1 A lion; अशुभं कुर्वते
वनजानि न हि गोमातुस्तानि केसरी **Si. 16. 26;**
यस्युरः केसरिणं वृक्षं **R. 2. 29; S. 7. 8.** 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुञ्जर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -**Comp.** -**सुतः** an epithet of Hanumat. **के 1 P. (कवति) To sound.**

केकुप A flower of the किकुप tree.

केकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकयः A demon, goblin.

केकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -**नी** A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

कैवर्तः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m., -रिपुः -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैवर्तः A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैवर्तः 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; इदं वस्तुनिति नसिधं यदेषस्तद्वेति कैवर्त Ku. 4. 9. -कः 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -यवोनः a trick, device. -राट् falsehood, roguery.

कैवर्तः Rice, corn. -रः A multitude of fields; also कैवर्तः.

कैवर्तः (ecil, न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from कित्तु 'how much more').

कैवर्तः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -कः The white lotus opening at moon-rise; यत्र विकस्यति कैवर्तकाल Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -चन्द्रः an epithet of the moon.

कैवर्तः m. The moon.

कैवर्तः 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैवर्तः Moonlight.

कैवर्तः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -नारः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैवर्तनाथं तरसा निर्गच्छ R. 5. 28; कैवर्तनाथं हृदयं निवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मनोरुः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्रां गतिं तद्वः (तद्वज्जलीजालं, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तः 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, indentionation with the supreme spirit. 4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैवर्तः a. (की.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कः A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कैवर्तः q v.

कैवर्तः Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैवर्तमायं वृद्धात्.

कैवर्तः The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वन्यपरिग्रहा इति को-कैवर्तः Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाकः) कोकानां कृष्णस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मन्मथना Git. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -हृषः a pigeon. -हृषः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदः The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनद-पुष्पस्य सर्वे ये स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नलि-नलिनाममपि तन्नि तत्र कोकनदं वारयति कोकनदस्य Git 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकनदः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; कुक्कुलिका वम्पुज कुक्कु Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Rāukā, wife of Jamadagni. -COMP. -हृषः an epithet of Parashurāma.

कोकणारः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āshvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटः -रः The hollow of a tree; नकारा मुकुमर्षकोटस्तस्मात्सूक्तमय. S. 1. 14; कोटमकालवृष्ट्या यवतुल्योक्तानां गतिने M. 4. 2; Ra. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -ही f. 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिलितकोटि लाङ्गु R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहर्षं हृत्स्य कोटया लिखन् Mā. 9. 32; अग्निकोटिद्वय R. 6. 14. 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परा कोटिमात्रं हृत्स्यमग्न्यम् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमात्रा Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions; a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.) 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. -COMP. -हृषः a millionaire. -जित् m. an epithet of

Kālidāsa. -अत्र the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -हृषः two alternatives. -परा a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेदिन् a. (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An 'ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (ही) कः A harrow.

कोटिः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटरी 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटरीचमनचतुर्लोकपट्टापापरामहं मज्ज भूतान् N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटरी 1 A naked woman with diavelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā 3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भवेन कोणे कृष्ण स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; कुक्कुलस्य तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाधनेषु गर्जन्त्यवचन-यन्मोन्त्यसंघट्टनः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:—इच्छाशतसहस्रानि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणावातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणः see कोणः.

कोणाकारि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोटिः -रः A bow; १ कट्वं कं कट्वयसि किं कोटिदंकारं Bh. 3. 100; कोटिपाणि निवर्तयतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -हः An eyebrow.

कोटिवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; क्षिप्वा कट्विभ्यश्च हतिविह कुक्कु कोटिवाणा वनमात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतलोपि नायः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः दायः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. विषकोप, वातकोप. -COMP. -आकुलः, -आविह a. enraged, furious. -कः 1 an angry or passionate man. 2

the course of anger. -वृ 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वृ: subjection to anger. -वृ: violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -न Becoming angry. -न A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिनः हस्तापरिणात् पादावतः कोपनवाञ्छुतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru 65.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्य-मेवासि यदि हृदि मयि कोपिनी Gt. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); चण्डकोमलादिलि (क) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपाङ्ककारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संसृज नृतां विरत भवत्यलकोमल Bb. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमल गीत. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोमल कोमलः कलविः किं त्वं हृद्या जल्पसि Bb. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलक The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोपटिः, कोपटिकः The lapwing; कामर्याः हृतमालमृगतले कोपटिकहीकते Mā. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः -क 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुपकं तत्कोरकाव-स्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राज्याः खनकोरकोपरि बलकोरो हरिः पातु वः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरद्वयः -कोरद्वयः q. v.
कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -ल 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -COMP. -अलः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलवकः The body of a lute.

कोला (लिः, ली) *f.* See वृत्ति.

कोलाहलः -ल A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); उपशेषकोविदः Si. 14. 53, 59; प्राप्यारंसीदृ-यनक्याकोविदशमद्वान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26. कोविदारः, रे N. of a tree; पित्र विदार-यति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6.

कोशः -क (वा-क) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apart-ment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविभाणितकोषजात R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; हजानकोः पञ्चको-शयोः शिवं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विभिनयति कोशमन्ते द्विरेके हा इत इत नलिनी मज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -COMP. -अधिपतिः, -अध्वक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुट्ट *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -कुट्टः a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -कुट्टुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -वेष्टकः, -क a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि *f.* 1 increase of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शालिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशलिकः A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (वि) *m.* The mango tree.

कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्ठ 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -COMP. -अगारः a store-house, store-room; पराश्वभारिकोशगारं मत्तशोषितं यं मयिष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -वृद्धि *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surround- ing wall. -क A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -क Warmth.

कोस (श) *क* (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरेवमृतरकोसलद R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; मयकोसलकेकयशादि- नं वृत्तिः 9. 17.

कोस (श) *क* The city of Ayodhya.

कोहलः 1 A kind of musical in-strument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कोकुटिकः 1 A poulterer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोशेव (की *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अति कोशे-वृत्त्यं वकारापनसं लक्ष Bk. 4. 31.

कोशिकः A sword, scimitar; शमवा-र्यावलिना कोशिकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 20.

कोकः, कोकजः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कीक).

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, home! red. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Sm red. -दः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Gi ing false evidence. -COMP. -जः the Kutaja tree. -नक्षः (opp. शमतदः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् : a false witness. -साक्ष्य false evidence, perjury.

कोशलिकः, -कोशलिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c; a butcher, poacher.

कोशलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A black-smith.

कोशिलः 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -लः 'The crooked', N. of, Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer of civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākhaṇa; कोशलः कुटिलमतिः स एव येन कोशाग्रौ मन्त्रमन्-त्रादि नृपसः Mu. 1. 7. स्मृतिर्वा नो यथामात्रेण कीटिस्थशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कोशुव *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -व Family relationship.

कोशुविक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; paterfamilias.

कोणवः A goblin, demon. -COMP. -दंतः an epithet of Bhishma.

कोसुके 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

कः १ A sacrifice; कः २ R. 3. 65; शतं कः ३ R. 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 One of the ten Prajāpatis; M. 1. 35. 3 Intelligence, talent. 5 Power, ability. —Comp.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing.
 क्रयिषुः 1 A trader, dealer. 2 A purchaser.

क्रय *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. *क्रेद* which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कृष्य *a.* Raw flesh, carrion, स्पर्धुतमसि कृष्यमस्यमसि *Mā.* 5. 16. -**COMP.** -**अश्व**, -**अश्व**, -**अश्व** *a.* eating raw flesh; *Mā.* 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; *U.* 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; *R.* 15. 16.

कृशिक *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिक *a.* A Sawyer.

क्रात *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of *क्र* *q. v.*). -**तः** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**दक्षिण** *a.* omniscient.

क्राति *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**क्रातः**, -**क्रातः**, -**क्रातः** the ecliptic. -**प्रातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**क्रातः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रात (चि) *a.* 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रिमि 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see *क्रिमि*. -**COMP.** -**जं** alowood. -**क्रोलः** an ant-hill.

क्रिय 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपपन्नः, क्रियः प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रययिषु सतामिपितार्थक्रिये *Me.* 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रययिषु *V.* 4. 15; *Mā.* 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि बन्धुपतिता प्रसीदति *R.* 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंख्या *M.* 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. *ज्ञान* theory). 7 A literary work, कृष्टन मनोभिरवहितः क्रियामिना कालिदासस्य *V.* 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियाया कथं परिचरी बहुमानः *M.* 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (अश्व). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; श्रुतिक्रिया *M.* 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the *Vaisesikas*; see *कर्म*. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अश्वित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अपवर्ण**. 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्णयदुजयिषात् कृताः *Ki.* 1. 44. 2 liberation from ceremonial acts, abalution. -**अश्वपगदः** a special

agreement; क्रियाश्वपगमनोत्तरं बीजार्थं कथयिते *Mā.* 9. 53. -**अश्वसक** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**अश्विच** see *कर्मद्विच*. -**कलाप** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कार** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**द्वेषि** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses).

-**निर्विश**: evidence. -**पद** *a.* dexterous. -**पद्य**: mode of medical treatment.

-**पद्य** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पद्य**: the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**पद्य**: 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोप**: omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियानोक्तं लोपस्य यथा *Mā.* 10. 43. -**पद्य** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done.

-**वाचक**, -**वाचि** *u.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादि** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधि**: a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; *Mā.* 9. 220. -**विशेषण** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective.

-**संक्रान्ति** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge, teaching, *M.* 1. 19. **समभिहारः** the repetition of any act.

क्रियावत् *u.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावात्कुरुषुः स विद्वान् *H.* 1. 67.

क्रि 9 U. (क्रान्ति, क्रीणति, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase, सहन प्रययिष्येन कनियं कायनोस्तथा *Sānti* 3. 1; क्रान्ति मज्जावितमेव पद्यमन्यत्र वेदसि नदसु पुन्यं *N.* 8. 87, 88; *Pt.* 1. 13; *Mā.* 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सद्व्यवसायमेकं क्रान्तिमिदं *Mb.* -**With** आ to buy.

-**नि** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the *Atm.*) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिकीतं कर्तासि तव नाभिषि *Bk.* 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिकीतः *Sk.* 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिकीर्णानमुदितं *Bk.* 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (*Atm.* in this sense); यदा शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे हन यदि *Rām.* विक्रीणीत निराशं बुद्ध्यान् *Mā.* 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; *Sānti.* 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्माच्छाब्दिक्रीमाता विक्रीणानि तिलैस्सिलान् *Pt.* 2. 65.

क्रि 1 P. (क्रिडति, क्रिडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वायवः क्रिडितुमारब्धः *Pt.* 1; यः क्रिडति हृदयेनचक्रिकायाः

तको विधिः *Mk.* 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; कृषिषि पते प्रविष्टः *Mk.* 2; नातेः क्रिडितकृषिषि *Mā.* 4. 74; *Y.* 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बुद्धस्तनमंडलस्तनकथं प्रणिमिषु क्रिडति *Gt.* 3; क्रिडिष्यामि तावद्विषया *V.* 3; रवणाश्रावणस्यैः क्रिडति धनैर्नाथिभिः *H.* 2. 23; *Pt.* 1. 157; *Mk.* 8. -**With** अश्व (*Atm.*) 1 to play, sport, amuse oneself; साव्यक्रिडमानानि पश्य पृथानि पृथिगा *Bk.* 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**सं** (*Atm.*) to play &c; संक्रिडते कश्चिन्मिषेण कथाः *Me.* 70; but क्रिड् with सं is *Paras.* in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रिडति शकटानि *Mbb.* 'the carts creak.'

क्रिड 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

क्रिडन 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रिडनक -**सं**, **क्रिडनरी**, -**यक** A play-thing, toy.

क्रिडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रिडानित्तुयुक्तितानानतिक्रिडः *Me.* 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke -**COMP.** -**कृष्ट** a pleasure-house. -**कृष्ट**: an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; कृष्टाद्विहः कनककृष्टविहःनवेष्टनीयः *Me.* 77. -**नारी** a prostitute. -**कोप**: feigned anger; *Amara.* 12. -**मयूर**: a peacock kept for pleasure; *R.* 16. 14. -**रत्न** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

क्रित *a.* Bought; see *क्रि*. -**तः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रितश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः *Y.* 2. 131; *Mā.* 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**अनुक्रय**: 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रुच *m.* क्रुचः A curlew, heron.

क्रुध 4. P. (क्रुधति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरे क्रुधतिः but sometimes with words like उपरि, तान् &c. also; मनोपरि न क्रुद्धः न मां गति क्रुद्धो मुक्तः &c. -**WITH** गति to be angry in return; क्रुध्यत न प्रतिक्रुध्यत् *Mā.* 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with; संक्रुध्यसि यथा किं त्वं दिक्षु मां रोषकृणु *Bk.* 8. 76.

क्रुश *f.* Anger.

क्रुश 1 P. (क्रुशति, क्रुश) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रुशत्यस्तं कपिश्चिः *Bk.* 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव बुकोश जीवनाशं ननाश च *Bk.* 14. 31. -**WITH** अश्व to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गीरीनाय विभुवर श्रेय विनयन प्रसीदस्वाकोशान् *Bb.* 3. 123. 2 to revile, abuse; शतं बाणमयाकथं श्रुति

ह्रस्वमिति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 30. -परि to lament. -अस्व to revile in return. -वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपविचं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 18. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -स्व to lament, bewail.

कुहू a. 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -ह Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर a. 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसमारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिबन्धन R. 12. 4, Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. 2 Hard, rough. 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -Comp. -आकृति a. terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. -आचार a. following cruel or savage practices. -अक्रूर a. 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् n. 1 a bloody a.t. 2 any hard labour. -क्रूर a. fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -क्रोह a. having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -कृशः sulphur. -कृश a. 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -राविन् m. a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रेतु m. A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौञ्चः N. of a mountain; see क्रीञ्च.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हाहा हेत तयापि जम्बविटपि-कोडे मनो धावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड n. 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ड, -डा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंघ्रिः, -पादः a tortoise. -पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

कोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

कोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath; कामाकोपोऽभि-जायते Bg. 2. 62; so कोपायः, कोपामलः &c. 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -Comp. -अभिज्ञात a. free from anger, cool, composed. -सुखित a. overcome or infatuated with anger.

कोपध्व a. Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यदापि कृतं तदेव कुर्वते शृण्वायसि कोपध्वः Ve. 3. 31. -न Being angry, anger.

कोपात्तु a. Passionate, irascible, angry.

कोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; कोशार्धं पक्षितुरःसरेण मन्वा R. 13. 79; सद्युवायुति कोशो or कोशवो. -Comp. -तालः -वर्णिः a large drum.

कोशन a. Crying. -न A cry.

कोशु m. (ही f.) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from कांठ and the weak ones optionally).

कोशः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-कीचनिवादिनामि सीमातराण्युल्लेखयति चतः R. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); इत्यद्वारं यद्वर्णितो वरं च कोशं च Ms. 57. -Comp. -अवन् the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिडुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -द्वारणः -अवन् an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

कोशं Cruelty, hard-heartedness.

कूर 1. 1 P. (कृति, कृति) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (कृते or कृते) To be confused.

कृ 1. 4. P. (कृमति, कृमति, कृत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न च कृमन् न विषये Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -With वि to be fatigued.

कृमः, कृमयः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विवेदितविमलमः कृतकच जां-नः St. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

कृत a. 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपकृत R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 36; V. 2. 92. 2 Withered, faded; कृतो मम्मलेख एव नलिनीपत्रं नक्षेरापित. S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

कृति f. Fatigue. -Comp. -रिडु a. refreshing, invigorating.

कृि 4 P. (कृमति, कृि) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न येन हेतुदयदपः Hg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

कृि a. Wet, moistened. -Comp. -अक्ष a. bleary-eyed.

कृि 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (कृि, कृि or कृिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अयुष्यदेशमणे नातिकृिशं नः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परायं कृिशंति साक्षिणः प्रतिशुः कुलं Ms. 8. 159. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (कृिशति, कृि, कृिशित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; कृिशनाति लम्पपरिपलनहृतिरेव S. 5. 6; एव-माराधमानोपि कृिशनाति युवमयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

कृिशित, -कृि a. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted, tormented. 3 Faded. 4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे श्वया. 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

कृिः f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

कृि () a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; कृिवात् पाल-विता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -नः, -न (-नः -न) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न सुनं केनिलं गय विद्या चाह निमज्जति । मेहं पोम्मादुशुकायां हीनं कृिवाः स नम्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

कृिः 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.).

कृिमः 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमपि केशस्य पदपु-नित. S. 1; कृिमः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -कृिम a. capable of enduring trouble.

कृिमं (रं) 1 Impotence (lit.); रं कृिमं पुंसं न च परकलत्राभिमनं Pt. 1. 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; कृिमं मा स्व मयः पार्थ Bg. 2. 5. 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

कृिम The lungs.

कृ ind. 1 Whither, where; कृ तेज्यो-न्यं यज्ञाः कृ च यु गहनाः कृतकसाः U. 6. 33; कृ-कृ when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference', or 'incongruity'; कृ कृता इव्ययमाथिनी कृ च ते विश्वसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 2; कृ सुयमनो वशः कृ चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes कृ is used in the sense of the loc. of कृि; कृ पश्ये i. e. कृिमन्मन्दो. (a) With a following अवि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगम्य. कर्मादिपुत्रकर्मभूतः सुख्यत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 4; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कृिद गोचरः कृिच गोचरोऽर्थः. कृिच-कृिच (a) in one place in another place, here-here, कृिदीपादां कर्मादिव च इति कृिदं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कृिच पथा सचने पुराणा कृिच वमाना पतना कृिच R. 13. 19.

कृण् 1 P. (कृणति, कृणति) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव किडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकादतः कृण् H. 2. 86; कृण्ममिदुगरी Amaru. 28; R. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कृणः, कृणं, कृणि, कृणः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument.

कर *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कर 1 P. (कृति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. 2 To digest.

करा, करा: A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

काविक *a.* (कवि) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काविकः पाठः.

का 1 Destruction. 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field. 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

का (क) 8 U. (करोति, कुरुते, कृत्) 1 To hurt, injure; इति इति कृतपातमहोत्त Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (वदुः) क किलावित्तुः कृत्तः R. 11. 72; (with) -उप, -रि -रि used in the same senses as का.

काना, -नी 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रविस्तृत्यो बुद्धिर्न इव हृदः R. 1. 73; S. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठत wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमपि ह्यक्षणः स्वर्गे गच्छामि M. 1; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal', i.e. I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity; रक्षो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रवर्धिता नः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 52; अभिमतक्षण. Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while.

-क्षेपः a momentary delay. -कः an astrologer. (-क) water. (-क) 1 night; क्षणार्धे क्षणद्वयपतिमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. -करः -रतिः the moon, Si. 9. 70. -करः a night-walker, a demon; साधुः प्रभुति क्षणद्वयराणां R. 13. 75. -अक्षरं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -कृतिः *f.* -प्रकाशः, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भेद्य *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्र *ind.* for a moment. -रतिः *m.* a pigeon. -रिचसिन्धु *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणः A wound, sore.

क्षणं Injuring, killing, wounding.

अक्षिक *a.* Momentary, transient; स्वर्गे क्षणिकसमागमोत्पत्तिः R. 8. 92; रक्षस क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षिप्र *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. 2 Momentary. -नी Night.

क्षत *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण; रक्षसापिचक्षुः क्षतविग्रहः Ve.

1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -क्ष 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षणे क्षाभिवासां जाते तस्मिन् दशनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षतं प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षातुं किल जायत ह्यु-क्षः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -रक्तं 1 blood; म डिचक्षुः क्षतजम् रक्तं R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -कोनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विग्रह *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -क्षतिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षतिः *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्मयं क्षिपता पराहतमिभिरुत्ताक्षतिः पञ्चले S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; पुनः सजायते तेभ्यः सर्वयोग्येति वा क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्र *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Me. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e.g. विश्वर). 6 Brāhmin. 7 A fish.

क्षत्र-वं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriya: tribes taken collectively; यत्नास्मिन् ययन इत्युक्तं क्षत्रवं क्षत्रो ह्युच्यते R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; अक्षत्रं क्षत्रविरुद्धम् S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -राः a governor, satrap. -रथः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya, (as a term of abuse); cf. वृक्षधु.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; क्षात्रजः क्षत्रियो वैश्यवर्गो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -क्षणः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रियः, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियानी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रु *a.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षत्र 1 U. (क्षत्रि-ने, क्षत्रि) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षत्रयि-ने, क्षत्रित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षत्रपः A Buddhist mendicant. -क्ष 1 Defilement, impurity (अक्षीय). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षत्रपकः A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant; नक्षत्रपके देशे रजः किं कर्तव्यति

Chân. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षत्रपकः Mu. 4. क्षत्रणी 1 An oar. 2 A net.

क्षत्रपुः An offence.

क्षत्रा 1 A night; विममकाक्षत्रिद एव क्षत्राः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; नतः क्षत्राः पृथुपिण्डाः Bk. 2. 30. -करः, -नक्षत्रः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -क्षत्रः a dark cloud. -क्षत्रः a demon, goblin.

क्षत्र 1 A., 4 P. (क्षत्रे, क्षात्रति, क्षात्रे or क्षात्रे) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाक्षत्राभिरं सक्षेताः क्षीरमलाभं न हृदामजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षात्रं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेष्ठरः; निद्रस्व न भर्तुनि-देशरीक्षं देवि क्षमयति वधुव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजायं प्रकृतयः Ms. 2; नाक्षाम-गकाक्ष राता क्षमते स्वक्षानपि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do anything); क्षते रक्षेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातनस्कांडवल्लीयस नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen, loc., inf. or in comp.); मक्षिणे हि यथाक्षो क्षालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधी तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; इदं न क्षमयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; यमनक्षम, निर्दुलक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; अक्षो यत्कुलमक्षिणं न हि तक्षमं U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देह क्षामो यम इवाक्षित. R. 1. 13, S. 3. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to, उपयोगक्षमं देशे V. 2, तपःक्षमं मानयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा क्षमा न विमं च यक्षिणमेव पूर्वम् H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9, तेजः क्षमा वा नक्षते कालक्षमं नक्षिणः Si. 2. 43. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -क्षत्रः a king.

क्षमिषु *a.* (नी *f.*), क्षमिषु *a.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कथं क्षामयन् वः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, यातनाय यमनाय Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयासागमस्य द Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; अयःक्षयः R. 3. 60. यनक्षये नक्षति जातरात्रिः Pt. 2. 178; सः यक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निरा-क्षये गति दिव्ये पादुकां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices.) 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -क्षर (also क्षदक्षर) *a.* causing decay or

hair); (केशान्) पराशिवत् कश्चिदुद्धारयं
Kn. 7. 14. -प्र 1 to put into, throw
at or in; नमिष्यं प्रक्षिप्यो Ms. 4. 53; हार
स्ते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert,
interpolate; इति ह्ये कश्चित्स्थितिं Kaiy-
yasa. -वि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to
divert. 3 to distract. -स 1 to collect,
heap together; आतपात्यसंक्षिप्तविराह
विषादिति R. 1. 52; Bk. 8. 86. 2 to
withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten,
curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येन ह्य इव कथ
वीर्यमा विना Ms. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

शिवणं 1 Sending, throwing, casting.
2 Reviling, abusing.

शिवणी (वि) / 1 An oar. 2 A net.
3 A weapon. -जि: A stroke.

शिवण्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring
season.

शिवण 1 Sending, throwing, cast-
ing. 2 Night.

शिव p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered,
hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3
Disregarded, neglected, disrespected.
4 Placed. 5 Distracted, mad (see
क्षिप). -क्ष A wound caused by shoot-
ing. -COMP. -कुक्षुः a mad dog. -क्षिप
a. distracted in mind, absent-minded.
-क्षेद a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

शिवि: f. 1 Throwing, sending
forth. 2 Explaining a hidden
meaning (such as solving riddles).

शिव a. (compar. क्षेपिष्य; superl.
क्षेपिष्ठ) Quick, speedy. -क्ष ind.
Quickly, speedily, immediately;
विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपनामपात्रविभक्ति Ms. 3.
179; Śānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -COMP.
-कारिष्व a. acting quickly, prompt.

शिव्या 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचारमेव);
the following is an instance; स्वयमह
रथेन याति उपाध्याय पठति गमयति Bk.

क्षिजनं The whistling of hollow
reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned,
become lean, diminished, worn
away, expended; भार्या क्षीणेषु विनेष
(जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शरीरः; क्षीण
गुण्ये मयलोके विज्ञप्ति. 2 Slender, delicate.
3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5
Powerless, weak. -COMP. -क्षयः the
moon on the wane. -धन a. reduced
to poverty, impoverished. -पाप a.
one who is purified after having
suffered the consequences of sin
-पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his
stock of merit, and must work to
acquire more in another birth -मरु
a. slender-waisted. -वासिण a. inhabit-
ing a dilapidated house. -विजयन a.
destitute of courage or prowess.
-वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of
support, out of employ.

क्षीर, क्षीय See क्षीर, क्षीय.

क्षीरः -र 1 Milk; इतो हि क्षीरमादौ
तस्मिन्ना वर्जयन् S. 6. 27. 2 The milky
juice or sap of trees; वे तक्षीरक्षितिरमयो
दक्षिणेन वृक्षता Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3
Water -COMP. -अक्षः an infant, a
sucking child. -अविषा: the sea of
milk. -जः 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -जं
sea-salt. -जा तनवा an epithet of La-
kshmi. -आक्षः the pine tree. -उक्षः
the sea of milk; क्षीरक्षेपेण हनेनपुजा
Ku. 7. 26. -तनवः the moon. -तनवा,
-तुला an epithet of Lakshmi. -उक्षि-
क्षीरे q. v. above. -ऊर्ति: a wave of
the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः
rice boiled with milk. -कक्षः a young
child (having milk in the throat);
तथा तक्षीरकंठेन प्रातःप्रातःकं वत् Mv. 4. 52,
5. 11. -क्षं coagulated milk. -क्षुमः the
Asvattha tree. -पात्री a wet-nurse.
-क्षि: -क्षिभि: the sea of milk; क्षु:
क्षीरनिपाति B. 1. 12. -वेक्षः f. a milch
cow. -वीर 1 water and milk. 2 milk-
like water. 3 a fast embrace. -वः a
child. -वारि: -वारिभि: the sea of
milk. -विक्षुति: inappetent milk. -वृक्षः
1 N. of the four trees न्योष, उद्वर,
अपत्य and मयूक. 2 the glomerous fig-
tree. -क्षारः cream, the skim of milk.
-क्षतक्षः the sea of milk. -क्षरः butter.
-क्षिरी: the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with
milk.

क्षीरिष्व a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1. 4. P. (क्षीरति, क्षीयति) 1 To
be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit,
eject from the mouth.

क्षीय a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated;
मृगं जये यस्य जवाहनेन क्षीयः क्षमाभर्तृरुत्कृपायः
Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीयो हः शासनान्नजा Ve.
5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze;
अपयाति सरोजया निरसो वृत्तं कामिनि कुक्षे
मुगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14.
75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R.
1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed;
सुदृजनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded;
see क्षु -COMP. -मनक्षु a. penitent,
repentant.

क्षुर् f. क्षुर् -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुर् 7 U. (क्षुण्णि, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To
tread or trample upon, strike against,
crush (under the foot), bruise,
pound down; क्षुण्णि सर्पात् पातले Bk. 6.
36; ते ते व्याश्रितस्तोयः पदेरेतेनधास्त्रिद्व
15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agi-
tated (A.). -WITH वृ to crush, bruise,
pound; मित्रमस्य वृक्षोद गच्छानं विभाषण
Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुर् a. (comp. क्षीरिष्व superl. क्षा-
दि) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little,
trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base;
क्षुर्क्षुपि वृषे क्षाण वपसे Ku. 1. 12. 3
Wicked. 4 Cruel. 5 Poor, indigent.
6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -क्षु 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A
woman maimed or crippled. 4 A
prostitute; उपक्षुप्त इव क्षुमाभिहितमन्त्राः
K. 107. -COMP. -क्षुण्ण a kind of
unguent applied to the eyes in
certain diseases. -क्षुण्णः the small
cavity of the heart. -उक्षुः an owl.
-क्षुः small shell. -क्षुः a mild form
of leprosy. -क्षुः a small bell. 2 a
girdle of small bells. -क्षुः red
sandal-wood. -क्षुः any small animal.
-क्षुः a small gadfly. -क्षुः a low-
minded, mean. -रक्षुः honey. -रक्षुः a
minor disease; (44 are enumerated
by Susruta). -क्षुः a small conch-
shell. -क्षुः low or bad gold, i. e.
brass.

क्षुल्ल a. Minute, small (applied
especially to diseases and animals).

क्षु 4 F. (क्षुयति, क्षुयति) To be
hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षु f. क्षुय Hunger; क्षीयते क्षुया Ms.
7. 134, 4. 187. -COMP. -क्षार्त, -आक्षि
a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षान् a.
emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29.
-विषासित a. hungry and thirsty.
-निक्षुति: f. cessation of hunger,
appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुयल्ल a. Hungry.

क्षुयिष्व a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुयः A tree with small roots and
branches, a shrub.

क्षु 1 A. 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुयति,
क्षुयति, क्षुयति-क्षुय) 1 To shake,
tremble, to be agitated or disturbed;
न्याहृद् इव क्षुयन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21;
Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To
stumble (fig. also). -WITH वृ, -वि or
वृ to tremble, be agitated or
disturbed.

क्षुयित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.;
न्याहृदयमाहतक्षुयितपुष्पवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2.
2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुय a. 1 Agitated, shaken, un-
steady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -क्षुयः
A churning stick; क्षौमेव मयूकक्षुयिता-
भोषिष्यन्ता Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular
mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुय Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षु 6. P. (क्षुति, क्षुति) 1 To cut,
scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows

क्षुः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms.
9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached
to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow
or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -क्षुर्क्ष
a. -क्षिर्क्ष act of shaving. -क्षुक्षुर्क्ष the
four things necessary for shaving.
-क्षान्, -क्षोक्ष a razorcase. -क्षार a. as
sharp as a razor. -क्षः 1 an arrow
with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head;
तं क्षुपक्षकीक्षुत क्षी R. 11. 29; 9. 62.
2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-apade.
-क्षवि, -क्षोक्षि m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. 2
A small razor.

स्य.

स्यः The sun. — 1 The sky; सः
 केन्द्रोत्तर इत्यकमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; शब्दः
 से वक्ता चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2
 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A
 city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A
 dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an
 aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43.
 9 An aperture of the human body,
 (of which there are 9, i.e. the
 mouth, the two ears, the two eyes,
 the two nostrils, and the organs of
 excretion and generation); सानि से
 सुखेति Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1.
 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound.
 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13
 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman.
 —COMP. —अः (सेजः) 1 a planet. 2
 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपण
 an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1 a
 meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्कः the planet
 Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N.
 of Siva. —कः 1 a bird; अपुनीत सगः नेक
 तनु N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind;
 तमासीय यथा सुदी धृष्टानिर्गन्तव्यः Mb. 3 the
 sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोहिमे यदि
 सगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 3 a grass-hopper.
 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an
 epithet of Garuḍa. —अंतकः a hawk,
 falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva.
 —आसनः 1 the eastern mountain on
 which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of
 Viṣṇu. —इक्षुः, ईक्ष्वरः, पतिः epithe-
 s of Garuḍa. —वती f. the earth. —स्थाने
 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's
 nest. —वेगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः f.
 flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे)
 गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the
 celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy.
 —वमसः the moon. —वर (सेवरः also)
 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the
 wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खचरी)
 1 a semi-divine female able to fly.
 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-
 water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष्
 m. a fire-fly. —तमालः 1 a cloud. 2
 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; सद्योताली-
 विलसितनिर्मि विद्युन्मिवहृष्टि Me. 81. 2 the
 sun —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket;
 धुष्युः स्युष्युः Bk. 3. 5. —धराग darkness.
 —धुष्यु 'sky-flower,' used figuratively
 to denote anything impossible, an
 impossibility; cf. the four impos-
 sibilities in this verse —धनतृष्णामति
 क्षानः शशाङ्गप्रभृतेः । एष वेधाहृती याति
 अयमकृतशेषः Subhāsh. —भे a planet.
 —अतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of
 the sky,' the sun —मीलनं sleepiness,
 weariness. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva.
 —वारि n ruin-water, dew &c. —वास्य.
 snow, hoar-frost. —वस्य (also सेवस्य)
 a resting or dwelling in the air.

—शरीरं a celestial body. —वासः wind,
 air. —समुत्पद्य, —संभव a produced in
 the sky. —सिन्धुः the moon. —स्तनी the
 earth. —स्तदिकं the sun or moon gem.
 —हर a. having a cypher for its
 denominator.

खकृष्वत a. Hard, solid. —हः Chalk
 खकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 9. P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित)
 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be
 born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U.
 (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set.
 —With उद् to intermix, intermingle,
 set or inlay with; R. 8. 53. 13. 54;
 Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. a. Fastened, joined, full
 of, intermixed with; शकुतनीलखचित
 विजयदामंभल S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended.
 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.:
 'दधि, रत्न.

खच् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn,
 agitate.

खजः, —जकः A churning stick

खजर् Clarified butter

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon

खच् 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt,
 walk lame; खज् प्रमंजननः पथिकः पियाह
 N. 11. 107.

खज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पथिन
 खजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64.

—COMP. —खेटः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail;
 सुदृढमलोद्गरेण खंजिनखंजनस्यमिव शरदि तद्वत्
 Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनमंजने S. D. एको हि
 खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्यः S. Til. 4, 7 —
 खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्यः S. Til. 4, 7 —
 Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्नं the
 cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of
 wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, —वकः, खंजलेखः The wag-
 tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ub. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14;
 Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm 2 A blind well. 3
 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass.

—COMP. —खटाहकः a spitting-box.

—खारकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an
 animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is
 to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2
 The half-closed hand.

खटकायुक्त A particular position of
 the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external
 opening of the ear

खट (ह) खिका 1 A side door,
 window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —कः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. 2 A kind
 of grass.

खट्टिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter,
 fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead, couch, cot.
 2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अङ्गः

1 a club or staff with a skull at the
 top considered as the weapon of
 Siva and carried by ascetics and
 Yogins; Mā. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of
 Dilipa. —अर, भक्त m. epithets of Siva.

—अग्निन् m. an epithet of Siva

—आधुन, —आरुह a. 1 low, vile. 2
 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट्ट ser खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing

खट्टिका खटी Chalk.

खट्ट 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति
 कर्मकार स्वकाण Udb.; खट्टं परावृत्त &c. 2

The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A
 rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5.

18. —खट्ट Iron. —COMP. —आघातः a
 sword-cut. —आधरः a sheath, scabbard

—आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a
 rhinoceros. —कोजः a scabbard —धरः

a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1 a small
 sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —ध्वजं

the blade of a sword. —पाणि a.
 sword in hand. पात्रं a vessel made

of buffalo's horns —पिधानं, —पिधानकं
 a scabbard. —पुष्पिका a knife, small

sword. —पहरः a swordcut. —फलं a
 sword-blade

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman 2 A
 butcher

खट्टिन् a. (नी f.) Armed with a
 sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टीक A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति, खट्टित) 1 To
 break, cut, tear, break to pieces,

crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat
 completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-

नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे विजि H. 3. 111. 3 To
 disappoint; frustrate, cross in love;

खीभिः कस्य न खट्टितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146.
 4 To disturb. 5 To cheat.

खट्टः, —खट्ट 1 A break, chasm, gap,
 fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part,

fragment, portion; दिवः कान्तिमत्तद्वदेन
 Me. 30; काट्ट, सत्त &c. 3 section of

a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an
 assemblage, group; नखट्टस्य K. 23.

—हः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a
 jewel. —ह 1 A kind of salt. 2 A

sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अञ्ज 1
 scattered clouds, 2 the impression of

the teeth in amorous sports. —आहि
 f. 1 a measure of oil, 2 a pond or

lake, 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -**काव्य** a short tale. -**काव्यं** a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined:—**खंडकायं** भवत् काव्यस्वेकदेशादुत्तरि च S. D. 564. -**खः** a kind of angur. -**खरः** a scissor. -**परखः** 1 an epithet of Siva; महर्षयः नीलाजितजननः खंडपरखोः G. I. 1. येनानेन त्रयस्त खंडपरखैर्वै हरः कृपा-खे Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -**परखः** 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -**पालः** a confectioner. -**प्रलयः** a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -**मेघलं** a segment of a circle. -**नोदकः** a kind of argar. -**लवणं** a kind of salt. -**निकारः** sugar. -**झरकरा** candied angur. -**खिला** a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडकः -**ख** A fragment, part or piece. -**खः** 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating. स्मरमलखंडनं नम शिरसि भद्रं Gīt. 10; मञ्जरा-खंडन 12. -**खं** 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरं-खंडन Pt. 1; चटय मृज्जकंधन तदय रत्नखंडन Gīt. 10; Ch. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; रत्नखंडनवर्जित R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument). N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal

खंडलः -**खं** A piece.

खंडशस्त्रं ind. 1 To pieces, into fragments; 'क्षु' to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, mutilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled, 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned. **खंडितदुष्टविश्राम** Gīt. 8. -**ता** A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—**तार्यमिति** त्रिषो गच्छा मयसंभोगविहितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता परितो-धोऽपवायिना S. D. 114. -**Comr.** -**निग्रह** a. maimed, mutilated. -**वृत्त** a. Immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

खंडिनी The earth.

खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खडिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

खन 1 U. (खनति, खत pass: खनये or खाने) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनयामिषि Pl. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 318; Bk. 1. 17. -**With** अति to dig. -**उद्** to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); **वगमुल्लाय** नरता R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 13. 5; 15. 55; Mal. 9. 34. -**खि** 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; ऊनद्विषं निखनेत Y. 3. 1; वधया निखन्तु. R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निखन्तान् प्रवसन्तान् B. 4. 36 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निखन्तान् हस्तं मुजे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -**परि** to dig round (as a ditch).

खनका 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

खनने 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

खनिः -**नी** f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

खनित्रं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खयुरा The betel-nut tree.

खर a. (opp. सु. दृढाङ्ग, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; खरः खरः खलः कावः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; हेदि खरन्वनशरपात Gīt. 10. 7 Hot; खराङ्गः &c. 8 Cruel. -**रः** 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A hero. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Ravana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -**Comr.** -**अक्षरः**, -**रश्मिः** the sun. -**कुटी** 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -**कोणः** the francoline partridge.

-**क्रोमलः** the month Jyeshtha. -**गृहं**, -**गर्हं** a stable for asses. -**गर्ह**, -**गर्ह** a. sharp-nosed. -**द्वंद्व** a lotus. -**रदक्षिण** m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -**नादः** the braying of an ass. -**नालः** a lotus. -**पात्र** an iron vessel. -**पालः** a wooden vessel. -**पियः** a pigeon. -**पानं** a donkey-cart. -**घनदः** 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -**शाला** a stable for asses. -**खरा** with jasmine

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिचमय a. Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -**Comr.** -**जंघ** an epithet of Siva. -**जुषः** a jackass.

खड a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid & Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -**रः** 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva -**रः** f. A girl who chooses her own husband.

खर्च 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.

खर्जने Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.

खर्जुः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātūra tree.

खर्जुर Silver.

खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.

खर्जूरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -**र** 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -**री** The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्जरः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. 6 An umbrella.

खर्परिका, **खर्परी** A kind of collyrium. **खर्ष** (खर्षति, खर्षित) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

खर्ष (र्ष) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -**ई**, -**ई** a large number (10,000,000,000). -**Comr.** -**ग्राह** a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्षटः, -**ट** 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खट 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

खल -**ल** 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -**लः** A wicked or mischievous person; तर्षः कलः कलः कलः सर्पात् क्रतोर खलः । मंजीषविशेषः तर्षः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāṇ. 26; विषपरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न क्वा बद्धि विद्वत् । यद्य न कुलं, क्वा सकुलं क्वा पुनः विद्वत् ॥ Vās. [खलीक means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scour'; परेष्टे खलीकृतोऽयं दत्त-वतः Mk. 2.] -**Comr.** -**उक्तिः** f. abuse, wicked language. -**घात** a threshing floor -**घृ** m. f. a. sweeper, cleaner. -**मृत्तिः** quick-silver. -**संसर्गः** keeping company with a wicked man.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald युवखलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलि, -**ली** f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, खाल्यां वेदंमज्जा पतति निलखली-विषयेऽद्वन्द्वे Bh. 2. 100.

खलि (ली) नः न The bit of a bridle.

खलित्वा A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -**कुतिः** f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Nānti 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

खलु ind. A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; माये पदानि खलु ते दिव्यमपवर्ति S. 4. 14; अनुसक्तः खलु विष्णुनाकारः V. 1; न खलु-निर्जित्य खलु कुटी मयान् R. 3. 51. 2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु वयं सखिवाचोयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मृगे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो घटः V. 3 (=किं अभिक्रुद्धो घटः); न खलु विदितस्ते त्वं निवसन्तश्चाप्यवदन्तं Mu. 2; न खलुमृग-विनाशिका गमितः शोषि वृद्धतां गतः Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunda); निशोरितेर्यं लेकेन खलुस्त्वा खलु वाचिणः Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विदियं कटिना खलुः शिरा Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विनाश or dejection); विविधा जगत् एव दक्षिणतः पूर्वतः खलु

देविनां तस्य 4. 10. 6 बहु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (शायलकार).

सन्ध्या *m.* Darkness.

सन्धिरिका A place for military exercise.

सन्ध्या A multitude of threshing floors.

सन्ध्या 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

सन्धिका A frying-pan.

सन्धि (ज्ञे) *z* *a.* Bald-headed.

सन्ध्या *a.* Bald, bald-headed; सन्ध्यादे विनयेभ्यश्च किल्लेः संतापितो मरुतः Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

सन्धि (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written सन्धि).

सन्धिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

सन्धिः 1 Anger, 2 Violence, cruelty.

सन्धिः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see सन्धि.

सन्धिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैदिकसन्धिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

सन्ध्या *a.* Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

सन्धिका: Fried grain.

सन्धि (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; सन्धि to clear the throat.

सन्धि-दा, -टिका-दी *f.* A bier, a bierstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

सन्धिः Sugar-candy. -*z* N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -ग्रामः N. of a town.

सन्धिका: A confectioner.

सन्धि *a.* 1 Dug up, excavated 2 Torn, rent. -*z* 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -Comp. -*z* *f.* a moat, ditch.

सन्धिका: 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -*z* A moat, ditch.

सन्ध्या An artificial pond.

सन्धिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

सन्धि 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

सन्धि 1 P. (*न्यादि*, *खादि*) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; शङ्खाद्योः पतति सन्धि पृथगर्थे H. 1. 81; आदामां न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 36.

सन्धि *a.* (*विका* *f.*) Eating, consuming. -*z* A debtor.

सन्धिः A tooth. -*z* 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food.

सन्धि *a.* (*की* *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

सन्धि Food, victuals.

सन्धि *a.* (*री* *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; सन्धि रूपा कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45.

सन्धि 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -Comp.

-उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

सन्धि *a.* (*निका* *f.*) One who digs, a miner.

सन्धि *f.* A mine.

सन्धिः-*z* A hole in a wall; breach.

सन्धिः A house-breaker.

सन्धि, -रि-*री* *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

सन्धि *a.* Cooking a Khārt by measure.

सन्धि The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

सन्धिः 1 A fox (*री* *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

सन्धि I. 6 P. (*विद्वि*, *विद्वि*) To strike, press down. afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (*विद्वि*, *विद्वि*, *विद्वि*) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; कि नाम न विद्वि गुरुः Vo. 1; स पुरुषो यः विद्वि वेदिये H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in *caus.*) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

सन्धिः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

सन्धि *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः सेदं विद्वि मयि भजति नायापि कुरुतु Vo. 1. 11; अनेनान्नान्नसिन्धुमानसः Gīt. 2. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; सन्धिः सन्धिः सन्धिः पदं न्यस्य गतासि यम Me. 13. 38; नभोपचारजलसिन्धुस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3. 20; Si. 9. 11.

सन्धिः-*z* 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (*सन्धि* is often used in combination with *यु* and *कु*: *सन्धियु* to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; *सन्धियु* विमानां तत्प्राप्तयाम् Ku. 2. 46. *सन्धिरु* means (*a*) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 31. (*b*) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपश्यन्सन्धिरु प्रतिष्ठा सन्धि वृत्त्या Si. 2. 24.

सन्धिः A tawny (or black) horse.

सन्धि 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2.

Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3

A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead.

-Comp. -आघातः-*z* a kick. -*जन्*, -*जन्* *a.* flatnosed. -*यक्षी* a horse's

footmark. -*यः* an arrow with a semi-circular head; see सन्धि.

सन्धि Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); सन्धिः सन्धिः सन्धिः Ms. 2. 34; द्रोणतन्त्र-सन्धिः सन्धिः 5. 5.

सन्धिः An iron arrow.

सन्धिः 1 A razor-case 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

सन्धि *a.* Small, little, mean, low; see सन्धि. -Comp. -नातः a father's younger brother.

सन्धि see सन्धि.

सन्धि 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (*N. B.* At the end of comp. सन्धि expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नमस्तुतः a miserable town.) For सन्धि see under सन्धि.

सन्धिः-*z* A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (*सन्धिः*)

सन्धि *m.* A libertine.

सन्धि 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसललितसुखाभ्यन्तजान्त-सन्धि U. 1. 24; अन्धसन्धि नयेथाः Me. 82; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः सेदं विद्वि मयि भजति नायापि कुरुतु Vo. 1. 11; Amaru. 53.

सन्धि A ditch, moat. -*यः* A bridge.

सन्धि 1 P. (*सन्धि*, *सन्धि*) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble. 3 To play.

सन्धि *a.* Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

सन्धि 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime.

3 A performance.

सन्धि Sport, play.

सन्धि *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow.

सन्धि *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

सन्धि *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

सन्धि (*ल*) *a.* Limping, lame.

सन्धि 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill.

3 The shell of a betelnut. 4 Sance-pan.

सन्धिः A quiver.

सन्धि 2 P. (*A.* also in non-conjugational tenses) (*सन्धि*, *सन्धि*) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -*Pass.* (*सन्धि*) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -*Caus.* (*सन्धि*) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -*With अनि* (*pass.*) to be known. (*-caus.*) to declare, proclaim. -*आ* 1 to tell, declare, communicate; (usually with dat. of

person); ते रामाय वयोपायसचरुविदुषद्विषः R. 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आग्राहि नो विदुषेनस Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परितो to enumerate. -य to be well-known. -यस्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -दि to be

well-known or famous. -व्या 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; तपस्वस्यारि ते जन्म व्याख्यासाये Mb 3 to name, call; विदुषेर्विद्यावती व्याख्याता सा विदुषाता Srut. 15. -सु to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तान्मेव च तस्मात्ति सायैः संकुणयन्ते S. B. क्वात p. p. 1 Known: R. 18. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -वर्धन a. notoriously vile, infamous.

क्वाति: f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. क्वात 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. -गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गृ), (in prosody). -ग A song.

गजं (गं) (Some suppose गज to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—काल्यने गजने केने गजनिच्छति वररः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अशेष-देने गजस्युशा रवः स्वरज R. 3. 43; गजन-सिच नहतार Pt. 5. 6; सोमं चद्रः वसति गजान् S. 4 v. 1; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. -Comp. -अग्र्ये the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Aparas. -अग्रजः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंशु n. rain-water. -उल्मुक. the planet Mars. -कुसुमं पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see अयुज. -गतिः 1 a deity. 2 a celestial being; Ms. 46. 3 a planet. -चर (also गजनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit. -द्यजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-मः) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिधु f. an epithet of the Ganges. -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शजः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अशेषो गेगं पद्-सुपमता स्तोत्रमयया Bk. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 3 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her some down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha; see गगीरव and जङ्गु also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] -Comp. -अंशु, -अंशु n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth; गगीरव इव हर्षमावतारः K. 32 (where न° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उज्ज्वलः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्र the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -क्षिती Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -जतः an epithet of Bhishma. -क्षर the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called क्षितीर). -क्षरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. °पुर N. of a town. -दुजः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -धृत् m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -मरुत् the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वुः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गीधे.

गङ्गुः 1 A tree 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गङ्ग 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगजुर्गङ्गा Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; क्वातिरिती विष्णि-वागजो गजो Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gaja or yard, (thus defined:—हृत्पर-चतुर्गुला विदुषुलकी गजा). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of वेरावत, the elephant of Indra. -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अपयतः a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सद् a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञः the religious fig-tree (अयस्य). (-ने) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Ganesa. -आयुष्यः science of the treatment of elephants. -अरोहः an elephant-driver. -आह, -आहर् N. of Hastināpura. -इक्षुः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; कि क्वाति गजं इक्षुमने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. °कणः an epithet of Siva. -कौक्षुः a large esculent root. -कुर्माश्विन् m. N. of caruda. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गमिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दण्ड, इषस a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall °मय a made of ivory. -द्वरं 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासः the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवसु । परि विलोकयति चादुर्लभं द्रुके Bk. 2. 31. -पुरे N. of Hastināpura. -वेषणी, -वेषिणी a stable for elephants. -वसकः the sacred fig-tree. -वैष्णवं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -वैडलिका -वैडली a ring or circle of elephants. -वाचता

al lion. -कुम्भा -सौमिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -कुम्भः, -कुम्भः epithets of Ganesa. -मोटनः a lion. -गृध्रः a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -गजः a troop of elephants. -विज्ञा the science of elephants. -साहचर्य N. of Hastinapura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेष-विशेषितानि इतिहासनिश्चयः H. 1. 18.

गजला a multitude of elephants.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1. P. (गञ्जति) To sound in a particular way.

गञ्जः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जग 1 A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गजज a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; इष्यन्महर्षजगं मम इवर्षजगं (चरणद्वयं) Git. 10; अलिङ्गुलजगमननं 12; मेने कज्जगजने N. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालिङ्गजगपगजगं Git. 1.

गजिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गजः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold fish. -Comp. -उत्पत्ति, -वैकाजं. -लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गज.

गजध्वजः, गजध्वजः A cloud.

गजिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; गुजामायेव दीर्घमाहुरि धुर्यो निगुजते। अमंजानकिण्डरूपः गज स्वपिनि गर्गजिः K. P. 10

गज्ज a. Crooked, hump-backed -गुः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earthworm. 5 Any superfluous excrecence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गु

गज्जः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger ring.

गज्जल a. Hump backed, crooked, bent

गज्जरः A cloud

गज्जलः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गज्जलः-तः A sheep.

गज्जलका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गज्जल' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep;' cf. इति गज्जलकावधिनिश्चयः K. P. 8.

गज्जलः A golden vase.

गज्ज 10 U. (गजयति, गजित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; सीलाकमल-कनाभि गजयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; गज-हारे गजय नयति गजयन्ते S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3 To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); गजं नृपेना-पि गजयामि. 5 To class with or among reckon among अगजयामोऽपु Dk. 154. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; गजो कायज्जीमज्जिगज्ज Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; गजं विना नृपेतावदजस्य गजयामो R. 8. 69, 5. 10, 11. 75; जातस्तु गजयते सौम्यः वः सुकृत्यगजयति Pt. 1. 27; किसलवनस्य गजयति विहितवृत्ताधिकृत्यं Git. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); गजयन् क्षीयति गजयते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; गज-वमनयित्वा यममावृत्तस्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; गजयामि कृता-वृत्तिगजयत् K. 64; गजयामि कार्यो न गजयति दुःखं न च नृपे Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अति 1 to praise. 2 to enumerate, count. -अज्ज to disregard. -वति 1 to enumerate, count; 2 to consider, regard, think; अ-रिगजयन् Me. 5. -य to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गजः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुणगजयना, गजः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गजानां त्वा गजयन्त इवामहे कवि पद्मिना &c.; गजा नयेकसवाचनस्य Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 53, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अहीनि), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. गजयिज्ज j. e. the class of roots which begin with ग. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अज्जो m. N. of Ganesa. -अज्जलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganes of Siva.

अजिः-अजिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अज्ज a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ma. 4. 209, 219. -अज्ज-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ma. 3. 154. -अज्जः N. of Ganesa, Siva's son (see गजयति below). -अज्जनी an epithet of Pārvati. -अज्जनी red-lead -अज्जानः, -अज्जः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -अज्जसाहः the rhinoceros. -अज्जः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhīmasena. -अज्जस्य ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गजिः a particular high number. -अज्जकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -अज्जः n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -अज्जि a. forming a troop or collection. -अज्जि 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -अज्जताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदिगजयिष्यसवस्तुविता मास्वतिलिताः। महारा-जिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गजयन्तः॥ -अज्जयं public property, common stock. -अज्जः 1 the head of a class or number. 2 the teacher of a school. -अज्जः, -अज्जकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -अज्जिका an epithet of Durgā. -अज्जः, -अज्जि 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Pārvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurāma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantahra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brāhmā]. -अज्जत see गजयति. -अज्जितं the breast, bosom. -अज्जः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -अज्जः the leader of a tribe or class. -अज्जः m. 1 an epithet of Siva; गजयन्तु Ki. 5. 42. 2 of

Gapeza. 3 the leader of a class.
-भोजन mess, eating in common.
-यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राजं N. of an empire in the Dekkan.
-रात्रि a series of nights. -सुखं see गणपद. -हस्तः; -हस्तकः a species of perfume.

-गणक *a.* (गणिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; हे रात्रि पुस्तकपरं भुजमनं तिष्ठ वेद्योति किं गणकशास्त्रविज्ञा-
-होति किंनोपपन्नं मम पश्यति यत्तुं किं गणिका गमिष्यति
-रतिः गणिकरात्री Subhā'sh. -की The wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का ना गणना सचेतनेषु अगणतवतनाम्पि संघटितमुलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp.
-गणिः *f.* गणगणि *q. v.* -गणिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणसङ्घ *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; छण्डिका गणिका च यद्य वसतश्चोभिव वसतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टं लेटुका दुःखेन पुनरित्यक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-
-शयप्रविमपतयन् विद्यालयादपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित *a.* 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -सं 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or चक्रगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमय कला वेदिकी हस्तशिक्षा शास्त्र Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितज्ञ *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणित *a.* (गौ *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); गणित् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 53. -*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गण्य *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्यः The Karnikāra tree. -*f.* 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant. गण्यका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गणः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गणयोगे गुरुपट्टं Mal. 2. 3; तंकीप्राशङ्गिकं कु. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Mal. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमप्येत गण्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu 5; तदा गण्योपरि विस्फोटा सृष्टा S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excrecences of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -Comp.
-अंगं a rhinoceros -उपधानं a pillow;
-सृष्टं गण्योपरि विस्फोटः गुहावि च Susr. -सृष्टं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor.

-कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -दंष्ट्रः -पट्टः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतस्य गणकलेखिभ्यमुपदिष्टं त्रिरास्यकपलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः *f.* 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. 2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धनद्वानामलङ्घयिभिः (गजः) R. 5. 43. (where Malli. says प्रवृत्ती गंडी गंडमिली see *et seq.*) 12. 102. -मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -वृक्ष *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिरः any large rock.

-शिरः 1 A huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहय N. of a river, also called गंडरी. -स्थली. -स्थली the cheek; गणस्थलेषु मद्यारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गणस्थलीः प्रोक्षितप्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गणकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot. 4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -Comp. -पत्नी see गणकी *q. v.*

गणका A lump, a ball.

गणकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः -मिता the Śāligrama stone.

गणलिख *m.* N. of Siva.

गणिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गणिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गणिकः A hero, champion.

गणः *m. f.* 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गण *f.* 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone. 3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -Comp. -पुत्रः a kind of worm -मनं lead. -पट्टी a small गणप.

गण्य-वा A mouthful, handful (of water); गजया गण्यजलं करोतुः (पट्टे)

Kn. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mal. 9. 34; गण्यजलमात्रेण शक्ती करोतुः Udb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गणोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गण *p. p.* (of गण) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever: Mu. 1. 25

2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गणाय रात्री 3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to.

5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; गमाद्गमनः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सद्योगः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; so आसः; सद्योगः exulting everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced to: *a. g.* अपगमः 7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); रात्रः शकुन्तलानन्देन विनयति S. 5; भुवनगण विनया S. 4 वदमपि भवत्यी सखीगण किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; so पुनः गतः स्मदः &c. -सं 1 Motion, going; गतमुच्यते एवमात्रं चरितगमद्वयं S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without'. -Comp.

-अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind -अपगत *a.* 1 one who has accomplished or finished a journey. 2 conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चन्द्रोदय-पुकाः आवास्या). -अनुगत following custom or precedent. -अनुगमिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगमिको लोका न लोकः परमादिभ्यः Pt. 1. 342 people are blind followers or servile imitators; Mu. 6. 5. -अंतः *a.* one whose end has arrived -अर्थ *a.* 1 poor 2 meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -अस्तु. -अविरत, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगत 1 going and coming; frequent visits, Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1. 2 irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुष *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -अर्तव्य a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह *a.* dispirited, dejected. -ओजस *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कलमस *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृष *a.* refreshed. -क्षेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -वत्प्राप्त *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 146 -वय *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -वाय *a.* lifeless, dead. -वाय *a.*

नञ्चः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमप्राप्तं चोप्यायः
 Mc. 21; अपघ्नतो दुरितं हृष्यगंधैः S. 4. 7;
 R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि
 when as the last member of a Bah.
 comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्रति, यः,
 हृदि, or when the compound implies
 comparison; गन्धं, दुरागंधि, कमलगंधि सुगंधं;
 also when गंध is used in the sense
 of 'a little') 2 Smell considered
 as one of the 24 properties or
 gunas of the Vaiseshikas; it is a
 property characteristic of पृथिवी of
 earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी
 T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything,
 a little, a very small quantity;
 पुतगंधि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any
 fragrant substance; एषा मया संविता गंध-
 बुद्धिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 3 Sulphur.
 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Con-
 nection, relationship. A neigh-
 bour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in
 आत्मगंध q. v. -गंधं 1 Smell. 2 Black
 aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind
 of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing
 smells. -अंबु n. fragrant water.
 -अम्लः the wild lemon tree. -अम्लम्
 m. sulphur. -अम्लकं a mixture of
 8 fragrant substances offered to
 deities, varying in kind according
 to the nature of the deity to whom
 they are offered. -आलुः the musk-
 rat -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes.
 -आलव a. rich in odour, very fragrant
 कज्जोदयमगन्धव्याः Mb. (-लवः) the orange
 tree. (-लवः) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रियं
 the organ of smell. -इन्धः, -गजः,
 -द्विपः -इस्तिव m. 'the scent-elephant'
 an elephant of the best kind; श्व-
 यति गजानन्यान्महद्विपः कलमंश्वि सन् V. 5.
 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17.
 -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented
 water. -उपजीविन् m. one who
 lives by perfumes, a perfumer.
 -भोतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधीतु) the
 civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female ser-
 vant whose business is to prepare
 perfumes. 2 a female artisan liv-
 ing in the house of another, but
 not altogether subject to another's
 control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of
 Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ
 aloewood. -कुट्टी a kind of perfume.
 -केलिका, -केलिका musk -लुण a.
 having the property of odour. -ब्रानं
 the smelling of any odour. -जले
 fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -सूर्य
 a musical instrument of a loud
 sound used in battle (as a drum or
 trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind
 of oil prepared with fragrant sub-
 stances. -वृक्षः a. aloewood. -वृक्षं a
 fragrant substance. -पुलिः f. musk. -बकुलः
 the musk-rat. -बालिका, -बाली the

nose. -मिस्तुपा a kind of jasmine. -नः N. of a class of manes. -वन्ध, -वन्धकी a species of sedary. -वन्धकी turmeric. -वायवः sulphur. -विमिश्रिता the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -वृषः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-वन्ध) a fragrant flower. -वृषा an indigo plant. -वृषा a kind of imp or goblin. -वृषी 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -वृषुः the mango tree. -वायु f. the earth. -वाहनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-वन्ध). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -वाहनी spirituous liquor. -वाहिनी lac. -वाजः the civet-cat. -वृषः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -वृषः a bull. -वायवः sulphur. -वाहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -वृषः f. preparation of perfume. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-वन्ध) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोहपा a bee. -वृषः the wind; रात्रिदिग्गन्धः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्वाहना गन्धः मुखे Ku. 3. 25. -वृषा the nose. -वाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -वाहिनी the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृषः the Sāla tree. -वृषकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कण्डू). -वृषिनी the musk-rat. -वृषः musk. -वृषः sandal. -वृषः the white water-lily. -वृषिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गन्धकारिका.

गन्धकः Sulphur.

गन्धने 1 Continued effort; perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गन्धपत्नी 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गन्धर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं वदामास गन्धर्वः सुभां विरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -गन्धर्वः, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमव्यवायवकृता स्नेहवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -वृषः, -वृषकः the castor-oil-plant.

गन्धारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गन्धारी 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्धः small cardamoms.

गन्धारु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गन्धिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उपलम्बिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; भ्रातृगन्धिक a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गन्धस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -वाणिः, -वृषः the sun.

गन्धस्तिमत् m. The sun; वनस्पत्यादेन गन्धस्तिमतिव R. 5. 37. -न. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गन्धीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उत्तमास्ति इमे गन्धीरयवः प्रुषाः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गन्धीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गन्धोलिकः A small round pillow.

गन्ध 1 P. (गन्धति, गन्धः caus. गन्धति, desid. जिगन्धति, जिगन्धते Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गन्धत्वासां पुनर्ज्ञेयः V. 5; गन्धति पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चदहस्तुत वेतः S. 1. 34; काशुना गन्धते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्रियेतां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; वृद्धयोपि गन्धते Pt. 1. 7; एते गन्धति क्तरं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the deer; 4. 19; so परमं दुर्गां गन्ध &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गन्धत् R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; कायकायविनोदेन काशो गन्धति वीरगां H. 1. 1; गन्धता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गन्धित्युपपदास्वतां R. 1. 3; पञ्चादुमास्यां सुदुर्गां जगाम Ku. 1. 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so गन्धति गन्धति becomes satisfied; विषादं गन्धः became dejected; कौपं न गन्धति does not become angry; आतुषं गन्धः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गन्धेः मुना...यो गन्धति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नमो प्रकृतार्थं गन्धतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अभिगन्धति महिमानं वदोऽपि विज्ञापयिष्यति M. 1. 13.; समन्वयविगन्धति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Bg. 2. 64; R. 2. 60, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं संप्रतिषेधं प्रदुरधिगन्तुं सहायकानेव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; गुणालोऽन्यसम्बन्धी नृपतिर्गन्धिगन्धते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, त्वेयोऽधिगन्तुं निगमातिविद्या U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband); Ms. 9. 91. -अध्वान् to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकात् स्निग्धो जनेऽनुगत्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुष्येऽन्यथमप्यती अतिरिचार्थं स्तिरिगन्धगन्धत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; अस्कातिव वनस्पदाकरादिद्वन्द्वीरज्यविगन्धगन्धत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अन्तर् to go between, be included or comprised; see अन्तर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अभि to go near, approach, visit; वनमभिजगमुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुष्येकाधनासौममिगन्ध नहर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वनाम्नागतो दुःखः H. 1. 108. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युत् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युत् to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अप 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe, परस्मैकृत्यन्त्यत एव S. 1. कथं शान्तमित्यभिहिते अत इत्यप्यन्धति दुर्लभः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 61. 2

अवधः 1 N. of the king of birds, [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उज्जिः अवधः Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same Vinata, was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.]
2 A building shaped like Garuda.
3 N. of a particular military array.
-Comp. -अवधः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अवधः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवधः, अवधः m., अवधः an emerald. -अवधः

an epithet of Vishnu. -मयूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भम् *m.* 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -पोषिन् *m.* a quail.

गर्भस्मत् *a.* Winged; गर्भस्मदाक्षिणी-मर्द्धानः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuda, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -Comp. -श्रोतव्यं *n.* N. of a Tirtha.

गर्भारः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -*नि* A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्भाटा A kind of fish.

गर्भः 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ने, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सप्तमि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि ह्यराः Rām. इदो गर्जति मानिद्विषयकं पुनोपनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यद्यि गर्जति वारिष्ये गर्जतु तन्नाम निहुरा दुर्वा Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति हरदि न बभूवि गर्जति बभूवि निस्त्वो मेघः Udb. -*VITH* अनु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6. 40. -*प्रति* 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अव्यवहृत्यः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* Sounded, roared. -*तं* The thunder of clouds. -*तः* A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्भः -*तं* A hollow, hole, cave; सस्येषु गर्भेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203 (गर्भ also in this sense.) -*तः* 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -*Comp.* -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor.)

गर्भः 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ने) To sound, roar.

गर्दयः (भी. f.) 1 An ass; न गर्दयं वाजिपुत्रं बहति Mk. 4. 17; गतिं तु घोडो नर्द गर्दमी ह्यस्तरयते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रांतं घोरद्वारं क्षीतोष्णं च न विदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं पीयि शिखेन गर्दमात् ॥ Chān 70. 2 Smell, odour. -*नं* The white water-lily. -*Comp.* -अङ्कः 1 N. of a particular tree. 2 A tree in general. -आहारः a white lotus. -गर्दः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दयः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्दय, गर्दित *a.* Covetous, greedy. गर्दिय *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानामिदमर्थिनः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवः Ms. 6. 63. 2 A fetus, embryo; act of conception; गर्भानि कुलस्यै गर्भमायन राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवत्तुल्यराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भोद्भवेऽग्रे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपमावनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense). हिममर्मसदृशः S. 3. 3; अग्निगता गर्भमिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55, Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole, 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पद्मकटुक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -*Comp.* -अङ्कः (also गर्भः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the स्थासत्यंवर in Bālarāmayana. The S. D. thus defines it:—अस्तीद्वारविद्धो वा रणद्वारादुत्पन्नान् । अङ्कः स गर्भः गर्भः स कलत्रमिव ॥ 279. -अवक्रान्तिः *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारः 1 uterus. 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation; गर्भोपादानस्यपरिचयः

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samakāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आश्रयः the uterus, the womb. -आश्रयः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage. -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर *a.* procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -*वः* uterus. -कुक्षः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेष्टनम् *n.* 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गल्य गर्भमवनात् Māl. 1 -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् *a.* causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the fetus in the uterus. -वसुतिः *f.* 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -*सी* a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -द्रुह *a.* (nom. sing. द्रुहः) causing abortion. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -अरण gestation, impregnation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -पारिक्रम *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पौषणं -भर्मन् *n.* nourishment of the fetus, gestation; अनुहितं भिषग्विमतोऽथ गर्भमर्माणं R. 3. 42. -शेष्टः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -नासः month of pregnancy. -मोक्षनं delivery, birth. -यागा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the fetus. -सप्तः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षणं a symptom of pregnancy. -लम्बनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः *f.*, -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्छातेः *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेष्टना throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fetus. -शय्या the abode of the fetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभूतिः *f.* becoming pregnant. -स्थ *a.* 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -श्रावः abortion, miscarriage; वरुणमालाः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-वर्धकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -अर्धः A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

मर्मरु Enlargement of the navel.
मर्मरती A pregnant woman.

मर्मरिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); योगमर्मरि-
विमर्शकालमारिमर्शकालविमर्शकालो मर्मरि
Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114.
—COMP. —अवेक्षण mid-wifery, care
and attendance of pregnant women
and new-born infants. —बोधदं the
longings of a pregnant woman
—व्याकरण, —व्याकृति: f. 'science of
the progress of pregnancy', (a
particular head in medical works).

मर्मरित a. Pregnant, filled with.

मर्मरितु a. 1 'Contented in the womb
as a child. 2 Contented as to food
or issue. 3 Indolent.

मर्मरु f. 1 A kind of grass. 2
A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

मर्मरु 1 P. (मर्मरि. मर्मरि) To be
proud or haughty; (used only in
p. p. which is also supposed to be
an adjective derived from मर्मरु);
कोद्यन्त्याय न मर्मरित: Pt. 1. 146.

मर्मरु: 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु
यनजनयौवनमर्श इति विमर्शकालः सवः Moha
M. 4; सुवेदांशो यौवनमर्श इति M. 4. 2
Pride considered as one of the 33
subordinate feelings in rhetoric;
रूपान्वयिनिर्मुक्तान्मर्शकालादीनामर्शकालः मर्मरु
R. G.; or, according to S. D. मर्मरु
मर्मरु. प्रभावमर्शकालादीनामर्शकालः 1 अत्रात्र सवि-
लासांमर्शकालादीनामर्शकालः

मर्मरु: A watchman, door-keeper.

मर्मरु 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also)
(मर्मरि, मर्मरि, मर्मरि) 1 To blame,
censure, reproach; विषमं हि दृष्टा प्राय
इव मर्मरते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199.
2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To
be sorry for. —WITH चि to blame,
censure, reproach; न विमर्शते सत्यः Ms
9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.

मर्मरु:—यत् Censure, blame, reproach,
abuse.

मर्मरु Abuse, censure

मर्मरु a. Deserving censure, cen-
surable, blamable; मर्मरु कुर्यादुभे कृत Ms.
5. 141. —COMP. —वर्णिन a. speaking
ill, speaking evil.

मर्मरु 1 P. (मर्मरि, मर्मरि) 1 To drop,
drip, ooze, trickle; मर्मरु मर्मरुमर्मरु
K. 103; मर्मरु मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु. (अत्रमर्मरु)
Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19.
22. 2 To drop or fall down;
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु Si. 6. 42; 9. 75.
मर्मरु जगत् Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87;
मर्मरुमर्मरु Gīt. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44.
3 To vanish, disappear, pass away,
be removed; मर्मरु सव मर्मरु मर्मरुमर्मरु
K. 289; मर्मरु मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु (मर्मरुमर्मरु
Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43;
R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (con-
nected with मर्मरु). —Caus. or 10 U.
(p. p. मर्मरित) 1 To pour out. 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A)
—WITH मर्मरु to ooze or flow out,
trickle down; R. 5. 17. —मर्मरु to
drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —मर्मरु 1 to drop
down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or tri-
ckle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

मर्मरु: 1 The throat, neck; न मर्मरु
मर्मरु कर्मरु; cf. अत्रात्र मर्मरु; Bh. 1. 64;
Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla
tree. 3 A kind of musical instru-
ment. —COMP. —अत्रात्र: a particular
disease of the throat (inflamma-
tion). —अत्रात्र: the tuft of hair on
the neck of a horse. —अत्रात्र: tumor
in the throat. —अत्रात्र: a bull's dewlap
—मर्मरु: goitre. —मर्मरु: 1 seizing
by the throat, throttling, smother-
ing. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N.
of certain days in the dark fort-
night of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th
8th, 9th, 13th and the three following
days. —मर्मरु n. the gullet, throat
—मर्मरु the mouth. —मर्मरु a necklace
—मर्मरु a. 1 safe in the work of the
throat, able to eat much and digest
it, healthy, sound; इत्येते चैव मर्मरु मर्मरु
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite.
—मर्मरु a peacock. —मर्मरु the nuala.
—मर्मरु swelling of the glands of the
neck. —मर्मरु (also मर्मरु) a she-
goat —मर्मरु 1 seizing by the throat,
throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow
with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अत्र-
मर्मरु—मर्मरु a. seized by the throat,
throttled, strangled.

मर्मरु: 1 The throat, the neck. 2
A kind of fish.

मर्मरु 1 Oozing, trickling, drip-
ping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

मर्मरु: मर्मरु 1 A small pitcher.
2 A small water-jar with a hole
in the bottom from which the
water drops upon the object of
worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi
&c.) placed below.

मर्मरु: A strong but lazy bull;
see मर्मरु.

मर्मरु p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen
down. 2 Molted. 3 Oozed, flowing.
4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 Unit-
ed, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked
away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, im-
paired. —COMP. —कर्मरु advanced or
incurable leprosy when the fingers
and toes fall off. —मर्मरु a. toothless.
—मर्मरु a one who has lost his eyes,
blind.

मर्मरु: A kind of dance.

मर्मरु: A kind of bird, so called
from the pendulous fleshy purse
hanging from its throat.

मर्मरु 1 A. (मर्मरु, मर्मरु) To be
bold or confident. —WITH मर्मरु

to be bold or confident; या कर्मरु
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु Si. 10. 18.
न मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु मर्मरु
मर्मरुमर्मरु: Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold
(competent) enough to do the work
of a hatchet.

मर्मरु a. Bold, confident, auda-
cious.

मर्मरु A multitude of throats.

मर्मरु: The cheek; especially, the
part of the cheek near the corners
of the mouth. (Rhetoricians con-
sider this word to be मर्मरु or
vulgar;) cf. the instance given in
K. P. 7:—मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु
but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—मर्मरुमर्मरु-
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु Māl. 5. 22.
—COMP. —मर्मरु a small round pillow
to put underneath the cheek.

मर्मरु: A wine-glass. 2 Sap-
phire; मर्मरु below.

मर्मरु: 1 A vessel for drinking
spirituuous liquor; मर्मरु मर्मरु
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु
कुले जातः Mk. 8; मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु.

मर्मरु: 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli.
3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking
spirituuous liquor.

मर्मरु 1 A. (मर्मरु, मर्मरु) To
blame, censure.

मर्मरु (A substitute for मर्मरु at the
beginning of certain compounds,
especially with words beginning
with vowels). —COMP. —अत्रात्र: 1
an air-hole, a round window;
मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु
R. 7. 11; मर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु
7. 93; Ku. 7. 5n; Me. 98. मर्मरु
a lattice. —अत्रात्र a. furnished with
windows. —अत्रात्र a multitude of cows;
(written मर्मरु मर्मरु, मर्मरु and मर्मरु)
—अत्रात्र pasture or meadow grass.
—अत्रात्र 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a
trough for holding grass &c. for
feeding cattle. —अत्रात्र lac. —अत्रात्र
a. of the value of a cow. —अत्रात्र
cattle and sheep. —अत्रात्र: 1 a shoe-
maker. 2 an out-cast. —अत्रात्र bulls
and horses. —अत्रात्र a. cow-shaped.
—अत्रात्र the daily measure of food
given to a cow. —अत्रात्र: 1 an owner
of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —अत्रात्र;
—अत्रात्र: an owner of cows. —अत्रात्र:
an excellent cow or bull.

मर्मरु: A species of ox; मर्मरुमर्मरु
T. S.; मर्मरु: कर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरुमर्मरु
Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23.

मर्मरु: The wild buffalo. —मर्मरु
Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

मर्मरु: मर्मरु q. v.

मर्मरु: A herd of cows.

मर्मरु a. 1 Consisting of cattle or
cows. 2 Coming or got from a cow
(as milk, curds &c.). 3 Proper or

fit for cattle.—**वृ** 1 Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.—**वृ** 1 A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गन्धर्व—**ति** *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krośa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas.

गन्धर्व—**वृ**, **युक्ता** kind of grass eaten by cattle.
गन्धर्व Rod chalk.
गन्धर्व 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वयति, गन्धर्वित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तत्पत्तिवत् यतः श्रवस्तत्रैवाप्तो गन्धर्वता Ka. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वमानं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व *a.* Searching for. —**वृ** Search, inquiry.

गन्धर्व—**यत्** Search or inquiry after anything.

गन्धर्वित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्वति-ने) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; मेधाप्रमदः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मणा गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः सञ्चारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mā. 1. 30 —**ने** 1 An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यद्वृक्षमनाय निश्चिगहनमपि शीतितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place. 4 A cave. 5 Pain, distress.

गन्धर्व *a.* (र or री *f.*) Deep, impervious.—**र** 1 An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गीरीशुरेगन्धर्वान्वितः R. 2. 26, 45, lla. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocriacy. 8 Weeping, crying.—**र** An arbour, bower.—**री** 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गन्धर्व A song, verse.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गन्धर्वस्य सितसंयु यामुने कञ्जलाममुमयन मज्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37. —**गन्धर्व** 1 An epithet of Bhishma. 2 Of Kārtikeya. —**गन्धर्व** 1 Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) 2 Gold.

गन्धर्व—**देव** A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गन्धर्वगणि N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges.—**गन्धर्व** N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.—**गन्धर्व** Gold.

गन्धर्व A carrot.

गन्धर्वकायः A quail.

गन्धर्व *p. p.* 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगन्धर्वः तमसा श्रव नदी तुल्यमेव B. 9. 72. 3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गन्धर्वदेवगन्धर्वः R. 16. 60; गन्धर्वलिङ्गन Amaru. 86, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गन्धर्वकाललितलुडितेगन्धर्वसायसीति Mā. 1. 15; Me. 83; गन्धर्वद्वयं S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गन्धर्वेन तं Me. 102. —**गन्धर्व** Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully.

—**Comp.** —**गन्धर्व** *a.* close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (—**हि**.) a sword.

गन्धर्वत *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

गन्धर्वपुत्रः A worshipper of Ganesa.—**वृ** 1 Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गन्धर्वक A group of harlots.

गन्धर्वका A worshipper of Ganesa.

गन्धर्व (गी) **वृ**—**वृ** 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the साङ्ख्यवन; गन्धर्वं वंशते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general.—**Comp.** —**गन्धर्वन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गन्धर्वविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गन्धर्वगतिक *a.* (गी *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गन्धर्वगतिक *a.* (गी *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गन्धर्व 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

गन्धर्व *m.* (गी *f.*) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

गन्धर्व 1 The body; अपचितमपि गन्धर्वं व्यावर्तत्वाद्गन्धर्वः S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगानि मयः 3. 17 2 A limb or member of the body; छरुपरितापानि न ते गन्धर्वयुगपारस्यति S. 3/18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—**Comp.** —**गन्धर्वलेपनी** a fragrant unguent applied

to the body.—**आवरण** a shield.—**उत्सव** cleaning the body with perfumes.—**कर्षण** *a.* emaciating or weakening the body.—**गर्भ** *a.* a towel.—**रुद्धि** a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81.—**वृ** the hair on the body.—**लता** a thin or tender body, slim figure.—**संकोचिन्** *m.* the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring).—**संक्षुब्ध** a small bird, the diver.

गन्धर्व A song, singing.

गन्धर्व—**चित्र** 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गन्धर्व 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect.—**Comp.** —**कारः** a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गन्धर्विका A song, verse; Y. 1.45.

गन्धर्व 1 A. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गन्धर्विते नमो ब्रह्मा Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for. 4 To compile, string or weave together.

गन्धर्व *a.* fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गन्धर्वः पद्मप्रस्थानकर्व-मान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगन्धर्व.—**वृ** 1 A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

गन्धर्व, **गन्धर्विन्** *m.* N. of the father of Viśvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba).—**Comp.** —**जः** —**वृ** *a.* an epithet of Viśvāmitra.—**गन्धर्व**—**वृ** an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanōja.

गन्धर्व An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गन्धर्व Singing, a song.

गन्धर्वी A carriage drawn by oxen.

गन्धर्विनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 N. of a princess of Kasi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra.—**Comp.** —**सुतः** an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to the Gandharvas.—**वृ** 1 A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गन्धर्वः तमयात्मिणः Y. 1.161; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह) 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse.—**वृ** The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला वाद्यस्य गन्धर्वो गतस्य Mk. 3.—**Comp.** —**चित्त** *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva.—**साला** a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गन्धर्व (वि) **कः** A singer.

गोपारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by *g* in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गोपारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गोपारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāstra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira).

गोपारिवः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गोपिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —**क** Fragrant wares, perfumes; **पञ्चानां गोपिकं लयं विमलैः कान्तनादितः** Pt. 1. 13.

गोपिक *a.* (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking **वेदिगामी** M. 5; **हृदगामी** R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; **कुञ्ज** Pt. 2. 5; **अलस** Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; **द्विज** R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; **ननु सखीगामी शेषः** S. 4; **द्वितीयगामी** न वि शब्द एव नः R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accruing to; **विनष्टगामी** मार्गः; **कर्मगामि** क्रियाकलः. 5 United with; **सहस्रमनुगामिनी** M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गोपीति 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.): **सहृद इव गोपीति** Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112. **गायकः** A singer, musician; न नटा न विद्या न गायका. Bh. 3. 27.

गायकः —**क** A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; **गायत्री उदासमं** Bg. 10. 85. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: **तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्** Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**क** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre.

गायत्रिज *a.* (गी. f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (गी. f.) A singer; तथैव तयो-
रुपगान्धीयताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —**क** Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing, as a means of subsistence.

गायुध *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —**ह**, —**त** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; **संयुक्तीतगायुधेन** K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. 4 Gold.

गायुधिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गायुधमत *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —**त** An emerald.

गायुध *a.* (गी. f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. **गायुध** Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गायुध *a.* (गी. f.) Derived from a vulture. —**प्र** 1 Greediness (probably for गायुध). 2 An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः**, —**बाणश्च** *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (गी. f.) **गार्भिक** (गी. f.) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणः, —**व्य** A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —**स्य** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्य *a.* (गी. f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —**यः** The five Yajūas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हपत्ये 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajūas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालनं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः *f.* 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; **वपुतु वपुतु गालीगालिमतो मन्तो** वचनवि तद्भाषाद्वालिदित्येवमर्थः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

गालोद्वयं The seed of a lotus.

गालवगणः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gaiṇaga.

गाह 1 A. (गाहते, गाह or गहति) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); **गाहता** गहतिवा निपातसहितं भूषणैर्दुस्साहितं S. 3. 6. **गाहिता** हेतुः पुण्यस्य मंगलकृतिमिव भूता Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); **मनसु मे सज्जयिष्यं गाहते** Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; **कदाचित्काननं जगहे** K. 58; **ऊनं न सत्यंयधिको नवाधि तस्मिन्मनं नोन-**

रि गाहमाने K. 2. 14; Mo. 48; H. 1. 171; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —**With** —**अव** (with the *av* often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; **तयोपदंभा तमसा वगाव** R. 14. 76; **स्वप्नज्वालाहतेऽवयं जले** Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully; **पूर्वापरो तोमनिषी वगाव स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानुषः** Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —**उप** to break in, enter into. —**हि** 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकः) स व्यगाहन् विगाहममयः R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); **विषमोऽपि विगाहते नयः कृततर्धिः** वयसायिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; **विगाहमानां सरसु च नोमिः** R. 14. 30. —**सं** to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; **सम-**

गाहिह चात्र Bk. 15. 59

गाहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into; see गाह.

गिदुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गुरु.

गिर *f.* (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीयौ &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; **वचस्वयमिने गिरिण ससर्जे विमलमयः** Ku. 2. 43; **अपतीना यदुतयेन गिरा कृतमति-**

थ S. 1 **प्रायश्चित्तं** सद्यः माहतां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15, Y. 1. 71. 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —**Comp.** —**देवी** (गिर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech.

—**पतिः** (written गिरःपतिः, गिरपतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —**रथः** (गीरथाः) N. of Brihaspati. —**वा** (वा) *ga* (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; **परिमलो गीर्वाणवेलाहः** Bv. 1. 63

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गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि *a.* Venerable, respectable worshipful. —**रिः** 1 A hill-mountain, an elevation; **वदन्वाचःसन्ने धृष्ट गिरवो न वतति किं** S. Til. 19; **वपु वपतिर्जपि**

निष्पन्न गिरिः S. 5. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eye. 4 An honorary title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः S. (in math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play (गेदुका). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -Comp. -गिरिः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 the Himalaya mountain. -गिरिः 1 an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva; हुता गिरिश्रवत्सकमानस Ku. 5. 3. -कदम्बः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कदम्बः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदम्बः, -कदम्बः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कदम्बः a cave, cavern. -कदम्बिका the earth. -कान्तः a blind or one-eyed man. -कान्तः a mountain grove. -कूटः the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहा a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -गुरा a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरि-गुरा इव नामः राजसूतं विमर्श S. 2. 4. (-गुरा) a thief. -ज a. mountain-born. (-ज) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जा) 1 N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). 2 the hill-plantain (चतुर्दली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. -जम्बवः -जम्बवः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya 2 of Gaṇeśa. -जम्बवः an epithet of Śiva. -जम्बवः talc. -जम्बवः a range of mountains. -जम्बवः Indra's thunderbolt. -जम्बवः a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; जम्बवः गिरिजम्बवः इव नामः मा. 7. 70, 71. -जम्बवः a mountain-pass. -जम्बवः red chalk. -जम्बवः Indra's thunderbolt. -जम्बवः N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpāṭha. -जम्बवः (जम्बवः) a mountain-torrent, rill. -जम्बवः (जम्बवः) a. enclosed by a mountain. -जम्बवः 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 of the Ganges 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कङ्क-गिरिनिविष्टगिरिजम्बवः विमर्श Bv. 4. 3. -जम्बवः (जम्बवः) the declivity of a mountain. -जम्बवः N. of a fig-tree. -जम्बवः bitumen. -जम्बवः the top of a hill. -जम्बवः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -जम्बवः the table-land of a mountain. -जम्बवः a female of the Bos Grunniens. -जम्बवः m. an epithet of Indra. -जम्बवः a. mountain-born. (-जम्बवः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvatī. -जम्बवः the Kūṭaja tree. -जम्बवः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -जम्बवः, -जम्बवः red chalk. -जम्बवः m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himālaya. -जम्बवः the Himālaya mountain. -जम्बवः N. of a city in Magadha. -जम्बवः a kind

of bird. -जम्बवः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-जम्बवः) the peak of a mountain. -जम्बवः (जम्बवः) m. an epithet of Śiva. -जम्बवः a. tableland. -जम्बवः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -जम्बवः the Maināka mountain. -जम्बवः an epithet of Pārvatī. -जम्बवः a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः, गिरिकः, गिरिकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Śiva; प्रकाशतां गिरिश्रवत्सकमानस R. 2. 41; गिरिश्रवत्सकमानस इव नामः सा सुतेरी Ku. 1. 60, 37. गिरि 6 P. (गिरि, गिरि) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ)

गिरि a. Who or what swallows or devours; e.g. गिरिगिरिकोऽस्ति तद्विलोचनं तपः; see गिरिगिरि. -लः The citron tree. Comp. -गिरिः; -गिरिः a urocodile, shark.

गिरिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिरिः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिरि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गिरि (ने) गिरिः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Śāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit); आनन्दगीतं S. 1. चारणगीतः गानः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-गानगीतः गीतः Mā. 2; (see under गी also). -गीतः Singing, a song; तपसि गीत-गानेन हारिणा प्रत्येकं गीतः S. 1. 5; गीत-गान-गानः K. 32. -Comp. -गानः a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -गानः the arrangement of a song. -गानः a. fond of songs or music. (-गानः) an epithet of Śiva. -गानः m. a Kinnara. -गानः the science of music.

गीतकः A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता गीता कर्तव्या किमर्थः शास्त्रविस्तरः । यत् स्वयं भगवान्मह्यं सुखप्रदादिति उवाच । quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmī.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवाहिनी गीतिः S. 5; सुतामरगीतिरपि सुमेधसि इतः वसन्त्यामरो वदन् Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिन् a (गी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीतिः गीती गिरिः गीती तथा लिखितपत्रकः Sik. 32.

गीतः a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see p).

गीतिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame. 3 Kuting up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुहति, गुह) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलः-गुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलिगुग्गुलं अथवागुग्गुलं Git. 11, Ma. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-अङ्गुलिः) half of a cluster. -कणिष्ठाः a kind of corn. -वृक्षः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुग्गुलः see गुग्गुलः.

गुग्गु 1 P. (गोजति), often 1 P. गुग्गु (गोजति, गुजित of गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न बद्धोऽस्ती न जुगुं यः कलं Bk. 2 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U 2. 29. अथि बलद्वयं स्वयमानं मरुं तव किमपि लिखितं ननु गुग्गुलं गुग्गुः Bv. 1. 5.

गुग्गु 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुग्गु. -Comp. -गुग्गु a large black bee.

गुग्गुलः Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुग्गु 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अन्तर्विषमया (for 'व्या') इति बहिर्विषममोरमाः गुग्गुलसमाका (यो विहितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt. 1. 169; किं जातु गुग्गुलसुषमाणां हृष्यकारिणः बनेष्वराणां Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average $1\frac{5}{8}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Guṇja measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुग्गुला A berry of the Guṇja plant.

गुग्गुलः Humming, murmuring; स्व-च्छन्दं बलद्वयं ते मरुं विदेतो विद्वत्तु गुग्गुलं मिथिदाः Bv. 1. 15. न गुग्गुलं तव अक्षरं गुग्गुलः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः सिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्गु-तत्तादृकविषयं दिनां R. 5. 70. -Comp. -गुग्गुलः a kind of collyrium.

सुखी-सुखिका q. v.

सुखी 1 Treacle, molasses; सुखपात्रः Sk.; सुखीयः Y. 1. 803; सुखीयः हरी-
तकी मलयः Sur. 2 A globe, ball.
3 A ball for playing with. 4 A
mouthful. 5 An elephant's armour.
-Comp. -उदके water mixed with
molasses. -उदका sugar. -ओदले rice
boiled with coarse sugar. -तुण्यः
-चायः -इ n. sugar-cane. -पेयः f.
a milchcow symbolically represented
by molasses and offered as a pre-
sent to Brāhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort
of sweatmeat, flour and molasses
ground and boiled together. -फलः
The Pitu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.
-शृंगं a cupola. -शरीरकी myrobalan
preserved in molasses; (Mar. सु-
रंषळा).

सुखका 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.
3 A kind of drug prepared with
molasses.

सुखले Spirituous liquor distilled
from molasses.

सुखा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.
सुखाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

सुखाकेतः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;
मम देहे सुखाकेत एवान्धर् द्रुममहं Bg. 11.
7 (and in several other places. of
the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Siva.

सुखसुखानं A rattling in the throat
(as breath) caused by cough.

सुखेरः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-
ful, bit.

सुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To
multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To
invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad);
गुणः, गुणः. 2 (a) A good quality,
merit, virtue, excellence; कर्म ते
गुणः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुषु
तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Emi-
nence. 3 Use, advantage, good
(with instr. usually); Mu. 1. 15.
4 Effect, result, efficacy, good
result. 5 A thread, string, rope,
cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;
यतः परं गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. (where
गुण also means 'a merit') 6 The
bow-string; तण्डुल्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku
4. 15, 29; कनकपिणतद्विगुणसमुत्त R. 9.
54. 7 The string of a musical in-
strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9
A quality, attribute, property in
general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,
characteristic or property of all
substances, one of the seven cate-
gories or padārthas of the Vāi-
śhikas, (the number of these pro-
perties is 24.). 11 An ingredient
or constituent of nature, any one
of the three properties belonging
to all created things; (these are
सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13
An object of sense; (these are
five रूप, रस, गन्ध, सङ्ग and शब्द). 14
Repetition, multiplication, denoting
'folds' or 'times' usually at the
end of comp. after numerals;
आहारो द्विगुणः श्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणाः।
चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामशास्त्रायः सूतः ॥
Chāṇ. 78; so त्रिगुणः, त्रितुल्योऽपि be-
comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-
ary element, a subordinate part
(opp. मुख्यः) 16 Excess, abundance,
superfluity. 17 An adjective, a
word subordinate to another in a
sentence. 18 The substitution of
र, ओ, अर्, and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short
or long) and ए, or the vowels
अ, ए, ओ, अर् and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.)
Quality considered as an inherent
property of a *Rasa* or sentiment;
mammata thus defines गुणः- ये रस-
स्वायिनो धर्मोः जीर्वाद्य इत्यस्मिन् । उत्कर्षहेतव-
स्ते स्युरपलक्षितगो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8
(Some writers on rhetoric such as
Vamana, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-
ndin and others consider *Gunas*
to be properties but of शब्द and
अर्थ and mention ten varieties under
each head. Mammata, however,
recognises only three, and, after
discussing and criticizing the views
of others, says- नायुर्वैजः प्रमत्ताख्यायसे
न पुनर्दश K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram.
and Mīm.) Property considered as
the meaning of a class of words;
e. g. grammarians recognise four
kinds of the meaning of words;
जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः,
शुक्रः, चलः and द्विगुः as instances to
illustrate these meanings. 21 (In
politics) A proper course of action,
an expedient. (The expedients to
be used by a king in foreign poli-
tics are six:- 1 सवि peace or alliance
2 विग्रह war; 3 शन march or expe-
dition; 4 स्थान or असन halt; 5
सश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-
भाव duplicity; 7 संधिपि विग्रही वागवाचं
द्विपमाचयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.
7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22
The number 'three' (derived from
the three qualities). 23 The chord
of an arc (in geom.). 24 An
organ of sense. 25 A subordinate
dish; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.
27 An epithet of Bhima. 28 Leav-
ing, abandoning. -Comp. -अदीत a.
freed from all properties, being be-
yond them. -अधिष्ठानकं the region
of the breast where the girdle is
fastened. -अङ्कुरागः love or appre-
ciation of the good qualities of
others; Ki. 1. 11. -अङ्कुरोपः con-
formity or suitableness to good qual-
ities. -अङ्गित a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,
good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-
ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine
of merits', one endowed with all
virtues. -आलम्ब्य a. rich in virtues.
-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-
धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a
virtuous or meritorious person.
-आत्मन् a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्षः
excellence of merit, possession of
superior qualities. -उत्कर्षितं pane-
gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior
in merit. -कर्मन् n. 1 an unessential
or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)
the secondary or less immediate
(i. e. indirect) object of an action;
e. g. in the example वेतास्पस्य लुप्तं
लुप्तस्य वा लुप्तं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.
productive of good qualities, profit-
able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who
prepares side-dishes or any second-
ary articles of food. 2 an epithet
of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,
panegyric, praise. -गुणन् a. 1 de-
siring good qualities. 2 possessing
good qualities. -गुण्य a. appreciating
or admiring merits (wherever they
may be), attached to merits, appre-
ciative; ननु बन्धुविद्वेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगुण-
यन्ने विपक्षितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहीतु, -ग्राहक,
-ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits
(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1.
9. -गान्ता a collection of virtues or
merits; गुणरक्षणगान्ताभी जसुटोऽज्जलचन्द्रिका
Bh. 3. 116; गुणयति गुणगानं Gīt. 2;
Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how
to admire or appreciate merits,
appreciative; प्रमथति कमलानन्दं भूशमय-
जासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञः गुणा भवति H.
Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितयं the three con-
stituent properties of nature; i. e.
सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue
or duty incidental to the possession
of certain qualities. -निधिः a store
of virtues. -प्रकर्षः excellence of
merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark
of indication of an internal prop-
erty. -लघनिका, -लघनी a tent. -वचनं,
-वाचकः a word which connotes an
attribute or quality, an adjective, or
substantive used attributively; as
वेत in वेतास्पस्य. -विवेचनं discrimina-
tion in appreciating the merits of
others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,
-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which
a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः
f. a secondary or unessential con-
dition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति).
-वेजेष्ट्य pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः
an adjective. -संख्यानां 'enumeration
of the three essential qualities', a
term applied to the Sāṅkhya (in-
cluding the Yoga) system of phi-
losophy. -संगः 1 association with
qualities or merits. 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणने 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमयने कृतहरिपुणने मधुरिपुणनेवे Git. 7. —नी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विज्ञेयविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्परोक्षयाते पुः । हेतुः परित्यज्येयं वस्तुर्गुणनिका सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (अत्रेति Malli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; वृद्धिप्राप्तं शितामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied. 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणित्व *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious, गुणी गुणं बोधे न वेति निर्णयः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यस्ति Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणितेति संवा.

गुणीकृत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. —Comp. —चर्यम् (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीकृतं चर्यं वाच्यं दुर्लभं चर्यं 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ते, गुहित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —With अङ्ग to cover, screen, hide, envelope; राजनीतिभित्ताङ्गुहिते गुह्याङ्गे Ku. 4. 11.

गुह्यने 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मम्मगहनं.

गुहित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुह्यिका Flour, meal, powder.

गुहित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुह्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुह्या-गुह्य *q. v.*

गुह्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्यते, गुहित) To play sport.

गुह्य The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः piles.

—आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels.

—उज्ज्वलः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीला, कीलकः piles. —ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. —वाकः inflammation of the anus. —अङ्गुलिः prolapsus ani. —चर्यम् *u.* the anus.

—स्तम्भः constipation

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. —II. 9 P. (गुह्यति) To be angry. —III. 1 A. (गोह्यते) To play, sport.

गुह्यल The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्या (घ्रा) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलक्षिप आत्मानं Mb.; गुगोपायानमस्तः R. 1. 21; गुगोप गौरुपवरा-मिबोवां 2. 3. Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यामि गोपायितव्यं गोपायित्वे Amaru. 22; see गुप. —II. 1 A. (गुह्यते strictly desid. of गुप) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); वापाज्जुगुप्ते Sk; किं लं माज्जुगुप्तिहाः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). —III. 4 P. (गुह्यति) To be confused or disturbed. —IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरवि-सिमां वापाज्जुगुप्तात् उद्धारयतिः सदैव । विचं न गोपयति अस्तु वणीयैवेत्यो वीरो न गुह्यति मह्यमपि कार्यजाते ॥).

गुह्यल 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुह्य *p. p.* 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374. 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined. —तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as वैश्यगुह्यः, समुद्रगुह्यः &c. (Usually कर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brahmana, कर्मन् or वात् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह्य, गुहित or गुप to that of a Vaisya, and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. गुह्या वैश्य विप्रस्य कर्मो वाता च समुद्राः । गुतिर्देवस्य वैश्यस्य दासः समुद्रस्य कायेत्) —सं ind. Secretly, privately, apart. —तः One of the principal female characters in a pectical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; गुपहरतमीपना वर्तिष्यमानहरतमीपना and वर्तमान-हरतमीपना; see Rasamanjari 24. —Comp. —क्षपः a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर्य *a.* going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेष्टः a disguise.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यि *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुह्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding.

3 Covering, sheathing; असिधाराह कोष-गुहिः K. 11. 4. A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; सत्यस्य इव गुहिस्कोट-मर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्य-कति, गुहित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) कति *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुह्यः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंकी वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुह्यना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये गुह्या-र्थयोः सम्यगचनां गुह्यानां वना.

गुह्य 1. 6 A. (गुह्यते, गुह्यते, गुह्यते) To make an effort or exertion. —II. 4 A. (p. p. गुह्यते) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुह्यण Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य *a.* (गुह्य-र्त्त) (*f.*, compar. गुरीवसु; superl. गुरित) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुह्येनतो यर्थां सविदेहं विनिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Ra. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आत्मगुह्यं Bh. 2. 60; गुह्यं दिव-सेष्ये गुह्यं Ms. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विमदगुह्यः कृषिः 8. 4. 18; स्वायत्तता गुह्यतरा प्रपयिष्येति V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult (to bear);

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गुह्यण Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य *a.* (गुह्य-र्त्त) (*f.*, compar. गुरीवसु; superl. गुरित) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुह्येनतो यर्थां सविदेहं विनिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Ra. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आत्मगुह्यं Bh. 2. 60; गुह्यं दिव-सेष्ये गुह्यं Ms. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विमदगुह्यः कृषिः 8. 4. 18; स्वायत्तता गुह्यतरा प्रपयिष्येति V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult (to bear);

अतिविशेषगुण ज्ञायेन Me. 1. 6 Groat, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः महयः प्रचक्षु नामनि R. 3. 17; एवं विदुः S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable, respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear, beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईहृ or न in नहर. (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मारी गे चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —**गुरुः** 1 A father; न केवलं तद्वत्पर्यायैवः शिष्याय गुरुकपुत्रोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) सुगुरुस्य गुरुः S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; 11. 7. 2, 18, 19, 49; अज्ञा गुरुणा गुरुवारणीया R. 14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. 4 Particularly a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; सौ गुरुदेवकी च श्रीमा दितिनन्दनः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः शिष्याः कृत्वा देवदत्तं प्रवचति Y. 1. 34.) 5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 head of the caste or orders; गुरुमुपायां गुरवे निचय 2. 6x. 6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरु नमस्तद्वन्द्वेन चोद्यमास बासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाश्यायुगं विप्रजादीनि विनशः शिवः Si. 2. 2 8 The propounder of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar asterism called *guru*. 10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsaka as (called after him *Prābhākarīya*). —**COMP.** —**अर्थः** a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुधनमहर्षेण वसिष्ठे R. 5. 7. —**उत्सव** *a.* highly revered. —**ज्ञः** 1) the Supreme soul. —**कारः** worship, adoration. —**क्रम** instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —**जन** any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; गुरुक्षेत्री गुरुजनः K. 15x; Bv. 2. 7. —**तल्पः** 1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —**तल्पिनः**, —**तल्पिन्** *m.* 1 one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an *अतिपातकः* cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one who defiles his stepmother. —**दक्षिण** fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —**देवतः** the constellation गुरु. —**पाक** *a.* difficult of digestion. —**सं** 1 the constellation गुरु. 2 a bow. —**मर्दतः** a kind of drum or labor. —**रत्नं** *n*

topaz.—**सावर्ण** relative importance or value. —**वसिष्ठ**, —**वासिन्** *m.* a student (*वसिष्ठारि*) who resides at his preceptor's house. —**वासरः** Thursday. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.

गुरुक *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 A little heavy. 2 Long (in Prosody.)

गुरु (*गुरु*) *जैरः* 1 The district of Gujārāth; तेषां मर्षि परिचयज्ञावर्जितं गुजराणां यः संतारं त्रिधिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुरुिणी, **गुरी** A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुरुिणी नायकचरितेन सृष्टाति रजस्वला.

गुरुलः Molasses; cf. गुरु.

गुरुच्छः, **गुरुक्षः** A bunch or cluster; see गुरु.

गुरुकः The ankle; आत्मककीर्णपमार्गयुगं Ku. 7. 55; गुरुकवर्णिना K. 10.

गुरुमः, —**रुमं** 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3 A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. 6 A village police-station. 7 A wharf of stairs (*Mar. वाट*).

गुरुमिन् *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster, clustered. 2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by *guru*.

गुरुमी A tent.

गुरु (*गुरु*) *वाकः* The betel-nut tree.

गुरु 1 U. (*गुरुति*—*ये*, *गुरु*) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुरुं च गुरुति गुणाय प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुरुकर्म इवायानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49. —**WITH** उप to embrace; तरंगहरीरुपगुहतीति R. 18. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. —**नि** to hide, conceal.

गुरुः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुरु इवावतिष्ठतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇāla or *Nishāda*, King of Śringavera and a friend of Rama.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place; गुहानिषद्गुपतिशब्दोऽर्थः R. 28, 51; पर्वस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing. 3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The heart. —**COMP.** —**आदिन्** *a.* placed in the heart. —**चरं** Brahman —**मुख** *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide mouthed, open-mouthed. —**मासः** 1 a mouse. 2 a tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A blacksmith.

गुरु *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुप्यं च गुरुति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary, retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —**ज्ञः** 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise. —**ज्ञः** 1 A secret, mystery; मीनं वेदादि

गुह्यानि Bg. 10. 28; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117. 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. —**COMP.** —**गुरुः** an epithet of Siva. —**क्षीपकः** the fire-fly. —**निर्वन्दः** urine. —**भाषितं** 1 secret speech or conversation. 2 a secret. —**भवः** an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गुप्तकः N. of a class of demigods who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुप्तकस्य वयाचे Ms. 5. Ms. 12. 47.

गुरु *f.* 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement. **गुरु** *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. 2 Covered. —**COMP.** —**अर्थः** a tortoise. —**शक्तिः** a snake. —**आत्मक** (the compound word being *गुरुत्वम्* thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेत् वर्णनमाद् नसः शिरो वर्णाधिपत्यं गुरुत्वा वर्णविकृतं—*गुरुत्वाप्युक्तोऽर्थः*) the Supreme soul. —**उत्सवः**, —**ज्ञः** one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गुरुं प्रवक्ष्य उत्सवो गुरुजस्तु गुरुः सूनः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —**स्त्री** the wag-tail. —**पथः** 1 a hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the mind, intellect. —**पादः**, **पादः** a snake. —**गुरुकः** a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —**गुरुकः** the Bakula tree. —**मार्गः** a passage underground. —**नेद्युनः** a crow. —**वचनम्** *m.* a frog. —**साक्षिन्** *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गुहा—**व** Feces, ordure.

गुरु *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गुरुणं see गुरु.

गुरुणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गुरु 1 P. (*गरति*) To sprinkle, moisten, wet.

गुरु, **गुरु** 1 P. (*गरति* or *गुरुति*) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गुरुजः 1 A small red variety of garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *gduj*—**न** The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गुरु (*की*) *v.* A species of jackal.

गुरु 4 P. (*गुरुति*, *गुरु*) To covet, desire, strive after greedily; to long for, be desirous of.

गुरु *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —**गुरुः** The God of love.

गुरु *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुरु-गुरुं लोभ्य R. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.

गुरु—**त्वा** Desire, greediness.

गुरु *a.* Greedy, covetous. —**ज्ञः**, **ज्ञः** a vulture; गजोत्तरं हि देवेन ह्यो गुरु जगत्सः H. 1. 59; K. 12. 50, 54. —**COMP.**

गुरु N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. —**वसि**, —**वसः** the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अवैवासीमिति शिखरे गृध्राजस्य वातः U. 2. 25. -वाजः, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृहिः f. 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (वक्त्रवत्ता गौः); आपीनमारोहद्वयस्य गृहिः R. 2. 18; श्री तावत्संस्तुत पदेनी इत्यनयात्वा इव गृहिः सुखदा करोति Mk. 8. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृहिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहस्यन्ते Pt. 4. 81; वक्ष्ये वागवर्त्ततेन हृदी निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation.

-गृहः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; रुद्रोपलब्धिश्च गृहाः शशभक्षिनिरेकमित्यः N. 2. 74; नवान्नं वनपनिगृहचरणात्साय Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family.

-Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window.

-अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder.

-अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोपपत्तिरित्या Ms. 2. 67.

-अन्तः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अहम् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पात्र).

-आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

-आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use.

-कच्छपः = गृहाक्षयः p. v. -कपोतः -तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -कल्पः 1 household affairs. 2 house-building.

-कर्मन् n. household affairs. -दासः a manial, domestic servant; इत्युक्तं गृहस्थो हरिश्चमना येनाक्रियेन ततः गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils.

-कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुलुटः a domestic opok. -कार्य household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -द्वली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -द्विद्वि 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family discussions.

-जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जातिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish.

-तटी a terrace in front of the house. -वासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house;

(pl.) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, वाता बलिः तपदि मयुदेहलीना Mk. 1. 9. -जम्ब wind. -जातनः a wild pigeon. -जीहः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -पवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -पशुः a domestic feline.

-पतिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities, Ms. 3. 265. -पुच्छ m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नगराभ्युदयलिङ्गजामाकुलधामपथाः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered.

-मगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -भुविः f. the site of a house. -भेदिन् a. 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -तजिः a lamp.

-माचिका a bat. -मृगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् m. a householder (गृहस्थैर्मैत्रेयं संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजाये गृहमिति B. 1. 7; see गृहपति above.

-पञ्च a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहसंस्थाकाश्रीयीराद्विनिता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amarn. 18. -संवेष्टकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा हासितामीनां प्रत्ययगृहस्थता U. 1. 9. see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहस्थ. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहपत्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहपत्य given in 'सम्प्रदाय' is not correct).

गृहप्राप्तः a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहस्यन्ते । गृहं तु गृहिणीतीनं कतापादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp.

-वर्द्ध the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांसेव गृहिणीवै पुत्रवयो वासाः कुल. स्थापनः S. 4. 17; सिननागृहिणीवर्द्धे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्ये गृहिणः कथं तु तमयाः विश्वामित्रः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीतः p. p. 1 Taken, seized; क. शेष गृहीतः. 2 Accepted. 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn. 5 Robbed. 6 Learnt, understood (see गृह).

-Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. दिशः a. 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् a. (जी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पश्यन्तेव Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गृह्ययत् q. v. 2 Domestic. 3 Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; वागवृत्ता तेन 'an army out-side a village'. -गृहः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -गृह The anus. -Comp.

-अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city. गृ. 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; कविर्ज्ञाताः वाजस्यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77.

-With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -With-

अव (Atm.) to eat, devour, तथा-गिरमात्रं विश्वामित्रोऽपि Bk. 8. 30. -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-डितो वदन् पतिनः गृणाति पतिनोऽपि Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up, Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow. 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.)

सहद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गृह्य) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (इ) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडू).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो गायकः उक्तः P. III. 4. 68 Sh. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेयं कन विनातो वा R. 15. 69. Mo. 86. अनेता वाङ्मयस्यातो गेयस्य विविक्ता Si. 2. 78.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेय.

गेहं A house, habitation; ता गरी

-वर्द्ध the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांसेव गृहिणीवै पुत्रवयो वासाः कुल. स्थापनः S. 4. 17; सिननागृहिणीवर्द्धे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्ये गृहिणः कथं तु तमयाः विश्वामित्रः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Santi. 2. 24.

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गृह्या A village adjoining to a city. गृ. 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; कविर्ज्ञाताः वाजस्यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77.

-With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -With-

अव (Atm.) to eat, devour, तथा-गिरमात्रं विश्वामित्रोऽपि Bk. 8. 30. -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-डितो वदन् पतिनः गृणाति पतिनोऽपि Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up, Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow. 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.)

सहद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गृह्य) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (इ) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडू).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो गायकः उक्तः P. III. 4. 68 Sh. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेयं कन विनातो वा R. 15. 69. Mo. 86. अनेता वाङ्मयस्यातो गेयस्य विविक्ता Si. 2. 78.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेय.

गेहं A house, habitation; ता गरी

विषया जाता मेदि रोदिनि तत्पतिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form aluk Tat. compounds; e. g. मेदि-रोदिनि a. 'bellowing at home only' i. e. a coward, poltroon. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. मेदिरोदिनि a. braggadocio, braggart, boaster. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

मेदिनी a. (मी f.) -पुर्वि q. v.
मेदिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धर्म दत्त पिता सुता च जनी शान्तिधर मेदिनी Sānti. Me. 77. शिव इति सखे चेतना कारणे Me. 77.

मे 1. P. (गायति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 8; गीतसमयमधिकृत्य गीतता S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतकायमर्षीगिरिमा Mā. 9. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः S. 2. 14; तन-वत्सल्य गीतत Ku. 2. 5. -With -अनु to follow in singing; अनुगायति का-चिदुचितपंचमतां Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अच to censure, blame. -उच्च to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उच्च-स्वतामिष्यति किरणां Ku. 1. 8. मेदिनी-तुका Me. 86. उद्गीयमान बन्दननामिः li. 2. 12. -उच्च to sing, sing near; शि-व्याशङ्क्यपुगीयमानमेवेहि तन्मन्त्रनामिकथाम Udb; Ki. 18. 47. -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगिबन्ते मन्मथदेहादिना. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

मे a. (री f.) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

मेदि a. (की f.) Mountainborn.

-कः, -कं Red chalk. -क Gold.

मेरेय Bitumen.

गो m. f. (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow, such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; गुणैष गोमयवर्णमौषधौ R; 2. 3. क्षीरिणः सन्तु गायः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; वृद्धो गौ स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गामा-चक्षरां रघुरावेक्ष्य 5. 20. 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोश्चारागवि गौ निशय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.). 8 The eye. -m. 1 A bull an ox; असेजातकिरणकैः मूले स्वपिनि गो-

मैदिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; of. जर-द्रव. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कैदकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कणः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; मिलगो-कणनिकेतनीचर R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराडा-किराडिका the Śārika bird. -किलः, -किलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुल 1 a herd of kine; इतिमाकुलगोकुलावन(सा)रावृत्त्य मोक्षेन Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृपार्तस्य Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक a. 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2 squint-eyed. -कुलं cow-dung. -क्षीर cow's milk. -क्षीर a nail. -गृहिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोरुमं a pair of oxen. गोर्ह a cow-pen, cattle shed. -गविः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वर्त 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चन्दनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर. a. 1 grazed over by cattle. 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विनुस्यगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाक्यमनसगोचरं li. 10. 15; so बुद्धि, हि, अवन &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पञ्चमराशिकोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अवगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरे या to become visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general हनुयति न माचरं Bh 2 18 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरोन्मत्तः Pt. 1. 146; अपि नाम मनस्यवकीर्णोऽने रति-रमणरागगोचर Mal. 1. 6 horizon -चर्म n. 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtā -चक्षस्तेन चक्षेन वक्ष्यंशान् समेततः । पंच चाभ्यासिकान् वृद्धान्द्रोचम बोध्यते॥ -चसनः an epithet of Siva. -चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जामरिकं auspiciousness, hap-piness. -सत्तुजः an excellent bull or cow. -सीधं cowhouse -ज 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general. 3 a family, race, lineage; गोधेय मावरोक्ष्य Sk.; so क्षीरिणगोषाः, वक्षिणगोषाः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, appellation; जगद् गोचरालिने च का न ते N. 1. 30; see 'स्खलित' below; गङ्गागोचं विरचितपद्मं मेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. 5 a multitude. 6 increase. 7 a forest. 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses-sions, wealth. 11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu-rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-चः) a mountain. -क्षीर the earth. -ज a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. -वृत्तः a genealogical table, pedigree. -भिर m. an epithet of Indra; इति वृत्तं गोचरिद्वयवर्णनः R. 3. 53, 4. 78; Ku. 2. 52. -स्खलनं, 'स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्मर मल्लाद्यवदनं नैनस्खलितेनैव वचनं Ku. 4. 8. (-जा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -वृत्तं a yellow ornament. -वा the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरन्तर R. 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -वारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -वाचरी N. of a river in the south. -वृत्त m. वृत्तः a cowherd. -वृत्त 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -वृत्तनं 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -वृत्तनी a milk-pail. -वृत्तः the urine of a bull or cow. -वृत्तं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -वरः a mountain. -पुमः, -पुनः 1 wheat. 2 the orange, -पुलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even-ing twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -ध्वी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -ध्वी the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a co-untry. -नक्षीवः an epithet of Patan-jali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नस, -नसः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथ. 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नाथः a cow-herd. -निषण्डः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपदेशस्य विष्णोः Me 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-नी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीनी-नपयोधरमन्त्रचलकरयुगशाली Git. 5 -अव-

शः, 'हृन्मः', 'हृन्मः' the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. 'हृन्मः' the betel-nut tree. 'हृन्मः' f. a cowherd's wife. 'हृन्मः' a young cowherdness, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपदहृन्मः Bhaṣā P. 1. -वति: 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuṇa. 9 a king. -वतु: a sacrificial cow. -वामती a curved beam which supports a thatch. -वतः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. -वामी a cow-pen, cowshed. -वालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वालिका, -वाली the wife of a cowherd. -वति: a species of wagtail. -वतु: a cow's tail (-वतुः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -वुदिकः the head of Siva's bull. -वुदः a young bull. -वुद 1 a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -वुदं cowdung. -वुदः an excellent cow or bull. -वुदः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -वुदः the time when cows return home. Sunset or evening-twilight. -वुद m. a mountain. -वुदिक a gadfly. -वुदल 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -वुद-गवति q. v. -वुदलिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -वुदः a cowherd. -वुदः beef. -वुदः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अमुदुते प्रवृत्तिं न हि गोमायुक्तानि वृत्तिः Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -वुदः, -वुदः a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-वुदः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-वुदः) a house built unevenly. (-वुदः, -वुदः) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -वुद a. stupid as a bull. -वुदः cow's urine. -वुदः a kind of ox (गवः). -वुदः a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -वुदः a carriage drawn by oxen. -वुदः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -वुदः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -वुदः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. 4 buttermilk. -वुदः an excellent bull. -वुदः a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -वुदिका, -वुदी the Śārikā bird. -वुदः a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -वुदः a measure of salt given to a cow. -वुदः (गु) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mā. 9. 80. -वुदी a prostitute. -वुदः a calf. -वुदिक m. a wolf. -वुदः a celeb. hill in the country about Mathurā. -वुदः, -वुदिक m. an epithet of Krishna. -वुदः a barren cow. -वुदः, -वुदः a cowpen. -वुदः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Brihaspati -वुद f., -वुद cowdung. -वुदः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वुदः the price received for milk. -वुदः a drove of cattle. -वुदः an excellent bull or cow. -वुदः an excellent bull. -वुदः an epithet of Siva. -वुदः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -वुदः n. cowdung. -वुदः, -वुदः a cowtail. -वुदः three pairs of kine. -वुदः of गोदः See s. v. -वुदः a cow-herd -वुदः a species of ox (गवः). -वुदः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोवति. -वुदिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -वुदः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -वुदः, -वुदी a bunch of grapes. -वुदः a cow-pen. -वुदिक m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (s. p. गोपद-गोवामिन्). -वुदः cow-slaughter. -वुदः (sometimes written वुदः) cowdung. -वुद a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोदुदः The water-melon.

गोदी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोदः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Narmada and Krishna.

गोदमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angirā, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोदमी Ahalyā, wife of गोदम.

-Comp. -गुदः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोदा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोदिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Ganggetic alligator.

गोदिका A kind of lizard.

गोदः (री f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शास्त्रिकोऽपि जयतिः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपयन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपयित a. Protected, defended.

गोपु (री f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोपि गार्हपत्ये R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -म. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -ती N. of a river.

गोमः -व Cowdung. -व, -मिद a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle.

2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरण Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्द Brain; (also गोर्द).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुल.

5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvarī.

गोलकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard.

5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोह 1 A. (गोहते) To assemble,

collect, heap together.

गोह-व (Usually गोह only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds. -वः 1 An assembly or meeting. -वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोह-पदितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोहि री f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3

Conversation, chit-chat, discourse, गोहि सरकरिभिः सप्त Bk. 1. 28; Mā. 10. 25; तेन सह सर्वदा गोहिमनुभवति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. -पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोपद 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression;

i. e. a very small puddle. 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोक्ष What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोस्मिकः A goldsmith.

गोत्रः 1 N. of a country; the स्व-द्वाराण thus describes its position:—*वन्देऽहं समारम्भ्य भुवनेश्वर्यः विदेः । गोत्रेणः समाख्यातः सर्वविधाविज्ञातः ॥* 2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmanas —*गुः* (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —*गी* 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; *गीरी* देशी च माषी च विज्ञेया विविधा इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the Rāgists. 3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*; while K. P. only three, *गीरी* being another name for *परुषा* इति; ओजः प्रकाशकः (वर्णः) तु परुषा (i. e. गोरी) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशक-वर्णैरप्य आश्रयः पुनः समासद्वारा *गीरी* S. D. 627.

गोष्ठिकः Sugar-cane.

गोत्र *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. *प्रत्यक्ष* or *प्रधान*); *गोत्रे* कर्मणि कुत्रादेः प्रधाने शब्दकृत्वा Sk. 3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). 4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in *गोपीलक्षणा*. 5 Relating to enumeration of multiplication. 6 Attributive.

गोच्य Subordination, inferior position.

गोत्रः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Sātānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

Comp. —*सर्वज्ञ* the river Godāvari.

गोत्रिणी 1 N. of Kṛpā, wife of Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Godāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha. 4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. 5 Turmeric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गोपूमीनः A field where wheat is grown.

गोपूतः An epithet of Patañjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोपिकः The son of a Gopi or herdman's wife.

गोपेयः The son of a Vaiśya Woman.

गौरः *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 White; *केलासगौरं वृषभारुहोः* R. 2. 35; *द्विद्वय-नन्दोद्गारस्य तस्य* Ms. 59. 52; Rs. 1. 6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; *गौराचना-क्षेपितातगौर* Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौराणि गर्भं न कदापि कुर्वीः R. G. 3 Reddish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —*रा* 1 The white colour. 2 The yellowish colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4 White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer. —*र* 1 The filament of a lotus. 2 Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. —*आरुषः* a kind of black monkey; with a white face. —*सर्वरुषः* white mustard.

गौरवः The office of a herdman.

गौरवः 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); *सुंदरमायावित्तमर्कगौरवात्* R. 3. 11. 2 Importance, high value or estimation; *स्वयिक्रमे गौरवमाश्रयं* R. 14. 18; 18. 19; *कार्यगौरवेण* Mu. 5 importance or urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard, consideration; *तथापि सम्मन्यते ते उक्ति-स्थिति गौरवं* Si. 2. 71. *प्रयोजनपरिहितता प्र-युक्तं प्रयोजनं गौरवमाश्रितेन* Ku. 3. 1; *Amaru*. 19. 4. Respectability, dignity, venerableness; *कोऽर्थो गौरी गौरवं* Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumbrousness. 6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of meaning); *वर्णार्थो गौरवं* MĀL. 1. 7. —Comp. —*आरुषः* a seat of honour. —*ईरित* *a.* praised, famed, celebrated. *गौरवित* *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl. *गौरिलः* 1 White mustard. 2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in *गौरी-नाथ*. 2 A young girl eight years old; *अष्टवर्षा षडेतीति*. 3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. 4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. 5 The earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called *गोरोचना*) 8 The wife of Varuṇa. 9 The Mallikā creeper. 10 The Tulast plant. 11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.

—*कांतः*, —*नारा* an epithet of Śiva.

—*गुरुः* the Himalaya mountain; *गौरीशिखरोद्गमादिभिर* R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21.

—*कः* N. of Kārtikeya. (—*क*) talc.

—*पट्टः* the horizontal plate of the Liṅga or Phallus of Śiva, symbolizing the female organ. —*पुत्रः* N. of Kārtikeya. —*रुलित* a yellow orpiment. —*सुतः* 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2 the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौरक्षकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौरा The earth.

गुण्य or गुण्य 1. A. (गुण्यते, गुण्यते) 1 To be crooked. 2 To be wicked. 3 To bend.

गुण्य 1 Coagulation, thickening; becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing together. 3 Composing, writing; (नर also in these two senses).

गुण्यः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

गुण्यित *p. p.* 1 Strung or tied together. 2 Composed; *गुण्यैः कतिपयेन गुण्यितस्य स्वरिपि* Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged, classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated. 5 Knotty.

गुण्य 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (गुण्यति, गुण्यति, गुण्यति ते, also गुण्यति, गुण्यते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; *सजो गुण्यते &c.* 2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. 4 To write, compose; *गुण्यति काव्यसाधने विन-तार्थरसि* K. P. 10. 5 To form, make, produce; *गुण्यति काव्यविदुनिकं पद्यमर्कदा* K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —*With* उद्गु 1 to tie up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to intertwine, *लतापतामोद्गुण्यतिः स केतोः* B. 2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

गुण्यः 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also) 2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; *गुण्यति, गुण्यत्, गुण्यमानि &c.* 3 Wealth, property. 4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —*कारः*, —*कृत्* *m.* a writer, an author; *गुण्यति सद्यःपितृदेवता यद्यकृत्यराज्ञाति* K. P. 1. —*कुटी*, —*कुटी* 1 a library. 2 a studio. —*विस्तारः*, —*विस्तारः* voluminousness, diffuse style. —*संघिः* a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under *अध्याय*).

गुण्यते, —*न* See गुण्य.

गुण्यिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; *सली मंसुषी कनककल-शावित्पुष्पमि* Bh. 3. 20; so *वेदोऽयि*. 2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c; *इत्युपहितस्ययिना स्वपर्वणे* S. 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; *कृतंवाद् दारिद्र्यं परकर-नसंविशमनात्* Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint of the body. 6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —*जे-बुका*, *जेबुका*, *गोचकः* a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; *अंगुलीययिमेदस्य जेबुकेन* ग्रथने ग्ने Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274 —*पर्णः* —*की* 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न *गंधिपर्णप्रगवाहति कस्तुरिकागंधप्रगवाहते* Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a kind of perfume. —*गुण्यते* 1 Lying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -वृत्तः a minister.

पथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

पथिक see पथित.

पथिक m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अर्थः पथिकः यदा पथिको वारः Ma. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

पथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

पथ् 1. 1 A. (ग्रसते, वृत्तः) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं ग्रसन् संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वारेण ग्रसते द्विभरविशाखाणिभ्यो भासते Bh. 2. 34: दिवांशुमासु ग्रसते तन्मह्यः स्तुत कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसने 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्य p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विपद् &c. 3 Eclipsed. -अर्धः A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अर्धः the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उत्थः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (in Vedic literature ग्रहः ग्रहानि, ग्रहीत, caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राजी च मामधी R. 1. 67; आलोने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बन्धासु गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कटे जग्राह K. 363 पाणिं ग्रहीत्वा, चरणे ग्रहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव हृत्पथं स ताभ्यो बालिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; कश्चिद्ग्राहं ग्रहीता V. 1; वस्त्रेण चारान् ग्रहीयान् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजग्रहीत-हृदयं मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रहणे नारी Mk. 1. 50; मातृवर्षीये हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; हृत्पथं ग्रहीयान् Chān. 33. 7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमात्रं परिकर्यया हृत्पथं गृह्यमाय हि निताममर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in विशाचग्रहीत, भैतालग्रहीत. 9 To assume, take प्रतिग्रहीत् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 29; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रहिष्यद्विना तथैव ग्रहीते S. 6; परिहासविजयितं सखे परमार्थेनैव ग्रहतां वचः S. 2. 18; वयं जनीं ग्रह्णति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्यामिनाद्ग्रहं ग्रह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18, 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवद्व-विपरिग्रहं ग्रह्णेत्यर्जुनः मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयाग्रह्य नामापि न ग्रहीत K. 305; ननु नामापि ग्रहीयान् पत्नी वेते परस्य तु Ms. 6. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; कियन्तु ग्रह्णेत्युक्तं ग्रहीत Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि ग्रह्णति नरो पराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अनु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुग्रहीतोऽननया मयवतः संभावनया S. 7; अनुग्रहीताः स्मः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अप 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्ग्रहीतलक्षणाः Me 8, Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; समारब्धं निग्रहीतपद्मः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणी निग्रहं Mk. 2. -वरि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -व 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain 3 to stretch forth, extend. -वति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; सर्ववरप्रतिग्रहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रहति Pt. 2; अतोवाः प्रतिग्रहनामध्यायुष-मासीवः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमक्षैर्जग्राधनः R. 4. 41, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रहं वने ननुविदितो बली य इत्य-मस्यास्थमहर्षिर्ब्रूयः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86. 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संग्रहं वने, राशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; उद्ग्रहः कर्णग्रहः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्णग्रहमात्रं Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीर्घृष्टिमेवस्य उद्ग्रह्यमाणे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; सो ग्रीवः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चन्द्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चोति एता नवः); नक्षत्रा-राहसकुलानि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभारेण सुखसंवेगे मासता । इतिग्र-राभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं तेषामभिदोहेन कुर्वन् Ms. 8. 271; Amarn. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-न) friction of the planets. -अधीकः the sun. -आधारः -अरक्षयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आतपः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुङ्घनं pun-ning on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; क्षेपो ग्रहालुङ्घने Mk. 3. 20. -क्षयः the sun. -कालोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -ग्रहण the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that pre-sides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विपद्ही (du.) reward and punishment. -नेति the moon. -वतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्द्विपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -उदं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मण्डलं -क्षी the circle of the planets. -पुतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विग्रहः an astrologer. -वर्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संग्रहं conjunction of planets.

श्री m. 1 The moon, 2 Camphor.

घ.

घ a. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in रात्रिघ, राजघ &c. -घः 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घट 1 1 A. (घटते, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); इति वातुमलघटस्य Bk. 10. 40; अनेन समं योजुमघटिह 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 28; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; अनेन घटितमिति घटितं मदीये कृतं घटते सुखो यदि नष्टं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्या-पत्सोऽयमर्थः प्रसिद्धोऽपि घटितं भटस्य N. 22. 22. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इति नारीघटाविमुक्तं कामिनिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन मेघी घटयिष्यततया N. 1. 46; कथा सापि भीमां घटयति दूरे घटयत् Ye. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठस्थलेन रसाज्ज पयोधरे Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने काञ्ची Glt. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्याः स्थानधाम् घटयति च नीने च भजते Mā. 1. 14; (अभिमत) आनीय ह्यदिनि घटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिप्राय वेन-तेषां...अघटयन् Pt. 1; कति कय घटितवापु-लेन वेतः S. Til. 3; घटयन्नुजबन्धन Glt. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहीघो घटयति मां तयापि क्वत् Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -WITH घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -घि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, be stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं to be united. -II. 10 U (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -WITH -उघ् 1 to open, break open; कषाटगुघाटयति Mk. 3; निरयनगद्गारगुघाटयती Bk. 1. 63.

घटः 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; इमे पश्य पयोनिधायपि घटो दृक्काति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -Comp. -आघोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उज्घः, -जः, -घोषिः, -संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. -कृघस्य f. (forming घटोष्मी) a cow with a full udder; गौ कौटिलः सख्यया घटोष्मी R. 2. 49. -कर्घरः 1 N. of a

post. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जघिय वेन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मिं वदेयमुक्त्वं घटकपरेण Ghat 22. -कारः, -कुम्भः a potter. -वाहः a water-bearer. -वासी a procurer; cf. कुम्भासी -वर्ध-सर्ग the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patila* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -वेद्युनकं an instrument used in making pots. राजः a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटका a. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; घटे मनुष्याः पराघटकाः स्वार्थं परि-त्यज्य ये Rh. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रेन तमनयसा घटनाय योयं V. 2. 16; दृष्टव्यार्थघटनायितं K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलम्बघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

घटिकः A waterman. -कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नायः इमज्जानघटिका इव पज्जद्विषाः Pt. 1. 192; एव कडिते कृपयघटिकास्यायसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the *ghatikās* of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिन् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ).

घटिधम a. One who drinks a pitchful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the *ghatikās* or time of the day. -Comp. -कारः a potter. -वाह, -वाह a. See घटवाह. -वेद्युनकं a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अघट्य. 2 a contrivance (like a *clepsydra*) to ascertain the *ghatikās* or time of the day.

घटोल्काः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named सिद्धिबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karṇa with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट् 1 A. (घटते), usually 10 U. (घट-यति-ने, घटित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघटिता लताः. 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; घटितजननस्य घटितेन कीना Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -WITH अघ् 1 to open. -घति to strike; Si. 9. 64. -घि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64, Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारंघवाननविघटितसीचिनालाः Re. 3. 8, 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike, 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

घटः 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'वभातस्य घट' see under स्याद. जीविन् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (देववायं जलजातः).

घट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टः A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

घटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. Comp. -अगारः a belfry. -कलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताड a bellman. -वाद्यः the sound of a bell. -घरः the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (इत्यमरस्यैते राजमार्गे चंदापयः सूतः Kauṭilya). -काण्ड 1 bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

घटिका A small bell.

घट्टः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

घट्टः A bee.

घन a. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संज्ञातस्य घनायनः Mā. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिक Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close, dense; घनविलम्बायः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81; Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति हृदये कुपयुगमगने हृदयद्वयसिद्धिने Glt. 7; अघुष-तुल्यं घटयति उलू ही घनकुपयुगमे. कश्चिद्वनाजो Str. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Anaru. 28. 4

Deep (as sound); Māi. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -आ A cloud; वनोदय हाट् तन्मन्तं पञ्च S. 7. 30; वनश्चिरकलापो निःस्पन्दोऽथ जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अवयवः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (आर). अंशु n. rain. आकृष्टः the rainy season. -आवयः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; दानवमः कामिजलविशः विंशे Rs. 2. 1. -आवयः the date tree. -आवयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -अवेष्टः gathering of clouds. -ककः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -कलितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -कालकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंबालः thick mire. -कालः a kind of bird. (सर्पक.) -तोलाः the Chātaka bird. -नविः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पद्वी 'the path of clouds,' firmament, sky; कामिर्जिह्व-नपद्मीवेनकसंक्षेपः Ki. 5. 34. -पावकः a peacock. -कलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -कलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction 3 camphur. 4 water. -वनेः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वनमन्त्रं n the sky; वनमन्त्रं सहस्रमेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, -वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाह्वः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -वधाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-जः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishna. -वसवः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; वनसारमीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्त-संख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

पञ्चाङ्गः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud.

पर्वतः A grinding stone.

पर्वर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); पर्वररा पर्वर-ज्ञानं सति Māi. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रा 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of chaff.

पर्वरा-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute.

पर्वरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

पर्वरित The grunting of a hog.

पर्वः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वसहार्थ-कुक्कमजगाम पर्वः विगर्षशमिबोपदेष्ट R. 16. 43. 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशुः, अंशु n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30. Māi. 1. 37. -अश्विका eruptions-caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -द्विधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -वपस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 36.

पर्वः, -वर्जं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding.

पक्ष 1. 2. P. (पक्षति, पक्षि, पक्ष) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अर्). -पक्षर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; द्वावातलो पक्षरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; दृषद्वनचक्षुषस्मरे द्रोणिरसि Vo. 5. 36.

पक्ष a. Hurtful, injurious. -कः 1 A day; पक्षो गमिष्यति अविष्यति सप्रक्षोऽथ Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -जं Saffron.

पक्षः-वा The back of the neck.

पक्षिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhātūra plant.

पक्षः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्वापात S. 3. 13; नमनहारपात Gīt. 10; so पक्षिपातः शिरोपात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विरोगे गुप्ताभाः स कष्टं दिपातपक्षिरक्षत् U. 3. 44; पक्षुपातः Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -व्याघ्रं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

पक्षक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

पक्षन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

पक्षिण a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिण, -विह्वः a hawk, falcon.

पक्षुक a. (नी f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

पक्ष a. Proper or fit to be killed.

पक्षः Sprinkling, wetting.

पक्षिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "दिदृक्षन्मया बहुलीभवंति".

पक्षः 1 Foot 2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासहाट् पक्षे द्वावात् सवस्वरे तु २ः Mb. -COMP. -कुर्व, -स्थानं a pasture.

पु 1 A. (पुते, पुत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

पुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

पुष्ट 1. 6 P. (पुष्टि, पुष्टि) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (पुष्टे) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange.

पुष्टः, पुष्टि-दी f., पुष्टिकः-का The ankle.

पुष्ट 1. 1 A. 6 P. (पुष्टि, पुष्टि, पुष्टि) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

पुष्टः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. -आक्षर see under व्याप.

पुष्टः, -पुष्टकः, पुष्टिका The ankle.

पुष्टः A large black bee.

पुष्ट 6 P. (पुष्टि, पुष्टि) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुन पुष्टपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टि K. P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress.

पुष्टी The nostrils, especially of a hog; पुष्टीपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टिपुष्टि K. P. 7.

पुष्टुर 1 Guinea worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling.

पुष्टुरी The grunting of a hog.

पुष्टुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

पुष्ट 1. 1 P., 10 U. (पुष्टि, पुष्टि, पुष्टि, पुष्टि, पुष्टि) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स वपावते ताता दुव्यं इति पुष्टता S. 6. 22; पुष्टयतु मन्मथविद्वत् Gīt. 10; इति पुष्टयतीव विद्वत् करिणो हस्तिपकादतः कण्व H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उर to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (पुष्टे) To be beautiful or brilliant.

पुष्टुणं Saffron; वष खीणां मधुनपुष्टुणालेप-नोष्णं कुपक्षीः Vikr. 18. 81.

पुष्टः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow.

पुष्ट 1 A., 6 P. (पुष्टे, पुष्टि, पुष्टि) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel,

stagger; येविशामनिर्वाहः सुदुर्लभमिति शब्दार्थः
Bk. 10. 32; अन्वयविशेषः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अन्वयि ना वृत्त-
जागृत्तवानां Ch. P. 5. -Caus. (पूर्वपक्षिणे)
To cause to skake, reel or roll about;
नयनाम्बुजाणि पूर्वम् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
अ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

धृक् a Shaking, moving to and fro.
-COMP. -बाहुः a whirl wind.

धृक्, -ना bhaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round; revolving;
वीलिधृक्चक्रम् Gti. 9; धृक्नामावतनचक्रमा-
वर्तमानम् S. D.

धृ 1. 1 P. (धृति, धृ) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 U. (धारयति-ने, धारित), To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -WITH
अनि to sprinkle. -अ to sprinkle.

धृ 6 P. (धृति, धृज्) To shine,
burn.

धृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; ता विलोप्य वनितायै धृणां वनिता सह
युगेन चरणः B. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;
तत्प्राज तोषं वरुणधृते धृणां च वनितायै विनेने
N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

धृणात्तु a. Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

धृतिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -n.
Water. -COMP. -निधिः the sun.

धृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिर्निहितमायं स्वाद् घनीकृतं धृतं
मवेत् Sāy.) 2 Butter. 3 Water.
-COMP. -अन्वः, -अन्वित् m. blazing
fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उद्गः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्लार a stream of ghee.
-क्षितिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -धूरः, -धूरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

धृताची 1 Night. 2 N. of Sgrasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
heaven; धृताची मेघका रमा उर्वशी च तिलो-
त्तमाः इत्येतां मंजुलोकाः कथ्यन्तेऽन्येऽपि धृतेः).
-COMP. -मर्मलंका large cardamoms.

धृ 1 P. (धृति, धृ) 1 To rub,
strike against; अन्वापि तत्कनककुलपुष्पात्
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush,
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,
pound; ह्रीणा ननु मत्स्यराजमने धृते न किं
चरन् Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in संघर्ष q. v.). -WITH धृ to
scratch; धृतामणिभिर्द्वयावर्ति महीक्षिता
R. 17. 28. 5 To rival, emulate
compete or vie with; स वयोवयुधैः प्रयो-
क्तुभिः संजयं सह विजयिष्यामी R. 19. 36. 6
to rub, scratch.

धृति a hog. -f. 1 Grinding, pound-
ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

धोहः, धोहकः A horse. -COMP. -अहि
a buffalo.

धोही, धोहिका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आहीकरोज कर्तव्यद्विधातिजुषं धोहियुवि
क्षितियुजां Asvad. 5.

धोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

धोणा 1 The nose; धोणीतं तुलं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); धृष्टायमानधोरधोणेन K. 78.

धोणिम् m. A hog.

धोहा The jujube tree.

धोर a. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; शिवाधोरस्यना पद्माद्वये विद्वेति
त R. 12. 39; or तकि कर्मणि धोरं मा विभो-
जयति क्लेश Mb.; धोरं लोके वितनमयः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -COMP. आहुति, -धृति a.
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -धृष्य bellmetal. -रासना
रासिन्, -रासना, रासिन् m. a jackal.
-रुहः an epithet of Siva.

धोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (ननु तस्मैहमजलं मथिनं धोल-
मुच्यते Suar.)

धोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; स धोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदा-
यन् Bg. 1. 19; ७० रवौ, धुषं, शब्दं &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; सिन्धुधोषी-
धोष Mo. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdsman; दैवधोषी-
नमादाय धोषद्वाराधुनस्थितान् li. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायाम्
धोषः K. P. 2; धोषादीनीय Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -रं Bellmetal.

धोषणं, -ना Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्यावर्ते जयधोषणादि
व्यावर्तमानां धुनः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

धोषयिषुः 1 A orier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmana 3 A cuckoo.

धृ a. (धी f) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः,
वातः, विषमः, धृवः &c. one of,
taking away; धृवः, धृवः &c.

धृ 1 P. (जिघ्रिषि, धृति-धृति) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell;
सुगन्धिं गन्धं इति जिघ्रिषि धृतिधृति. H. 3. 14;
Bv. 1. 99. 2 To kiss. -Caus. (धाप-
यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.
109. (Prepositions like अह, अर,
उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; गन्धमात्राय धोष्यः Mo. 21;
आमोदधृतिजिघ्रिषी R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10;
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

धृण p. p. Smelt. -जं 1 The act of
smelling; धृणं न सुगन्धं इति Ms. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; धृष्टीन्द्रियाणि
पञ्चः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनवाक्शब्दाणि Sān. K. 26;
Ra. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -Caus. -धृति
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति
धृति T. S. -धृति a. 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -धृति a. grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-जं)
fragrance, odour.

धृतिः f. 1 the act of smelling; धृति-
रधेयमधोः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -ind. A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
ममो मित्राण्ययमिति च किमन्यालिङ्गार्ते च MāI.
1/31; तौ उपर्युद्धमनी च धीमा वनिनकुतः B.

1. 57; M. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कात्या ययमा
नवेन गृहीते तैत्तिरीयिनवययमाः B. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet), धातुविद्यमानमपदे स्फुरति च बाहुः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of च); अस्तिः पञ्चा,
तव च मणिः बाहुनसंघः G. M.; ते तु धातु
पञ्चाजी तावाञ्च दृष्टे स ते R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if-च); जीवितुं चेच्छते
(चच्छते चेद्) धृतं हतं मे गदतः शब्द Mb.;
लोमचालि (अस्ति चेद्) धृतेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively
(वाच्यमाण्ये); धीमाः पायस्संघे च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाच्य joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; धी मित्रावत गा वानव; see अन्वाच्य. 2
समाहार collective combination; as वामी
च पादौ च पालिपाद. 3 इतरतस्योग or mutual
connection; as प्रसूय स्वयोधस्य प्रसूययोधा. 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पञ्चति च पञ्चति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न ह्यस्मात्सकलपुत्रोऽपि च तस्मिन्नि पदमन्यपि चित्ति V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुस्तन्तं दुदुवे चाविपुषः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ka. 3. 59, 66; 8. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चक्रित-ने, चक्रित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. 2 To repel, resist.

चक्रान् 3 P. (rarely A.) (चक्राति-ले, चक्राति) 1 To shine, be bright; चक्राति चक्राति शीतलजिह्वीयचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चक्राति चक्राति चक्राति Si. 1. 8; Bk. 8. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous, चित्तवृत्तिरस्यैवमातृकाक्षिराय तस्मिन् चक्राति Ki. 1. 17. —Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. —With चि to shine, be bright.

चक्रित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); चक्र, सावर्च; A. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधुस्तारकाकेता हरिणी चक्रित Mk 1. 17; Anaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चक्रित-विलोकिस्तकलविश्रुति Git. 2; वीलस्यचक्रित-वराः (विश्रुतिः) R. 10. 73. —स ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चक्रितवृत्तिं तथैव चक्रितवृत्तिं M. 1. 11; समचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रोरः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moon-beams); ज्योत्स्नापानमालमेन वृषा मलाच-कोरगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराति विलोकिनेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुटवरासीषे तथ चक्रितवृत्तिः रोचयति लोचनचक्रोरं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्तिर्यन्त्रं द्रुमाणि च हस्तानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रं निवेष्टितान्न R. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 9. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. —क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्राक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. —Comp. —अग्रः 1 a gander having a curved neck. 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्राक). —अहः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a dīndra. आकार, —आकृति a. circular, round.

—आद्यः an epithet of Vishnu. —आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. —आहः, —आहवः the ruddy goose; चक्राहं नाम-कुटं Ma. 5. 12. —ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the disons,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. —उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. —कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. —चक्रः a round pillow. —चक्रिः f. rotation, revolution. —चक्रा the Asoka tree. —चक्र, —चक्रि f. a rampart, an entrenchment. —चक्र a. moving in a circle. —चक्राचक्रिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. —उत्तरिचक्रः —उत्तरिचक्र m. a potter. —उत्तरिचक्र N. of a holy place. —चक्रः a hog. —चक्रः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रवर्तिनः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. —चक्रा the periphery of a wheel. —चक्रिः the nave of a wheel. —चक्रा m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्राक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. —चक्राकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. —चक्रिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; चक्रिचक्राचक्रि च हस्त चक्रिचक्रिचक्रि Me. 109. —चक्रिः an epithet of Vishnu. —चक्रः, —चक्राकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. —चक्रा 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. —चक्रः, —चक्रा the sun. —चक्रा-चक्रा-चक्रा-चक्रा 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; चक्राचक्राचक्रा Bb. 2. 74. 3 horizon. —चक्रः 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. —चक्र m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. —चक्रिचक्रि night. —चक्रा, —चक्रि f. a lathe or grindstone; आरुच्य चक्रमिदमुत्तेजात्तपदेव यत्तोहिचक्रो विभक्ति R. 6. 52. —चक्राचक्रि m. a species of cobra. —चक्रा a hog. —चक्रा a wheel-carriage —चक्रः a hog. —चक्रि m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्राक्षरता Ak.); चक्रवर्ति-नोयेत चक्रवर्तिनमाह S. 1. 12; तथ तन्नि कुचावेती नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी । आसमुद्राक्षरतासोऽपि अथान् यच्च चक्राः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). —चक्राकः (चक्रि f.) the ruddy goose; द्रुष्टुं मयि महर्षे चक्राक्षिचक्रि Me. 83. —चक्रा 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. —चक्रा a whirlwind, hurricane. —चक्रिः interest upon interest. compound interest; Ma. 8. 153. 156. —चक्रा a circular array of troops. —चक्रा tin. —चक्रः the ruddy goose. —चक्राचक्रि the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्राक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. —चक्राः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्राचक्रा a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. —m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्राकी A goose. चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिचक्रि m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिचक्रि a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिचक्रि m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्र 2 A. (चक्रे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). With आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); it. 5. 19; 12. 55, Ma. 4. 59, 80; ह्यस्मान्नादि आचक्रते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. —परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; चक्रद्वान्ना-चक्रं वितरं परिचक्रते Ma. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. —च 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वप्नश्च किलानिर्गतं वदति प्रेममतिं प्रचक्रते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; योजयामास कार-यिता तं देवतं प्रचक्रते Ma. 12. 12, 2. 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. —चक्रा to repudiate, cast off, repulse. —चक्रा to explain, comment upon.

चक्रुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred sciences, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्रुस् a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. —चक्रा A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्रुस् a. 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न चक्रुस् कियेन विना चक्रुस्ति M. 1. 9; कृष्णतरे दृक्चक्रुः 8. 1. 6; cf. words like आचक्रुस्, ज्ञा-चक्रुस्, वयचक्रुस्, चक्रुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्रुस्चक्रुस् प्रक्रियः Ma. 4. 41, 42. —चक्रुस् a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. —चक्रुस् the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —चक्रुस् the range of sight, the horizon. —चक्रुस् the excretion of the eyes —चक्रुस् (चक्रुस्) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; चक्रुस्चक्रुस्चक्रुस् मनोज्ञचक्रुस् Mā. 6. 15; चक्रुस्चक्रुस् कोकिलश्च न परकचक्रुस् R. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —चक्रुस् (चक्रुस्चक्रुस्) : a disease of the eye.

२६

बहुरा. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सवांमया रतिकथाबन्धुव
दूती Mu. 3. 9; Amara. 15, 44; सगया
जहार नन्दोव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2
Quick, swift. 3 Charming, beautiful.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; चंद्रा प्रत्यावाचकः R. 4. 12; हस्तचंद्रा तमलेषु कौस्तुभे 8. 37; चंद्रि सहस्रे ज्योतिषा चंद्रावाडालयेदमनि H. 1. 61; सुखं, वदनं &c.; चंद्राचंद्रेषु शरद्विषयामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see below). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रमागतस्याधिकमा-
ज्ञापकत्वात् पाणिन N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as पुष्पचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). — चंद्रा 1 the cardamoms. 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. — चंद्रः a moonbeam. — अर्धचंद्रः the half moon. — चंद्रानगि, नैलिः, चंद्रावर्ण epithets of Siva. — आतपः 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. — आत्मजः, औरजः, — जः, — जतः, — तनयः, नंदनः, पुत्रः the planet Mercury. — आनन a. moon-faced. (— नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. अपरिहः an epithet of Siva. — आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. — आह्वयः camphor. — इडा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. — उदयः moon-rise. — उपलः the moon-stone. — कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च तिमिरमावृद्धे चंद्रकान् U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Anaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (— तं) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (— तं) sandal-wood. — कला a digit of the moon; राहोद्वयकला-
भित्तानचतुर्दशमासाय ये Māl. 5. 28. — कान्ति 1 a night. 2 moon-light. — कान्तिः moon-light. (— नः) silver. — क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. — चतुर्थः the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. — चोक्षः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. चोलिका moon-light. — चण्डिका

an eclipse of the moon. -चंद्राला a small fish. -चंद्राः, -चंद्राः, -चंद्राः, -चंद्राः epithets of Siva; चंद्रपालयन चंद्राः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. -चंद्राः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. -चुतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -चामर. m. camphor. -चाहः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -चामा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -चम्पन n. camphor. -चाना N. of a river in the south. -चानः a sword; see चद्रहान. -चुति n. silver. चतिः the moon-stone रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेखः a plagiarist. -लोकाः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहं, -लोहकं Silver. -चंद्रः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -चद्रव n. moon faced. -चनं a kind of vow or penance चाद्रवण q. v. -चाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13.40. 2 moonlight. -चालिका a room on the top of a house. -चालि the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Buddha or Mercury. (-व) small cardamoms. -चालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हसः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणयः किमिति वाचय चद्रहान B. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kāśī, son of Sudhāmika. [He was born under the Mula asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse]

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नक्षत्राणां चंद्रमन् ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमन्सैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का सलु चंद्रिकाया चंद्रमन्स्युत्पत्तिकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; काशुदेः कुम्भिलेक्ष परिहृता चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदि. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -Comp. -चंद्रजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -चंद्रा

the moon-stone. चाचिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe -II. 10 U. (चपति ते) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः चपट q. v.

चपल α. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; दुस्वामिभिः पवनचपले जायिनी धौत-सूता S. 1. 15; चपलावनाक्षा Ch. P. 8. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदल-गतजलमतिवरलं तद्वीक्षितमनश्चपल Moha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गते) शेषाचपलमनश्चोमत K. 11. 8. 5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चापल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning; दुष्कृत्युग्मं चपला-वृषम रतिपतिवृत्तकानने Gil 7. 2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 5 The tongue. -Comp. जनः a fickle or unsteady woman; Si 9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. 2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open hand; लटिकापाठ्याः शिष्याश्च चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चप 1 P. (-चति, चात) 1 To drink sip, drink off; चचाम मधु मायाक Ma. 14. 94. 2 To eat. -With आ (आचामति) 1 To sip, drink off, lick; नाचमे हिममपि यति चरणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4. 1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदनायुक्तं ते R. 13. 20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृति f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2 Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चमत्कृत्युक्तिरित्थं कवित्ववत्त्वा Bv. 3. 1. तद्वैष्णवा पाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिणात् K. P. 1

चमरः A kind of deer. चः -च A chowrie most usually made of the tail of a hamara -री The female Chamara; चस्यायुक्तं गिरिजाशब्दं कुर्वन्ति बाल्यवजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 50. Me. 53. -Comp. -चुच्छे the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (-चः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चमूः f. 1 An army (in general). पश्येतां पांडुप्रजापामाचार्यं महतीं चमू Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चमू Me. 43; गजवती जवतप्रिया चमू R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. -Comp. -चरः a soldier,

warrior. -नाथः-वः, -पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरः A kind of deer; चक्रावतं चक्र-चमूरचमूणा Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चपति-ते) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of perfume. -कः-A flower of this tree; अद्यापि ता कनकचंपकद्वारां Ch. P. 1. -Comp. -माला 1 N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. 2 a garland of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of metre (see App.). -रश्मि a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः चंपकालु q. v.

चम्पू f. A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पूरियमिष्यते S. D. 569; for instance भोजवर्ष, भलवर्ष, भारतवर्ष &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or towards, move.

चम्पः 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass, चयस्त्रिधासिन्धु-चयिनि दूर Si. 1. 3; दृष्टं चयः U. 2. 9 a lump of clay; कचामा चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 कृष्णचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. 3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). 2 Piling, heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नष्टां शंका हरिणाशिशो मंदमहं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रि-बाधा हि चरता Bg. 2. 67; कण्वक्षेत्रांतस्य राम-स्यैव मनोऽरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल तुष्टं तपः B. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. 3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person) चरतीना च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्पधृतेषु चरते Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर). 4 To graze; हविर्हि चरत् क्षयं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume. 6 To be engaged in, be busy with. 7 to live, continue to be, continue in any state. -Caus. (चारयति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. With अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अगु to follow. -अगु 1 to imitate, follow. -अगु 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अगु 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; त्रिभुवनचरित Y. 1. 295; 2. 289. -अगु 1 to act, practise, do, perform; त्रिभुवनचरित Y. 1. 25; त्रि च त्रिभुवनचरित V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; व चायाचरितः पूर्वतः पश्चिमः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; वृत्तिचरितः Sk.; वृत्ति चरितः Chap. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उगु 1 to go upwards; rise, issue or go forth; Si. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उगुचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; नीलाचलचरितः K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; उगु उचरितः व नामगत् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; त्रिभुवनचरितः Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm). (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise up, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उगु 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; त्रिभुवनचरितः प्रत्येकं सा सुकेरी Ku. 1. 60; त्रिभुवनचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः Bk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -उगु to cheat, deceive. -उगु 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -उगु 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed; to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -उगु 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Ms. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect 'or meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 48. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; त्रिभुवनचरितः के विचारं चलायत् Pt. 3; त्रिभुवनचरितः H. 1. 22. उगु 1 to go astray, deviate from. 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -उगु (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; त्रिभुवनचरितः Bk. 8. 32; त्रिभुवनचरितः

हारा R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; त्रिभुवनचरितः Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze. चर a. (रि f.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 3 Moveable; see चराचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 5 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so देवचर, अचरचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a. moveable and immovable; चराचराणां दृष्टान्तः कुक्षिचराणां गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-र) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -चर a. moveable thing. -चरितः an idol which is carried about in procession. -चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant. चरतः The wag-tail. चरणः -जं 1 A foot; शिरसि चरणं दृष्टं त्रिभुवनचरितः Ve 3. 38; आया दामनचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -जं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अचर -उचर water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अचरित, -अचरित a lotus-like foot. -अचरितः a cock. -अचरितः trampling, treading under foot. -चरितः m. -चरितः n. the ankle. -चराचरः a footstep. -चः a tree. -चरतः falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -चरित a. prostrate at the feet; Ms. 105. -चराचरः 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion. चरम a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चराचरः 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; उगु चरमः त्रिभुवनचरितः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -चर ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अचरतः -अचरितः, -अचरित m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अचरतः the last state (old age). -चरतः the hour of death. चरिः An animal. चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -चरि 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उगुचरितः H. 1. 70; त्रिभुवनचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः 1. 41. 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उगुचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः U. 1. 2; so उगुचरितः &c. -Comp. -अचरि a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; त्रिभुवनचरितः कुक्षिचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः R. 12. 87; 10. 86; 2. 17. Ki. 18. 62. 2 satisfied, contented, 3 effected, accomplished. चरित 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7. चरित्यु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56. चरः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -चराचरः a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes. चर 1. 10 U. (चरयति-ते, चरित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider. चरन 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents. चरनिका, चरनी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair. चरन, चरनिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; उगुचरनः K. 157; त्रिभुवनचरनः Gt. 9. चरनिक 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent. चरित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; त्रिभुवनचरितः नीलाचलचरितः त्रिभुवनचरितः Gt. 1; R. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated. चरतः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चरतः चरदी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (चिक्कन).

चातः A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 356; (चातः = भ्रष्टारकाः विश्वासं ये पश्यन्मयहन्ति Mit.).

चातुः -दु. १. 1. Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चातुं It. 6. 14; विरचितचातुश्चरचरचनं चरणचिनःप्रणिपतं Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 80; (the greater part of the 10th canto of Mātanga's consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -वक्तुः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -वृत्तः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवायतः विरचित इव प्रार्थनाचातुकारः Me. 31. -वदु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -चतुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -ज्ञः a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; वदचातु-ज्ञैरनुकूलं Git. 2; गजपुत्रवस्तु श्रीर विज्ञोक्तयति चातुज्ञैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चातुर्विधः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुधन, कीदित्य; see कीदित्य.

चातुरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिपुत्रा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका *q. v.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; उद्यम एव पतति चातकमुल्ले द्विजाः पक्षी-निध्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आर्द्रः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -ई A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वज्रचतुर्ग्रीवी N. 1. 12.

चातुरङ्ग Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

चातुरधिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमिक *a.*** (मी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्याधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्येकः A demon (Sk.)

चातुर्येयिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

चातुर्यासक *a.* (सिक्ता *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्यासं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, माघ and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; दुचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्यवर्गः 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं यमं चातुर्यवर्गवर्गः Ms. 10. 62; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of those four castes.

चातुर्यविधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुवालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (पद्मे).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगा विप्रजात्रीमभिनमः शिवं Si. 2. 2. -मा 1 A lunar month.

2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -ई 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष.

-त्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month.

-व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लघ्वोद्या चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्र गता वक्ष्यमाणं भुङ्क्ते पराशिता चांद्र-

मसीमसिख्या 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation चंद्रशेखर.

चांद्रमसायना, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight) cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; ततः चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को मयस्वावकाशः Vo. 3. 5; so चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -रूपं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्न चापलं U. 4; तद्वृत्तेः कथमागच्छ

चापलाय प्रचंडितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चाप-लेख्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सततिचिह्न चापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A chourie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयते विभुल-

तर्हिर्मज्जरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अक्षयमासीत् च-मेव धुयतेः क्षत्रियं वृषभमेव च चामरे B. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; If 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रमस्त-

मिषाकलं हयशिरःस्वयामवचामर V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a chourie. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chourie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; यं श्रीनारायणरामितं चामरग्राहिणीं Bh. 3. 61. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horae.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तनचामीकराग्रः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhātthā plant. -Comp. -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

चातुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Mā. 5. 25.

चापिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चापेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakosara tree. -ई 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhātthā plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाप 1. U. (चापनि-ने) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चापः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मङ्गलचारशीलः V. 5. 2; कीदृशेने यदि च विचरत् पादचारेण नीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मङ्गलचारः क्षत्रिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चापसुम् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -ई An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -अक्षुम् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चापसुम्नीयतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmandaka: यावः पश्यति येन देहेः पश्यति च द्विजाः चरिः पश्यति राजान-

नय आकरजनयथोपदे Sk. -**Comm.** -**अरी**,
-**जेरा**, -**लोचना** a kind of bird com-
monly called Śārika. -**अय** a. striped,
having a spotted body. (-**रं**) vermi-
lion. -**अर** rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 804. -**अरु** a kind
of cake. **अरित** a. committed to a
picture, painted °**आरंभ** a. painted;
R. 2. 81; Ku. 3. 42. -**आकृति** f. a
painted resemblance, portrait. -**आरत**
steel -**आरंभ** a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 **उक्ति** f.
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse;
जयति ते ऐश्वर्यान्निभमिहोक्तिस्तद्विदुषेऽपि
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven.
3 a surprising tale. -**ओदन** boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -**क**;
a pigeon. -**कथालाप** telling agreeable
or charming stories. -**कल** 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -**कार** 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -**कार्म** n. 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic.
(-**m.**) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. **वि** m. 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -**काय** a tiger
in general. 3 a leopard or panther.
-**कार** 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्वपदेति गोपिक्यां पित्रकरो व्यजायत
Parāśara). -**कुड** N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 18,
47; U. 1. -**कुत** m. a painter. -**किता**
painting. -**न**, -**नत्** a. painted. -**नय**
yellow orpiment. -**सुत** one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind;
Mu. 1. 20. -**पट** a painted room.
-**अल्प** a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -**वृक्ष** m.
the Bhurja tree. -**वृक्ष** the cotton-
plant. -**वस्त** a. painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -**वस** the fran-
coline partridge. -**वट**; **वृ** 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -**वत्** a. 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -**वायु** the bird called
Śārikā. -**विषयक** a peacock. -**यक्ष**
a kind of arrow. -**युत** a sparrow.
-**कलक** a tablet for painting, a picture-
board. -**वक्ष** a peacock. -**भात** 1
fire. 2 the sun; (विषयभातिभाति विने
रौ रावी वक्षी K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अञ्जन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -**मेख** a kind of snake. -**सुय**
the spotted antelope. -**मेखल** a pea-
cock. -**योयि** m. an epithet of
Arjuna. -**रय** 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife
Muni; अथ सुनेस्तपस्यक्षिप्रंवाद्वा पर्वदक्षाय
भातुनामपिको ह्यैः षोडशक्षिरायो नाम सप्तस्य
K. 136; V. 1. -**लेख** a. of beautiful
outline, highly arched; कविनाम कलापति

विचकः 10. (-का) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Śāpa. [When Ushā, related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitrakṣha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिकः a painter's brush. -विचिच a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multifarious. -विचिच the art of painting. -विचिच a painter's studio. विचिचिच m. an epithet of the seven sages: -मरीचि, अमरीच, अचि, पुलस्त्य, पुलस्त्य, कृत्वा and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संख्य a. painted. -दृष्टः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

विचकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree. -कः A sectarian mark on the forehead.

विचक a. Variegated, spotted. -कः The variegated colour.

विचक N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिम-विचकः 10. विचकः 10. विचकः 10. R. 1. 46. -Comp. -अचिचः, -चिचः the moon.

विचिकः The month called Chaitra. विचिकी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on orotical science class women: -चिकी, विचिकी, चिकी, चिकी or करिकी. The Ratimanjari thus defines विचिकी: -भवति रतिमन्त्रा नाति, स्वर्गं न क्षीर्वा निलकुम्भमन्त्रा विचिकीलोपलक्ष्यी। चन-कठिनकुम्भमन्त्रा सुदरी वज्रशीला सकलव्यवस्थितविचिकी विचिकी विचिकी ॥ 5.

विचिक a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

विचिक a. (नी. f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated

विचिकीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एव-मुत्तरीकमाविचिकीयते जीवलोकाः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23 2 To wonder.

विचि 10 U (विचयिते, विचिन) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छात्रा विचिक्रियतामप्यप Pt. 1, विचय तावदे-

वापदेक्षेन पुनरात्मनपदं गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मिन्नेतत् (विचि) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मात्तस्य धर्मं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोट्यावस्थितता H. 1. 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -With अद् to think over or about, call to mind,

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; तस्मै तावत्परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचित्तेति चिन्तयितुः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -वि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मात्तावत् विचिन्तय संवत्सरादुक्तेः कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -चि 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Oh. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

विचिनः, -न 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; वनसाविचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

विचि 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजलं दृष्ट्वा S. 4. 5; so चिन्तितः 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानिः सुखतावासापहृत् S. D. 201. -Comp. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काव-सूत्रेण विचिकीते इत चिन्तामणिर्नवा Śānti. 1. 12; तद्वत्कलुषे इति मेवति लभ्युं चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मयनर्थ N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

विचिकी The tamarind tree.

विचिकि a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

विचिकिः f. विचिकि Consideration, reflection, thought.

विचिचि put. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; एवम् कश्चिद्वस्तु लंकारे उदा-हरन् (यः कौमारहृत् &c.) एतच्चिन्तय S. D. 1.

विचिमय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -च 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

विचिच a. Flat-nosed. -हः Rice or grain flattened.

विचिकिः a. See विचिच. -Comp. -शीघ्र a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

विचिकः, विचिकः Flattened rice.

विचि (च) कं The chin; विचिकं वरुणः सुतामि वाच Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 95.

विचिः A parrot.

विचि a. Long, lasting a long time, existing for a long time, old; वि-चिचि; विचिकः; विचिके &c. -तः A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of विचि may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न विचि पश्यते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां विचिमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; विचिचिरेणार्थयुगः प्रविर्पति दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; विचिचिरे ते दीप्य विचिचि जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; विचि-सुखसौख्यमज्ञतां यवौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; विचिचि वाच्यं न मतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; विचि कुर्वन् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुश्च a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -काकः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जात a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अमर्यामा वसिष्ठसिंहो हनुमाश्च विभीषणः। कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -पाकिन् a ripening late. -दुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्र an old friend. -मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उचित a. having lodged for a long time. -विशेषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continuing, durable.

चिरजीव a. Long-lived. -हः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरजी, चिरिजी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरस्थ a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरतन a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वस्त्यर्थे मुनिनातनं मुनिभिरतनस्तथावद्भिन्त्यधीविशत Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरवति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry: कथं चिरयति पाशाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवतः सकेतकं चिरयति पशो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरः The shoulder-joint.

चिरिचि A sort of cucumber.

चिच 6. P. (चिलि) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिङ्गा 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire fly. 3 Light-ning.

चिल 1. P. (चिलि, चिलित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिलः-ला The (Bengal) kite. -Comp. -आमा a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

धूनिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूरा Hair. -**ला** 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चूला 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear. 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. **अंतर्भविकासंस्थेः चूलाधरेण चूला** S. D. 310. e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

चूर 1 P. (चूयति, चूयि) To drink, suck up or out.

चूरा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle. **चूयन्** Any article of food to be sucked.

चू 1. 6. P. (चूयति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चूयति चूयति-ने) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेरः (-इः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेदि (चि) का, **चेदि** (चि) f. A female slave or servant.

चेतन a. (ची f.) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; **चेतनाचेतनेषु** Me. 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -**नः** 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -**ना** 1 Sense, consciousness; **युलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चैवचिकः** R. G.; R. 12 14; **चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते** regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; **पश्चिमाश्यामिनीयामात्रसादृशे चेतना** R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसः n. 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; **चेतः प्रसादयति** Bh. 2. 21; **मच्छांतं पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चाक्षरं चेतः** S. 1. 24.-**Comp.** **जन्मन्**, -**मनः**, -**यः** m. 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -**विकारः** disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् a. Living, sentient.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); **अवि रोचिषुतीकरोमि नो चेकिमवि तां प्रतिपद्यिष्ये** ब्रह्मः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; **इति चेद् -न** ' if it be urged that... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial works); **सविधानमविन राजवन्तुतीनां इह कर्तुमिति चेक** S. B.; **अथ चेद्** but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country; **वहीशितारं चेदिनां प्रवासनमयस** या Si. 2. 95, 63.-**Comp.** -**वसिः**, -**वृद्धः**, -**राजः**, -

-**राजः** N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see **सिषुपालः**.

चेय a. 1 To be piteu up. To be gathered or collected.

चेय 1. P. (चेलति) 1 To go, n. v. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेले 1 A garment; **कुहमारुणं चारु चेलं चला** Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; **मार्गचेलं** ' a bad wife ' -**Comp.** -**चालकः** a washerman.

चेलिना A bodice.

चेह 1 A. (चेहते, चेहित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; **यदा स देवो जायति तदेव चेहते जन्तु** Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -**With** -**चि** 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेहकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेहन 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

चेहा 1 Motion, movement; **किमस्माकं स्वातिवेहाभिलषणेन** H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; **चेहया मायनेन च चेवचवचिकरिष लक्ष्मणेन जगते मनः** Ms. 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -**Comp.** -**नाशः** loss or destruction of the world. -**निरूपणं** observing a person's movement.

चेहित p. p. Moved, stirred &c. -**त** 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; **करोलपारललोक्षे चहय रघुचेहिते** R. 4. 66; **सत्त्वानस्य चेहिते** Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन् 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेतिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेरवः -**रवः** 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (**रघुवत्सु** Malli.) -**Comp.** -**तवः**, -**तुमः**, -**तुका** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. -**दुवः** a hermit's water-pot.

चेत्र 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitra (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -**त** A temple, monument for the dead. -**Comp.** -**आयतिः** f. the full-moon day of Chaitra. -**सकः** an epithet of the god of love.

चेत्रवर्ध (**वर्ध**) N. of the garden of Kubera; **रवो रवो चैवचेवर्धेहात् सीतायन्याय-परी विद्वान्** R. 5. 60. 50.

चेत्रिः, चेत्रिकः, चेत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चेत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चेयः N. of Sisupāla; **अभियेचं प्रतिहाय** Si. 3. 1.

चैल A piece of cloth, garment. -**Comp.** -**धायः** a washerman.

चोश a. 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोख 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice.

चोवना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -**Comp.** -**गुहः** a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोख 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder.

चो (**चो**) रः A thief, robber; **सकलं चोर वतं चरा युद्धिन्** V. 4. 16; **इदीवरकलमचोरं चयः** Bh. 3. 67.

चो (**चो**) रिक्क Theft, robbery.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed.

चोरितक 1 Petty theft, larceny. 2 Anything stolen.

चोलः (m. pl.) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. -**ला** **ली**- A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोल (**लो**) हुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोवः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोव्यं=**चुव** q. v.

चोड (**ची** f.) **चोल** (**ली** f.) a. 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -**त**-**लं** The ceremony of tonsure.

चोर्व 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -**Comp.** -**रतं** secret sexual enjoyment. -**चुचिः** f. the habit of robbery.

चवचन 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (**च्यवते, च्युत**) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also); S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; **स्वतश्च्युतं वक्षिमिवाक्षिर्बुधः** R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्मात्पर्याप्त
अपेक्ष Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose,
be deprived of: अयोध सन्नाहपति: Bk.
3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear,
perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12.
96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1
to go away or fly off from, to es-
cape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve,
fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be
deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -व to fall off from, drop down
&c. (nearly the same as च्यु with चरि).

च्यु 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop flow;
ooze, trickle, stream forth; इव झोमित
मयसं संवहारेऽच्युतचयो: Bk. 6. 28. 2 To
drop or fall down, slip; इव कचमच्योति
Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or
stream forth.

च्युत P. P. 1 Fallen down, slipped,
fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed, err'd. 4 Lost. -Comp.
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office.
-आत्मन् a of a depraved soul, evil-
minded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युति: f. 1 Falling down, a fall.
2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping,
oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation;
पेच्युति कुर्व Ku. 8. 10. 5 Vanishing,
perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus.
च्युत: The mango-tree.

४

छ: A part, fragment.

छव: (नी. f.) A goat.

छगला: (नी. f.) A goat. -छं A blue
cloth.

छगलका: A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assem-
blage; सटाच्छटाविजयेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A
collection of rays of light, lustre,
splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A con-
tinuous line, streak; छतेतरेच्छटा
K. P. -Comp. -आवा lightening.
फल: the betel-nut tree.

छव: A mushroom. -छं A parasol,
an umbrella; अदेवमाभीत्ययेन छवेन: शक्ति-
यमे छवद्वये च चारे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96.
-Comp. -चर: -चार: the bearer of
an umbrella. चारवे 1 carrying or
bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178.
2 carrying an umbrella as a type
of royal authority. -चरि: 1 a king
over whom an umbrella is carried
as a mark of dignity, a sovereign,
emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king
in जंबूद्वीप. -भंग: 1 'destruction of
the royal parasol', loss of dominion,
deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilful-
ness. 4 a forlorn condition, widow-
hood.

छवका: A temple in honour of Siva.
-छं A mushroom.

छवा छवका: A mushroom; Ms. 5.
19; Y. 1. 176

छविक: The bearer of an umbrella.

छविक a. (नी. f.) Having or bear-
ing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छवर: 1 A house. 2 A bower,
arbour.

छव 1. 10. U. (छवति-ने, छावति-ने, छव,
छावित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil;
इमेऽच्छवा Ms. 76; चसु: अवातसलिलमुदयि:
पद्ममिच्छावति Ms. 90; छवोपति....काननसि:
18. 2 To spread anything (as a cover),
cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal,
eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानरूपं
छवं कर्म छावते छावाचम: Mb. 3. 20. 4
इति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अच 1 to hide,
conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in
general); आच्छावति कीर्तिनी Pt. 3. 97.
3 to hide, conceal; मानोच्छावत्यन्तना
Mb. 3 to clothe, put on clothes; Ms.

3. 27; वच्छमाच्छावति &c. उच to un-
cover, undress. -उच 1 to cover,
2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover,
clothe; इमेतं परिच्छाव Pt. 2; द्विविध-
परिच्छाव: (गर्भ:) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide,
conceal. -व 1 to cover, wrap up,
veil, envelope; (चनं) आच्छावत्यन्तना
कीर्तिनी चमना: Mb. 2 to hide, conceal,
disguise; वच्छावत्यन्तना Bh. 2. 77;
वच्छावत्यन्तना 2. 54; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40;
Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on
clothes. 4 to stand in the way, be-
come an obstacle. -वति 1 to hide,
conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -चं
1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छव: छवन् 1 A covering, cover;
अच्छव, उत्तच्छव &c. 2 A wing; छवेन
कचिवालस्य N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A
sheath, case.

छवि: f. छविम् n. 1 The roof of a
carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a
house.

छवन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a
disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise;
वच्छावत्यन्तना: Mv. 2. 25; वलितछवना
जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 3 Fraud,
dishonesty, trick; छवना परिद्वामि छवे
U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -Comp.
तापसा: a religious hypocrite, -कलेन
and. incognito, in disguise. -वेदिन्
m. a player, a cheat, dressed in dis-
guise

छवित् a. (नी. f.) 1 Fraudulent,
deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end
of comp.); e. ग्राह्यच्छवित् disguis-
ed as a Brāhmana.

छवच्छव and. An imitative sound,
expressive of the noise of falling
drops &c.; छवच्छविति वाच्यकना: वति
Amaru. 89.

छव 10 U. (छवति-ने, छावित) 1 To
please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax.
3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. -
WITH उच 1 to flatter, coax, invite;
अचोपच्छवित् उच्छेन S. 5. coaxed to drink
water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to
persuade one to do a thing. 4 to
give one something.

छव: 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking,
will; वित्तच्छावे दिवि वले छव इति V. 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own
choice, whim, free or wilful conduct;
वले कले वले दिवसस्यामनसच्छवति V. 2. 1;
वित्त. 1; Y. 2. 195; वले according to
one's own free will, independently.
3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4
Meaning intention, purport. 5
Poison.

छवन् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy,
will, pleasure; (छवित्) वले छवित्-
वलेन वाचात्ययेन वलिते Chāp. 33. 2 Free
will, free or wilful conduct. 3
Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick,
deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred
text of the Vedic hymns; स च छवति-
राच्छवित् व: वलोका U. 8. 48; वल्लं छवति
frequently used by Pāṇini; वल्लच्छव-
तानि R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95.
6 A metre; वल्लच्छवता आक्षरते S. 4;
वाचनी छवित् Hg. 10. 35; 13. 14. 7
Metrical science, prosody; (regard-
ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or
auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other
five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and
उलोति). -Comp. -छवत् any metrical
part of the Vedas or other sacred
compositions वलोदितेन विधिना विले छवित्
वले Ms. 4. 100; -न: (छवित्) 1 a re-
citer in Metre. 2 a student or
chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3.
145; (छवित्) सानेच्छावती -चव: a vio-
lation of the laws of metre -विच्छिन्ति:
f. 'examination of metres', N. of a
work on metres, sometimes ascribed
to Daṇḍin; उच्छेदिच्छिता सकलसतत्त्वार्थो
विच्छिन्त: Kāv. 1. 12.

छव a. 1 Covered, 2 Hidden,
concealed, secret &c.; see छव.

छवन्त: An orphan.

छव 10 U. (छवति, छावित) To vomit.
छव: छवन्, छवि: f. छवित्, छवि: f.
Vomiting, sickness.

छव: -छं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit,
deception; विच्छेद छव पञ्चमच्छवति R.
19. 31; छवन्त न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1.
61; Ms. 8. 48, 187; Amaru. 16; Si.
13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A
plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often
used in this sense to denote an
excuse); वरिच्छावच्छवित् वा व वेदां वल्लच्छवित्

सिद्धि u. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated.

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिन्. -**का** A whore, harlot. -**Comp.** -**का** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**वृक्ष** a riven tree.

-**द्वय** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**निक्ष** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**नस्त**, -**नस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**वासः** a kind of asthma. -**संक्षय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

मुसहरः (*सि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 5. 218; Ms. 12. 65.

सुर् *P.* (*वृत्ति*) To touch.

सुषः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war.

सुर 1. *P.* (*छेरति, वृत्ति*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -II. 6. *P.* (*वृत्ति*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITH** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; **वनः** शिवायिष्ठुति निवेद्युः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 45.

सुरजं Smearing, anointing; जोस्त्रा-मलमृदुलपवला एविकापाणिनीय K. P. 10.

सुरा Lime.

सुरिका A knife.

सुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुसुरितामयः Si. 2. 4. 7; इत्युक्ति-रन्यसुरितामयी K. 10. 3 Blended, inter-mixed; परस्परं सुरितामयौ Si. 1. 22.

सुरी, सुरिका, सुरी A knife.

सूर 1. *P.*, 10. *U.* (*हर्षति, हर्षयति*) To kindle. -II. 7. *U.* (*छयति, छय*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

सुख *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**Comp.** -**सुखवासः** one of the five kinds of अनुवाक, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring once (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आवाय वकुल-वेगवान् विमुक्तं वदे प्रमत्तः अयमेति श्रुतं वद-वि-तिवादिवाक्यः एवमः S. D. 634. -**अप्यनुक्तिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अनुक्ति. The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—**उक्ताप्यनुक्तिरप्यनुक्तिः शक्यतेत्यस्य विद्वे** । प्रजल्पम-त्ये लयाः कालः किं न हि सुपुरः 5. 27. **उक्तिः** *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, double entendre.

सुहः 1 Cutting, felling down, break-ing down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातायां विभवे नन्दनमाः Ku. 2. 41; उदी दसस्य दारी वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 270; Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in सहाय्येद्. 3 Destruction, interruption; निराच्छे-दाभिलाषा Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in पर्वच्छेद्. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विभक्तिसमच्छेदकस्यैवतः Ms. 11. 59; अभिनवकरिद्वयच्छेदपातः कपोलः MAL. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100. 6 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

सुह्वनं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

सुदिः A carpenter.

सुमन्त्रः An orphan.

सुसकः A goat.

सुदिकः A cane.

सुदी 4. *P.* (*छयति, छत, or छित, caus.* छापयति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

सुदिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. सुटकी).

सुदणं Abandoning, leaving.

अ.

अ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अभिवेज, कुलज, जलज, क्षयिज, अंज, उज्जिज &c. -**अः** 1 A father. 2 Production., birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or demon. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustr. 7 N. of Vishnu.

अजुहः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

अज् 2 *P.* (*जक्षति, जक्षित or जष*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

अक्षरं, अक्षिः Eating, consuming.

अमत् *a.* (*सि. f.*) Moving, moveable; हर्ष आत्मा जयतस्तस्थुषः Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगदायि यम्येद् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world; जगतः पितृ नरे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी R. 1. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंश**, -**अंशिका** N. of Durgā. -**आत्मन्** *m.* the supreme spirit. -**आदिः** an epithet of Siva. -**आहारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind. -**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशः**, -**पतिः** 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. -**कर्तुः**, -**कर्तृ** *m.* the creator of the world. -**कस्युस्** *m.* the sun. -**काशः** the lord of the universe. -**निवासः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी पदोपसर्गः Si. 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**नाजः**

-**बलः** wind. -**बोधिः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brahmā. (-*सि. f.*) the earth. -**बहा** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (*समीक्षते*) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुशेषतः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य याति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** -**अधीश्वरः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. -**वृक्ष** *m.* a tree.

जगद्गुः (*कु.*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect.

3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -**ल** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्निः Wind.

जघनं 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; पटव जघने कापीनं सजा कपरीमर्दं Gt. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -**द्वयकी** (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -**वपस्व** an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विद्वेषमने परमदुष्टं जघनवपस्वताः Pt. 1. 173.

जगन्म *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -**जगः** A Sūdra. -**Comp.** -**जगः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्निः A weapon (offensive).

जगद्गु *a.* Striking, killing.

जगन्म *a.* Moving, living, moveable; चित्ताधिरिव जगन्मः R. 15. 16; शोकप्रियं जगन्मः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**न** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -**हृत्तर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुटी** an umbrella.

जगलं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जगलः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जगलं Poison, venom.

जघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -**Comp.** -**जगरः**, -**कारिः** a runner, courier, an express. -**जगन्म** an armour for the legs.

जगल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid. -**ला** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जगल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जङ्ग, जङ्ग 1 P. (जङ्गति or जङ्गति) To fight.

जङ्ग 1 P. (जङ्गति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जङ्ग 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अन्तर्गच्छि वारुणीरिति चित्रजटाशङ्खः S. 7. 11; जटाश्विद्युत्तिल Ms. 6. 6; Mā. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The जङ्गमती plant. -Comp. -वीरः, ईशः, वीरः, वरः epithets of Śiva. -जङ्गः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Śiva; जटाश्विद्युत्तिल इति चित्रजटाश्विद्युत्तिल G. L. 14. -जङ्गलः a lamp. -जङ्ग a. wearing matted hair.

जङ्गलः a son of Syent and Aruṇa, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Rāvana was carrying away Sītā, Jāṭyū heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sītā. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Rāvana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जङ्गल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जङ्गलः (ही) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जङ्गल a. (ही f.) Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (झड़).

जङ्गल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विदेश कश्चिजङ्गलस्तपोधने Ku. 5. 30; (जङ्गल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येनैव वसिष्ठ विप-जङ्गलजङ्गलान् न श्रुत्वाः कामानन्द गतानो मोक्ष-महिम्ना Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -लः 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जङ्गल a. Hard, stiff, firm. -रः, -र 1 The stomach, belly; जङ्गलं को न विमर्ति केचन Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -Comp. -जङ्गलः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -जङ्गला, -जङ्गला-belly-ache, colic. -जङ्गला, -जङ्गला pain endured by the child in the womb.

जङ्गल a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिन्ताजङ्गलं दृष्टेन S. 4. 5; पराशक्तं ह्ये-जङ्गलेन पाणिना B. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जङ्गलपश्यं पश्यन्...वातु G. L. 15, 80 जङ्गली, जङ्गलि &c.; Y. 2. 25; Ms.

2. 110. 4 Dullied, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजः कथं न विपश्यन्महर्षीतुलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -जङ्गल 1 Water. 2 Lead. -Comp. -जङ्गल a. slow, dilatory. -अन्तः an idiot.

जङ्गल, रं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जङ्गल m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जङ्गल n. Lac. -Comp. -जङ्गल red arsenic. -जङ्गल a man at chess. -रः lac.

जङ्गल Lac.

जङ्गल 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जङ्गली, जङ्गला A bat.

जङ्गल n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जङ्गल 4 A. (जङ्गल, जातः, pass. जङ्गले or जातः) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते मे पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; S. 39, 41; माण्डूक्यपुराणायत Bv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; S. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिदुःखानि न पतिर्जायते दुःखा H. 1. 6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि दुःखात् Bk. 6. 3; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जङ्गयति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-With अङ्ग 1 to be born after; पुनः कायां कृतायां तु यदि पुनोऽजङ्गयते Ms. 9. 184. 2 to be born similar to; अली कुमारस्त-मजोऽजङ्गयतः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अजिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्षीशोभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -जङ्ग 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; उष्णश्लोषजायते Ms. 1. 45; संश्लेषोपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 250; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -ज, -जि, -जं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जङ्गल 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); अथ वयं क परीक्षममथो वृणक्तव्यैः समवेतिनो जनः S. 2. 18; नगरं किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि वस्यति यो जनः U. 2. 19; सो सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलजः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker whether male or female in the sing. or pl. instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः बहुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40. (p. 3); भवत्परमार्थं जनः प्रतिज्ञायां कृतं न मे ?

3. 81 (female); पर्यायं महापातुं जननिं वातापि नो हसति Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जने वृणक्ति M. 1; सतीमहि ज्ञातिपुत्रैकसंभवा जने-अन्वा मनुष्यां विदुषते S. 6. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Mahārloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -Comp. -अजि a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अजि-यः, अजिनायः a king. -अन्तः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अन्तः secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:—विपताकाङ्क्षेनाभ्या-नवार्थतया कथा। अन्तोन्वामनं यत् स्याज्जाते तज्जातिका 425. -अर्द्धः an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -अह्नः a wolf. -आसीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, ईशः, ईश्वरः a king. इक्षु a. desired or liked by the people. (-र) a kind of jasmine. -उद्गाहणं glory, fame. -ओवः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारि m. lac. -कामुल n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -कान्ता an umbrella, a parasol. -केशः a king. -कुलः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न वदः परमाक्षरी R. 9. 4; क्षत्रियारणे जनपदे Pt. 1; Ms. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदपुल्लोचने 'दमाना Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पक्षि m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1 philan- thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -प्रचीर established custom. -रञ्जने gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रञ्जः 1 rumour. 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकाः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahār- loka. -वातः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -युत a. well-known (among people, famous). -युति f. rumour, report. -संघात a. densely crowded with people. -स्थान N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 18; 13. 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (जिह्वा f.) Generating, producing, causing; कृत्स्नजनक, पुत्रजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sītā. He was re- markable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Śītā, by Rāma he became ascetic—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage was his priest and adviser.—**Comp.** आरज्या, -सजा, -सिनी, -सुता epithets of Śītā, daughter of King Janaka.

अर्जुनः A Chāṇḍāla.

अर्जुन 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता विनात्यये पश्यतीति शशिदिवाकरादि—R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

अर्जुन a. Producing, causing, &c. —**न** 1 Birth, being born; राजजनने तावभा—रण Mōha M. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; ज्ञानाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जने जरीति सा दृष्टोपासनी सत्तं Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

अर्जुनी f. 1 A mother. 2 Birth. अर्जुनी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4. Lao. अर्जुनः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Atika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampāyana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman's].

अर्जुनः a. (जी. f.) Producing, begetting, creator, —m. A father.

अर्जुनी A mother

अर्जुन m. See जन 3

अर्जुनी, -अर्जुनी. -अर्जुनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

अर्जुन a. 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

अर्जुन m. A father.

अर्जुनी A mother.

अर्जु (ज.) f. Birth, production.

अर्जुन m. 1 Birth; विचारिणी जनुः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production, 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वभाष्ये जयति ललितोत्तममनः Bv. 2. 55. —**Comp.** -अर्जुनः blind from birth, born blind.

अर्जु 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. **Comp.** -कंजु 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail.

-कलः the Udumbara tree.

अर्जुना Leo.

अर्जुनी The earth.

अर्जुन Birth.

अर्जुन m. 1 Birth; तं जनने, सैतव्यं वदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकरि पञ्चतन्मा जन्म कावचमे: कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp). arising or born from; सत्तत्कल्पवृक्षजन्मा द्वापि: Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वमपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 88; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —**Comp.** -अर्जुनः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). —अर्जुन another life. अर्जुनी a. belonging to or done in another life. —अर्जुन a. born blind. —अर्जुनी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. —कलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —कुंजुनी a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. —कुंजु m. a father. —अर्जुन birth-place. —सिनि: m. f. -विनि, -विनि: birth-day. —कु: a father. —अर्जुन-अर्जुन the natal star. —अर्जुन m. the name received on the 12th day after birth. —अर्जुन, -अर्जुनी a horoscope. —अर्जुनी 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. —अर्जुन m. a creature, living being; मर्त्यो जन्ममाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. —अर्जुनी a mother-tongue; यः क्रीणामपि विमर्शं जन्ममः सत्येव प्रादासं विदुसति यः संस्तुतं प्रादुते च Vikr. 18. 6. —अर्जुनी f. birth-place, native country. —अर्जुन a horoscope. —अर्जुनी a. sickly from birth. —अर्जुनी the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. —अर्जुनी m. the vulva. —अर्जुनी discharging the obligations derived from birth. —अर्जुनी attainment of the ends of existence, —अर्जुनी 1 birth-place, native country. home. 2 the womb.

अर्जुन m. A creature, a living being

अर्जुन a. 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. —अर्जुन 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bridegroom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour.

—अर्जुन 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्मायां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P 45; जनकस्य स्वभावे हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मं स्वकीयं पार्वत्यिनिर्गन्तु R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. —अर्जुनी 1 The friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; सतीति

जन्मायां जन्मस्य R. 6. 80. 3 Pleasure; happiness. 4 Affection.

अर्जुनः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brahman.

अर्जु 1 P. (जयति, जयति or जय) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; अर्जुनी तेषां जयति गीतं Gīt. 5; इति हि इति हि जयति उक्तं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms 11. 194, 251, 259. —**With** उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्मस्य जयति Ms. 7. 197.

अर्जु 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayer. —**Comp.** —अर्जुनी a. engaged in muttering prayers. —अर्जुनी a rosary of beads.

अर्जुनी The China rose (the plant or its flower); (सत्यं तेजः प्रतिपद्यतामुत्तरकं द्वापः Me. 80.

अर्जुनः -अर्जुनी A muttered prayer.

अर्जु, जन्म 1. 1. P. (जयति, जयति) To copulate; cf. यज्. —II. 1. A (जयते, जयते) To yawn, gape.

अर्जु 1. P. (जयति) To eat.

अर्जुनी A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhṛigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrunk from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

अर्जुन-जयन q. v.

अर्जुनी m. du. Husband and wife; cf. इपती and जायपती.

अर्जुनी 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

अर्जुनी A river.

जर्जरः The citron tree. — A citron.

जर्जर-फलं. The rose apple and its fruit. —Comp. —जर्जर-वृक्षः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जर्जर (वृ) कः (की.फ.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जर्जरः A kind of tree. (जर्जर). —लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जर्जरः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Biting. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. —Comp. —अर्जरिः, —जर्जरिः, —भेजिन्, —रिजुः epithet of Indra. —अर्जरिः 1 tree. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जर्जरक, जर्जर, जर्जरिका A yawn, gaping.

जर्जर (जर्जर) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. —य 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. —Comp. —अजयः a. conferring victory. —उजयः

a. exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. —घोषः, —घोषणं —या a proclamation of victory. —डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —पत्रं a record of victory. —पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. —पुष्पकः a kind of dice. —संगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. —शक्तिः an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by birds &c. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निच-स्तम्भ जयस्तम्भम् गंगाप्रतीतिस्तम्भः सः R. 4. 36, 69.

जयन्तः 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज्जः a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; वीर्योर्मिर्जयन्तः जयन्तः पुंशः V. 5. 4; S. 7. 2, B. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. or Siva. 3 The moon. —स्री 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —यज्जः (in law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhshā, daughter of Dhritarashtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadi in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadi, by virtue of her magical *sthaiṛi*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadi; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.].

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विजयान्वय जयिनीस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जयति जयिस्ते ते माया पञ्चकुलद्वयः Māl. 1. 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror; वीरस्यानेवमाकामस्तास्तज्जनवदाजयवी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामयुषीः पतिनविकरि-कालटीर्जिमर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटकमल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. —रः N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. —Comp. —कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika.] —यजः an old ox; शरित्यस्य परा सुविर्ज्यामद्रविण्यस्ताः । जयद्रथः शरित्यस्य परा सुविर्ज्यामद्रविण्यस्ताः । Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo.

जरतः (The word जरतः is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशुक्रेणाह वलितकृपा जरा R. 18. 2; तस्य पञ्चरेतासीत् इत्यर्थं जरायाः (जरायाः) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरायु below. —Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —जर्जर a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. संयः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Bṛihadhratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.].

जरायुगिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु n. The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरीन् a. (जी.फ.) Old, aged.

जरुषः Flesh.

जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles: जराजर्जरितविदाण-कोटयो वृणाः K. 21; गर्भे जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विषयं धारामिर्लुटानि धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —रः The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा वमति Gīt. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v.

—लं 1 Water; तातस्य दूयोदयमिति वृषाणाः क्षारं जलं कायुरुपाः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (सौर). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -Comp. -अञ्जलि 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अञ्जलिः 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुटुम्बशाला कुतो जलाञ्जलि Chān. 95; मातस्याणि जलाञ्जलिः सरामने नैके न द्यौ यथा Amarn. 97 (where जलाञ्जलि means 'to leave or give up') अदन a heron. -अञ्जनी a leech. -अञ्जकः a shark. -अञ्जयः autumn (शरदः). -अधिदेवतः-स an epithet of Varuṇa. (सः) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप an epithet of Varuṇa. -अधिका a well. -अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्कः 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. अधिष्ठा a. thrity. अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. -अडीला a large square pond. -अलुका a leech. -आकरः a spring, fountain, well. -आकाशः, -काशः, -कशिरा m. an elephant. आकुः an otter. आलिका a leech. आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-ई) wet garment or clothes (ई) a fan wetted with water. -आलोका a leech. -आवर्तः eddy, whirlpool. -आशयः 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आशयः 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आशयः a lotus. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. उच्चुत्तः 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परावर्त). 2 overflow of a river. -उदर dropay. -उज्ज्व a. aquatic. उरगा, -ओकम् m. ओकलः a leech. -उककः a crocodile. कपिः the Gangotic porpoise. -कपोतः a water-pigeon. -करकः 1 a shell. 2 coconut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलकः mud. -कलकः the diverbird. -कालः the wind. -कातरः an epithet of Varuṇa. किराटः a shark. -कुलुहः a water-fowl. कुतलः, कोलः moss. -कुली 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कुम्भः the porpoise. -कल्लिः, m., cf. -कल्लि playing in water, splashing water another with water. किराटः presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुल्लः 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -कर a. (also जंवर) aquatic. -आजीवः, जीवः a fisherman. -वारिष् m., 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-जः) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a shell. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-जः, जं) 1 a shell. 2 the conch-shell;

अवरोह विन्दु द्वयी जलजं कुमाः R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जः) a lotus. -आजीवः a fisherman. -आज्वनः an epithet of Brahmā; वायव्यदिक्वावेष्टं श्रौतलिङ्गजलजं Ku 2 30. -जलः 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -जलुका a leech. -जम्बवः a lotus. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -जलम् 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -जलम् (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -जलम् an umbrella. -जलः hydrophobia. -जः 1 a cloud; जलं विरला लोके जलदा इव अजनाः Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -जलनः the sala tree. -आजना the rainy season. -जलः the rainy season. -जलः autumn. -जल्लः a kind of musical instrument. -जल्लः a maid, water-nymph. -जोली a bucket. -जलः 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -जलः a stream of water. -जि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' जः a river. जः the moon. -जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जल्लः the earth. -जल्लः an otter. -जलः a merman. -जिनिः 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -जिनिः 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -जिल्लः moss. -जल्लः a cloud. -जलिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -जलः a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -जल्लः a water-pigeon. -जिल्लः fire. -जल्लः an aquatic flower. -जलः 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -जल्लः moss. -जल्लः presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -जल्लः destruction by water. -जल्लः the bank of a river. -जल्लः a country abounding with water जल्लः जल्लः सल्लः Ak. -जिल्लः 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a fish. -जल्लः an otter. -जल्लः a deluge, an inundation. -जल्लः a fish. -जल्लः, -जल्लः the Vindhya mountain. -जल्लः lightning. -जल्लः an otter. -जिल्लः, -जल्लः a bubble. -जिल्लः 1 a (quadrangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -जल्लः produced in water. -जल्लः m., 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -जल्लः m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -जल्लिका a water-insect. -जल्लः a kind of musical instrument; (मञ्जुशृङ्ग). -जल्लः a drain, canal. -जल्लः m. 1 a cloud; Mo. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -जल्लः an epithet of Śiva. -जल्लिका ball. -जल्लः 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -जल्लः, जिल्लः, जिल्लः, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; जल्लिका जल्लिका R. 1. 2. -जल्लः a voyage. -जल्लः a ship. -जल्लः a kind of gallinule,

-जल्लः, -जल्लः 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -जल्लः sea-salt. -जल्लः the ocean. -जल्लः, -जल्लः a lotus. -जल्लः a crocodile. -जल्लः a wave, billow. -जल्लः a diverbird. -जल्लः residence in water. -जल्लः a cloud. -जल्लः an aqueduct. -जल्लः the autumnal equinox. -जल्लिका a prawn. -जल्लः a water-snake. -जल्लः, -जल्लः, -जल्लः m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -जल्लः moss. -जल्लः a crocodile. -जल्लः drought. -जल्लिका a leech. -जल्लः f. 1 the Gangotic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -जल्लः, -जल्लः a pond, lake, reservoir. -जल्लः a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -जल्लिका m. a water-elephant. -जल्लिका a drain. -जल्लः 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जल्लः A chāpāla.

जल्लः 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जल्लः, जल्लः, जल्लः, जल्लः, जल्लः A leech.

जल्लः, जल्लः A lotus.

जल्लः 1 A fish. 2 N. of Viṣṇu.

जल्लः 1 P. (जल्लः, जल्लः) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another). -जल्लः जल्लः जल्लः U. 1. 81; जल्लः जल्लः Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -जल्लः-जल्लः to talk, talk with. -जल्लः 1 to speak, say, talk, Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -जल्लः to talk, converse.

जल्लः 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्लः a. (ल्लिका f.) जल्लः a. Talkative, garrulous.

जल्लः a. Swift, expeditious. -जल्लः 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जल्लः जल्लः जल्लः Bh. 5. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Hastehurry; जल्लः जल्लः जल्लः Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -जल्लः a fleet horse, a courser. -जल्लः a strong wind, hurricane.

जल्लः a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. -जल्लः A courser, a swift horse. -जल्लः Speed, quickness, velocity.

जल्लिका, जल्लिका 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नः जल्लिका जल्लिका Bh. 3. 112.

जल्लः Pasture-grass.

जल्लः The China rose; see जल्लः.

जल्लः 1. U. (जल्लः-ने) To injure, hurt, kill.

जल्लः 1. 4. P. (जल्लः; To a. free, release. -11. 1. 10. P. (जल्लः, जल्लः) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard, slight. -जल्लः-जल्लः

from a noble family; जात्यलेनमिजातेन
दूरः शौर्यवता दुःखः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,
beautiful, pleasing.

आनकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.
आनपदः 1 An inhabitant of the
country, a rustic, boor, peasant
(opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A
subject. -दा A popular expression.

आनि A substitute for जाया at the
end of Bah. comp.

आनु n. The knee; आनुष्मन्वमि गत्वा
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)
on the ground. -Comp. -द्वय a. reach-
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-
deep. -कलकी, -कण्ठले the knee-pan.
-संघि: the knee-joint.

आपः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered
prayer.

आषाढः A goat-herd.

आनकान्य N. of Parasurāma q. v.
आन्या 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-
-in-law.

आनयत् m. 1 A son-in-law; जामात्ययेन
वयं निहताः U. 1. 11; जामाता वृक्षयो वरः
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The
sun-flower.

आनिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near
female relative (सन्निहितसविद्विची Kull.);
Ms. 8. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and
respectable woman.

आनित्र The seventh zodiacal sign
from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथी च
जातिप्रयुक्तान्तितायाः Ku. 7. 1 (जातित्रं लग्ना-
स्त्वयं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive
the word from जाया, because in
astrology, the आनित्र sign indicates
the future good-luck of one's wife
(जयविषय?); but the word is obviously
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

आनिषः A sister's son.

जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the
Jambu tree.

जामवत् m. N. of a king of bears
who was of signal service to Rāma
at the siege of Lankā. He was
also noted for his medical skill.
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-
haps he was another being of that time;
for there was a fight between Krishna
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel
which the latter had got from Prasena,
brother of Satrājī, Krishna vanquished
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along
with his daughter Jāmbavati, at his
entire disposal.]

जाम्बवं (लं) A citron.

जाम्बवं 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A
golden ornament; कृतवन्धु जाम्बवं Si.
4. 66. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus
derived:—पतिर्भायां संवविष्णु गर्भे दूतेन जायते।
जामयालक्षि जायात् दूतयां जायते पुनः Ms. 9.
8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1.) An

last member of Bah. comp. जाया is
changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who
has Sītā for his wife'; so पुत्रजानि:,
शामाजानि: -Comp. -अनुजानिन् m., -आ-
जीवः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband
and wife. (The other forms of the
comp. are रूपी and जप्सी q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,
subduing. -m. The burden of a song
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.
जायुः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;
रचकारः स्वकां भार्यां सज्जरो शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.
54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मजः, -जायः a
bastard. -भया an adulteress.

जायिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice,
window; जालातरेष्वितरिहत्या R. 7. 9;
दूषेजालविधिः कुतैर्बलमयः सविधवापराधताः V.
3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an
assemblage, number, mass; चिंतनसंति-
तंजालनिविष्टसूत्रेण Mā. 5. 10; Ku. 7.
69; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magic.
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown
flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole,
window. -कर्म n. the occupation of
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-
maker. 2 a spider. -गोणिका a kind
of churning vessel. -वाहः, -वाहः a
goose. -वाया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude,
collection वदुः कर्णक्षितिष्वेति वदुः पदीयतां
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,
window. 4 A bud, an unblown
flower; अभिनवजालकैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so
दूषिकाजालकानि 20. 5 A kind of orna-
ment (worn in the hair); तिलकजा-
लकजालकौकिके R. 9. 44 (अभरणविशेषः)।
6 A nest 7 Illusion, deception.
-Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिका 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The
governor or chief ruler of a pro-
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with
pictures.

जालम a. (हमी f.) 1 Cruel, severe,
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -रुमः
(हमी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,
wretch, miscreant; अवि जायते कतमेन
दिग्भागेन वताः स जालम इति V. 1. 2 A poor
man, a low or degraded man.

जालमक a. (लिका f.) Despicable,
low, mean, contemptible.

जायवं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2
Haste, hurry.

जायं A termination added to nouns
expressive of the parts of the body
in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजायं
the root of the ear; so अक्षि, आङ् &c.
जाय्वरी An epithet of the river
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by
परा and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-
gate; जयति तुलामपिस्त्री मास्मानपि जलपटलानि
Pt. 1. 830; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To
surpass, excel; गजिनानंतरं वृष्टि सीमायैव
जिगय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 8. 94; Ghat.
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by
conquest or in gambling), acquire
by conquest; व्रजजीवितं पूजा ततो मही R.
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'
also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain,
control, conquer (as passions.). 5
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-
eminent (generally used in benedi-
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति
परिजयः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1;
जिनमुपपत्तिना नमः सुखाः Rata. 1. 4; Bh.
2. 2; Gīt. 1. 1. -Caus (जायति) To
cause to win or conquer. -Desid.
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -With
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish;
Bh. 19. 2. -निज् 1 to conquer, defeat;
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 62; 7. 94; Y 3.
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest;
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,
conquer, overcome, subdue; पराजयते
द्वय Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,
be deprived of. 3 to be con-
quered or overcome by, find
(something) unbearable; अध्ययनास-
रजयते Bk. finds it unbearable or dif-
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm.)
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,
subdue; व्यजेह वदुः Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्समुत्स-
सेवया विजयते विन्धं स पुण्यायुषः Gīt. 10; Bk.
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel;
चतुर्धनकर्मजं विजयते Vb. 1. 53. 3 to
win, acquire by conquest; धृजविजित-
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Śānti. 2. 13.
4 to be victorious, be supreme or
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाप).

जिगलुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,
subduing or overcoming; यानं सत्सरा
कीदरं वेदस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 46. 2
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence. 4
Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिह्वसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger.
2 striving for. 3 Contending with.

जिह्वरु a. Hungry.

जिह्वंसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19.

जिह्वंशु a. Desirous of killing,
murderous. -दुः An enemy.

जिह्वसा Desire of taking or seizing.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Smelling. 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *c. g.* मनोजिह्वः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (ब्रह्मज्ञ).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहजजित् &c.

जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Subject to, enalaved or influenced by; कायजित्, मीजित् &c. -**COMP**-अजित *a.* reading well or readily. -अजित *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मज *a.* self subdued, void of passion.

-आह्व *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (ता, रस, मय, स्पर्श & शब्द); शुक्ल सूर्याय रश्मि च सुस्वा वाता च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा न विनेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -आजित *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; काय-कषायेव जितकाशितवा Mu. 2; जिनकाशी राज-नेवः *ibid.* -कोप, -कोप *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -मेतिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. -अन *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गने one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest.

जिह्वम, **जिह्वमः** Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिह्वर *a.* (रि.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; ज्ञानाण्डयुगलजित-राशि Bk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतसूयलो प्राणुमिर्जि-ह्वरिदा Si. 2. 9.

जिन *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -**COMP**. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -सत्त्व *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिह्वः The Chakora bird

जिह्व *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 86; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अजिरीजिह्वः कर्वातः चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्यः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, oblique, 2 Crooked, awry, squint; R. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous, curved, going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; कुप्ये-तिरप्युतजिह्वमिति Ki. 6. 24; कुप्ये-तिरप्युतजिह्वमिति Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविधवर्णविशेषादीनिह्वर-जिह्व Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -ह्वः Dishonesty, falsehood. -**COMP**-अज *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -नः a snake. -मति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; R. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन *a.* fighting unfairly. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्व 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame -**COMP**-आह्वः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेख-निका, -मिल्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -पः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूली *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before र् and ल् and also to क्, ल् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रः a bird. -ल्लि म. a dog. -ल्लेख्य greediness. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनहासकवस्त्रादीन् पृथक् पृथक्पुष्टये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयी हासिष्यत् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -**COMP**. -कुतः a mountain. -राजनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketa and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play.] -वाहिन् *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरका, **जीरणः** Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 82. 3 Digested; जीर्णमन्नं हविष-क्षयः हतः H. 1. 23. -जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -जं 1 Benzoin. 2 Old age, decrepitude. -**COMP**. -उज्जरः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उज्जरं ruined or

neglected garden. -उज्जरः a lingering fever. -वर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वक्षः a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीर् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; वसिष्ठजीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽयं जीवति Pt. 1. 23; ना जीवन् यः परावनायुः स्व-य्योपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2, 235. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); तस्यानृत्तं तु वाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीवत्ये Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वमज्ञां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig.). To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः वनसे जीवति ध्यायितेन विदितेनकाः । प्रमताः कामयानेषु वज्रविक्षु याचकाः ॥ राजा विषदमनेषु निर्वृत्तं वृद्धितः ॥ Mb. -**Caus.** 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -**WITH** अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवदमराल-केयरी R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाल्याह्वमनुजीवयति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; यां तां भिद्यन्नुदातः दुरा हृद्वा बुधिरि । अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vi. (अवजीवन् or अवजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद् 1 to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हविषाहः Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, sub- sist, derive livelihood from; कां वृत्ति-सुखजीवन्वायः; संवाहकवृत्तिमुपजीवामि Mk. 2; शेषारसुपजीवयेयुर्वैव विरं तथा Ms. 9. 106; Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on; Si. 9. 82.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -नः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; वतजीव, जीवसाय, जीवाशा &c.; 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवान् as opposed to परमात्म् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Live- lihood, profession. 6 N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -**COMP**. -अनेकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्म् 'the Supreme soul'). -आत्मानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आयानं preservation of life. -आयारः the heart. -इक्ष्वं glowing fire-wood,

burning wood. -उत्तरार्धः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उत्तरार्धः the wool of a living animal. -उत्तरार्धः 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -उत्तरार्धः a prisoner taken alive -उत्तरार्धः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -उत्तरार्धः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -उत्तरार्धः mortal existence. -उत्तरार्धः 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -उत्तरार्धः the earth. -उत्तरार्धः f. -उत्तरार्धः a woman whose husband is alive. -उत्तरार्धः -उत्तरार्धः a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी चण्डिका विमला मंगला वल्गाः पद्मा वरुणा च विद्यानाः सविता जीवमातृकाः). -रक्तः menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; लक्षणायां शान्तालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mā. 9 37; जीवलोकनिलकः प्रलीयते 21. 80 स्वप्नद्रावणः सतु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इत्यादिशब्दात्प्राये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आनन्दकमलद्विज जीवलोकः R. 5. 55 -उत्तरार्धः f. breeding or keeping cattle. -उत्तरार्धः a. one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -संक्रान्तः transmigration of soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साकल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -मातृः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -उत्तरार्धः a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवन् a. (जी. f.) Living, alive. -Comp. लोका a woman whose children are living. -उत्तरार्धः f. -उत्तरार्धः f. a woman whose husband is living. -उत्तरार्धः a. 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -उत्तरार्धः f. final liberation in the present state of life. सुत a. 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवितः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन a. (जी. f.) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -जी. 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); लक्षणायां स्वप्नद्रावणं यत् जीवन् Glt. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; शीतानां यत् जीवन् Kī. 18. 39; or जीवन् जीवनं (life)

हन्ति प्राणान् हन्ति समीपः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms. 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -Comp. -मृतः death. -आवातः poison. -आवासः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. 2 the body. -उत्तरार्धः livelihood. -उत्तरार्धः 1 elixir vitae. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवन् Food.

जीवजीवः 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk.

जीवितः 1 Life, existence 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवितिका A fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; सुजीवापोषैर्धिरवति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an ar. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (पद्म).

जीवातु m., n. 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण दत्तस्य किञ्चिद्जीवत्य जीवातुषु विदुषु मृदुनो कृपाय U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood. जीवित a. 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -जी. 1 Life, existence; लं जीवितं त्यजति मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; इत्येवं कृतजीवित Ku. 6. 63; Ms. 83; नाभिर्देवं मरणं नाभिर्देवं जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -Comp. अलकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -हृदाः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीवितेनैवमस्मि जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) 3 the sun. 4 the moon -कालः duration of life. -ज्वा an artery. -स्यय sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवित a. (जी. f.) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing, R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; दानजीवित् आयुजीवित् &c m. A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुष्टम्, जुष्ट्या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhata sentiment, thus defined.—शेषेणानि-विर्भा जुष्ट्या विवरोद्धा S. D. 207.

जुष्ट 1. 6. A. (जुष्टि-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; जुष्टं जुष्टात्तु मग्नं रुचिं Bhaṭ. 4 To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; गीतस्यो-जुष्टं जुष्टं विपन्नं Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुष्टे वरुण-महद्वयः परसंविद् Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रत्नं व जुष्टुर्दुर्गं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ने.) 1 To reason, think. 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जुष्ट a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c; परजुष्टुः R. 8. 85; रजो-जुष्टे जन्मति K. 1.

जुष्ट p. p. 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c; Bg. 2. 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुष्टः f. A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुष्टोक्तिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुष्टोक्ति is applied as distinguished from those to which व्रजति is applied; सति सर्वा वैद्विष्या जुष्टोक्तिव्यादि-विशः Ms. 2. 84 (See Madhātūthi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञारायण shortly renders जुष्टोक्ति by उपविष्टोक्त and व्रजति by तिष्ठोक्त. See Arvalāyana I. 2. 5 also).

जुष्टः f. 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere. 3 A female demon. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जुष्टः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जुष्टः The mass of twisted or matted hair, जुष्टस्य प्रत्ययवाच्यं जुष्टस्य जुष्टा जटाः Mā. 1. 2.

जुष्टः Matted hair.

जुष्टिः f. Speed, velocity.

जुष्ट 4 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्ट) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.). 3 To grow old.

जुष्टिः f. Fever.

जुष्ट 1 P. (जुष्टे) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जुष्टः जुष्ट 1 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्टे जीवित, जुष्ट) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 to open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परजुष्टिस्तुल्यं वरुणं सततः R. 3. 22. 3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुष्टा जुष्टा-प्रतिवृत्तं कोषज्योतिः Vc. 1; जुष्टे जुष्टे (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; जीवः कोषि स एव एव एव जीवितो जुष्टे 3. 80. 4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संक-रोने (विनाशस्तुतानामावाय मधुजुष्टे Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -With जुष्ट to appear, rise, spring up; N. 2. 103. -जी. 1 to yawn, gape, open the

mouth; ज्योतिषत वापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवादिष्ठे Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; हुज्जम्भाम्भल्लुपि: स्वभा... कपले हसति मधवीपते: पथि स्वर्धमं दिवोऽस्मापि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; राजोपहारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -सहृत् to attempt, strive, endeavour; भालं बालहृन्नालनंतुमिरा रोतुं महृज्जुंभते Bh. 2. 6.

जुम्भ, -ज, जुम्भ, जुम्भा, जुम्भिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्वी जुम्भा प्रपत्ति K. 257; जुम्भाप्रवर्धिततुलोपांनजाल-प्रविष्टे: Ve. 2. 7; भाली जिह्वेतुम्भोऽमुषी Bh. 1. 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (जुम्भानि) हृष्टं हृष्टं भुजतस्योपि Rs. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जयति, हुजति, जारयति, जयति or जारति) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीर्यतः केषां दंता जीयते जीर्यतः जीयतश्चक्षुषीं क्षीते नृणोऽपि तदुपायते Pt. 5. 88; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिष च यथा बल शोकान्ध्या-जरा Bk. 6. 80; जराशा द्वाभ्यां 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमम प्रज्ञसीयन् Chāp. 79; उदरे बाजलेभ्य Bk. 15. 50.

जुतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जुताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जुमन 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जुत्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रिह मयस्य जेयमन्त्रे विकलपुत्रातिष्ठय भविष्यतीति Māt. 2. 5; पदुर्जय रघुर्द्वी R. 4. 66. 16. 72. 2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -त्र 1 Vic ory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जुनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जुमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमाम्नास); मीमांसकस्य नामाद्य सहस्रं दृष्टीं मुनिं जेविमि Pt. 2. 33.

जुमातुका. a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जेमातुका ननु भवते पतिस्वः Dh. 2 Thin, lean. -काः 1 The moon; राजानं जनवा-भूय सहसा जेमातुका तु वः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जेमरः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जेम्बुः Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जेमरः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोषः).

जेमिः An epithet of Siva.

जेमः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -इ ind. 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जेम-मास्ते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जेमर, जेमि f. A woman; cf. जेमा, जेमिन्.

जेमिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; ज्ञज्ञ, ज्ञि-ज्ञ, ज्ञाज्ञ, ज्ञज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञत a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञतिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, ज्ञयति, ज्ञा) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; महा ज्ञातीस्त्वं शुक्रा रामो वदकाभिस्तं रक्षता Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञानं तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानक्यं हि मेवासी जह्वहं क आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञातः कः कः कायार्थानि Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखतः, हुज्जतः &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपस्तु भिन्नं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāp. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनर- लब्धं ज्ञातव्यं कामचारि Me. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयोऽनं Me. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषां ज्ञायति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषां = सर्पिषाः), -Caus. (ज्ञा- यति, ज्ञयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -Writu अङ्गु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुज्ञायति मां ममनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, alliance, promise (in marriage); मां ज्ञातमां वन- मिनाम्ये त्वजानाज्ज्ञायामि पितरं Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); ज्ञातमपजानीति Sk.; आत्मा- नमपजानीतः ज्ञातमां ज्ञयति Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; मां ज्ञायाम्यहं वृत् Mb 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अप to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अपजानीति मां वस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11, -आ to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (-Caus.) 1 to order, com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; वृषजीज्यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्बद् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तदस्त्वितिः कैशिल्यरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -यति (Atm.) 1 to promise. इत्येवमेवेत्येव कथाज्ञानं प्रति- ज्ञायति P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert -वि 1 to know, be aware of; Hu. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञायति); आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञातः; (तमः) नन्वाज्ञाय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); विना विदं वा सजनीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मनुः मानं वा सजनाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Caus. -सिञ्जातः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भ्रातः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातये Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficien- cy; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञान Māt. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानं ज्ञायति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने वीर्यं ज्ञाना ज्ञाना B. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो भवति Ms. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानं ज्ञानं and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Caus. -अज्ञत्वाद् ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five इन्द्रियं, ज्ञाना, चक्षुः, श्रोत्रं and ज्ञानं the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धिद्वय under इन्द्रिय) -आन्तरि that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. *धर्मकार*). -*ज्ञातृ* *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -*ज्ञातृ* *a.* attainable by the understanding. -*ज्ञातृ* *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. *धर्मज्ञातृ*); सः तु समवेक्ष्येव विहितं ज्ञानं यद्विदुः Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -*ज्ञातृ* true knowledge, knowledge of god. -*ज्ञातृ* *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -*ज्ञातृ* a preceptor. -*ज्ञातृ* an epithet of Sarasvati. -*ज्ञातृ* *a.* wanting in knowledge. -*ज्ञातृ* certainty, ascertainment. -*ज्ञातृ* *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -*ज्ञातृ* a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -*ज्ञातृ* contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -*ज्ञातृ* the science of fortune-telling. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानसः ind. Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानसूत्र *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतो वृद्धं स्वकर्मणा यद्विदुः ज्ञानसूत्रं वदन्ति R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 The Supreme spirit. 2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (सी. *f.*) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 A teacher 2 a commander, a master. -*ज्ञातृ* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञाप्ता The desire of knowing.

ज्ञातृ 1 A bow-string; विश्वार्थं लभतामिहं च मिथिलज्यायामस्मद्वयः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

ज्ञानिन् *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

ज्ञातृ *a.* (सी. *f.*; compar. of *ज्ञातृ*, *ज्ञातृ*) 1 Elder, senior; प्रवक्तव्येन स किल ज्ञातृ U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age and responsible for his own actions.

ज्ञेय *a.* (Superl. of *ज्ञातृ* or *ज्ञातृ*). 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (=*ज्ञेय* q. v.). -*ज्ञातृ* 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञातृ* 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -*ज्ञातृ* *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the soup of boiled rice. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. that of a householder 2 a householder. -*ज्ञातृ* a father's eldest brother. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas) -*ज्ञातृ* the duties of seniority. -*ज्ञातृ* *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

ज्ञेयः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -*ज्ञेय* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्ञेयत्वं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्ञेय 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्ञेयिर्मेय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्ञेयिन् *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -*ज्ञातृ* 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy) -*Comp.* -*ज्ञेयिन्* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्ञेयिनी, *ज्ञेयिष्ठा* A planet, star, luminary.

ज्ञेयिष्ठा *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; यज्ञतारायामहकुलाणि ज्येयिष्ठा वदन्ते राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -*ज्ञेय* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्ञेयिष्ठा *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्येयिष्ठा जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्येयिष्ठा विनाम Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञेय* -*ज्ञेय* the fire-fly. -*ज्ञेय* a spark of fire. -*ज्ञेय* the heavenly bodies collectively. -*ज्ञेय* the zodiac. -*ज्ञेय* an astronomer or astrologer. -*ज्ञेय* the stellar sphere.

-*ज्ञेय* (ज्योतिषः) the polar star. -*ज्ञेय* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -*ज्ञेय* -*ज्ञातृ* (ज्येयिष्ठा) astronomy or astrology. -*ज्ञेय* (ज्येयिष्ठा) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

ज्योत्स्ना 1 Moonlight; सुतस्कार-ज्योत्स्नायवलिन्ने ज्ञापि पुलिने Bb. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नायती विविशति प्रशाम् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -*Comp.* -*ज्ञेय* the moon. -*ज्ञेय* the Chakora bird. -*ज्ञेय* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्यो The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P. (जरति, ज्वं) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेदमानज्वरं वदतः काऽपरा परिचिन्तयि Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; ज्वरः, मदज्वरः, मज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; येन ते मनसो ज्वरः BAm.; मनसोऽनुवर्धिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -*Comp.* -*ज्वरि* the paroxysm of fever. -*अज्वरः* a febrifuge. -*ज्वरि* cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरितः, *ज्वरित्* *a.* (जी. *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलिन्) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वरति चमिन्कोटिः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire), अहमधुनदुस्तार-बन्धेन ज्वरति न सा मलयजम्बवेन GIt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थिते स राजा Bb. 1. 4. -*Caus.* (ज्वरयति-ने, ज्वारयति-ने) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -*With* *ज्व* (*Caus.*) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुनी मुखानि सप्तोऽज्वलन् Si. 9. 42; लक्ष्मणमुनिलवितकः उज्ज्वलम्बल विजलोचने GIt. 12. -*ज्व* to burn brightly, blaze up; रणोगादि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-*Caus.*) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन् *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -*ज्व* 1 Fire तद्वत् ज्वलन् मयि ते स्वयेदं विप्रयान्ती ज्वने Ku. 4. 86, 82; Bg. 11. 29. 2 The number three. -*ज्व* Burning, blazing, shining. -*Comp.* -*ज्वमन्* *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वालः 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch.

ज्वाला A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bb. 1. 95. -*Comp.*

ज्वरः, *ज्वरः* fire. -*ज्वर* a volcano.

-*ज्वर* an epithet of Siva.

ज्वरित् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झः 1 Heating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Brihaspati.

झमझमावति Den, P. To flash, sparkle.

झम (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सम्पत्कारा इतिवासीचमूपाकृष्टलोचना Mb.

झंकारः, झंझुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अम्) विष्णुनामने मधुपकुलझंकारमरितान्. Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Anura. 48; Pt. 5. 58.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंझुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझुतं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझू 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अजिलः -मन्त्रः, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझूवातः लघुशिकः Ak. हिमाम्बुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पक्षस्य) Bv. 2. 69; Anura. 48; Mā. 9. 17

झडिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुका-जालमिव प्रयाति झडिति अकम्पदृष्टोऽद्वयना Bh. 1. 96. 70.

झमझमं, -जा Jingling sound.

झमझमावति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झम (न) स्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झमत्कारकूरकणितवर्णजडपुष्पवर्धितव्या वाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति हरिम् पराश्रयागमनझमत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपाकः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यवसृतजझरीनिहृष-पाका Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झरंजः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झरंजिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झलः 1 A prize fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -झी A kind of drum.

झलकं -की Cymbal.

झलकंडः A pigeon.

झलरी A cymbal.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झलः 1 A fish in general; झलानां मकर-जाति Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झव-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pieces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -अ A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -अवजः N. of the god of love; जीहृदा-झवकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अवाजः a porpoise. -उद्धरी an epithet of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झंझुतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्याति स्याति झलकेकुली झंझुतिर्निर्झाता U. 2. 14.

झंझू 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झिडिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिरीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument

झिरिका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झितिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झीरका A cricket.

झुडः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

ड.

डंकु 10 U. (डंकुति-त, डंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -With उड् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

डंका, -क 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; डंकैर्भवः शिलग्रहं विदार्यमाण Mk. 1. 20; R 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -जा The leg.

डंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. डंतिः a mint-master -साता a mint.

डंका (नं) Borax. -जः (नः) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -क्षारः borax. डंकारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

डंकारिन् a. (जी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; डंकारिवापममु-अंकाशरक्षणजपकायस्वितस्तं Asv. 1

डंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

डंमः, -अ A spade, hoe, hatchet.

डंमजः -ज Borax.

डंमा The leg.

डंझरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

डंकारः A clang, twang.

डिक् 1 A. (डेकते) To go, move.

डिडि (डि) नः (जी f.) A kind of bird; डडिन्व डडिन्वा वादावासे भंगमवाधिका

Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also डिडिभक.

डिडिगी (जी) A gloss, a comment sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss;' as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

डीक् 1 A. (डीकते) To move, go, resort to; कावयः कृतमालमुद्रतलं कीयति-कडीकते Mā. 9. 7. -With आ to go, move, go about; आडीकतेऽज करिषोडीक्याति जुनि वादीक्याति जितियुज्ज Asv. 5.

डीका A commentary, gloss; कावय-प्रकाशस्य कृतो एते डीका तथाप्येव तथैव दुर्गमः

डुडुक a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh

ड.

डः An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिदेके मधुविहलायाः कक्षाव्युतो हेमपटस्त-
कण्ठाः । सीपानमार्गे प्रकराणि द्वाभ्यं डटं डटं ड टडं

उटं ड. Subhāsh.

डकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-
कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

डालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डम् 10 U. (डम्पति-ते) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -With **डि** 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (न) कृतुर्दिष्टव्यामाम न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्ये R. 4. 17; पृथक्कथेन विद्विधेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock, समोहयति मध्येन विडम्बयति निर्भययति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यस जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-भिप्रायसंभावेन प्रजनयितुं नः प्रायेण विडम्बते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डम्परा n. Persons, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डम्पति-ते) To collect. **डम्पनं** 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डम्पत्यः A wooden antelope.

डामिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डोकुरिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डमरः a. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; यथां गच्छि रमणीयडमरस्य संयत्तं मगनवल-
प्रयणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिपलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडहडमरे (विकुरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=**डालिम** p. v.

डालः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाम्लिभ्यति डाललोको Vikr. 1. 103.

डिमरः 1 A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (lig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखयन्त्रं यशोवताडिम N. 4. 53; Anaru. 28; चंडि रतिरमनास्तेडिडिममिह सरसमलज्ज Git. 11; आर्याललपरितरस्यावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 L'oum (in general); उड्डावेन डिडिरे विडम्बितरश्चन Vikr. 4. 63, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मयिद्रजान्तव्यामकोपाद्वाताविषडिमः । उपगम्यन्तु श्रुत्योऽयं डिमः व्यातां प्रतनुतः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिङ्गः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg. 5 A globe or ball. -Comp. -आहवः, -पुद्गे petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिडिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिमः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जृम्भस्व रे डिम इनास्ते गणविध्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिमकः (**डिमका** f) 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal.

डि 1. 4. A. (डपन. डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -With **डु** to fly in the air, fly up; सर्वहृदीयता II 1 (डेते) उड्डयित वैकुण्ठाकर-
ग्रहजातस्य विकस्वरस्वरः N. 2. 5. -म to fly up; डेतेः प्रहृदिरेव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; प्रोड्मिव बलाकया सारभस साकडमालिहित. 23.

डोप p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडुनीनं, प्रडीनं, आभडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c.

डुडुभः A kind of snake, not poisonous, निर्दिष्टाः डुडुभाः सृताः).

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste.

ड.

डकः A large or double drum, न न डुकनन सीपि डक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेडि डक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डालं A shield.

डालिन् m. A warrior armed with a shield

डुडिः An eulath of Ganesa.

डौलः A large drum or tubor.

डोक 1 A. (डक्ते, डक्ति) To go, approach; यान् क्ते राविचनं डुडोक Bk. 2. 23. 14 71, 15. 79. -Chaus. (डोकयति-

त) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; न-मास चव गोमयोस्तेः स्रजदाशु डोक्ति Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -With चव to present, offer.

डोकमं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ज.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ज. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ज really begin with क. They are so written to show that the क is liable to be

changed to ज when preceded by prepositions, like य, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

त.

तक्षिल a. Frandulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्ष Buttermilk. -COMP. -अदः a churning stick -सार् fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षति, तक्ष) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति द्वय वनं परकुम्भा यथा Mb; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे ग्राह्यं स उद्धृतः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निक्षु to slice out of -क्ष 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 To wound, hurt, strike; निक्षिप्याम्यां सुनिक्षिप्याम्याम्योन्व सततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 186.

तक्षन् m. 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतस्तस्मात् K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तक्षरः A kind of plant.

तक्ष 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तक्ष 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तक्षन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तक्ष 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तक्ष 7 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) To contract, shrink; तक्षन्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तक्षः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. 2 The sky or horizon. -दा-दा, टी, द 1

The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततः Bh. 2. 39; ओत्तुगर्भितानटी

Bh. 3. 45; सिंघेस्तटावोप इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणवास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2

A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पक्षापयोवस्तटीपरिमल्ल Git. 1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्वगतं S. Tit. 7; so

जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. -ह A field. -COMP. -आघातः

butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अग्न्यस्यंति तटाचारं निजिर्जैरावता

गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2

(fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानयान् पश्यति च दीनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14;

तदस्थं वैराग्यात् U. 3. 13; यत्र तदस्थस्त्व-सुप्रवृत्तांति N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तटग.

तटिनी A river; कदा वाराणस्यामस्तटिनी-रोपसि वसन् t. h. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गार्हतां मरिचा विधानसलिलं क्षुण्णैर्मुहु-

स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नैः) ताडिता मातुर्वैयथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by

beating, hit; लालयेत्पञ्चर्षाणि दक्षवर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāp 11, 12; न ताडयेत्पुण्येनामि Ms. 4. 169; पौष्टेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. 3

To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयन्-नाडु मेरिषु Mb.; अताडयन् सृङ्गम् Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the

wires of (a musical instrument); ओर्ध्वं विरिषीरिष ताडयन्नाम Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तटवः See तटग.

तटवाः A pond, a deep pool, tank; सुदुर्गमलोहरीक्षितजलमण्डपानि चरदि तटानि Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तटाचारः See तटाचार; (उच्चैः करिकराक्षेपे तटाचारं विदुषाः Sublak.)

तटिषु f. Lightning; वनं वसति तटिषु तटिषु Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; It. 6. 65.

-COMP. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तटिष्वत् a. Containing or having lightning; अयोध्यां शैलान् तटिष्वानिव तोयदा V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A cloud;

Si. 1. 12.

तटिष्वय a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तट् 1 A. (तटते, तटित) To strike.

तटकः The खंजन bird.

तटुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (शस्य, धान्य, तटुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another:—शस्यं क्षेत्रगर्भं प्राक्तं तटुलं धान्यमुच्यते।

विस्तृतः तटुलः योक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुच्यते ॥).

तत् p. Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11.—त

Any stringed musical instrument.

तत्तत् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.); thence; न च निम्नादिब हृदये निवर्तते ये ततो हृदये S. 3. 1; Mā. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. 2

There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयद्विवक्षापने K. 110. Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case

(as a corr. of यदि): यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अथोच्यते यदि नभ्यसे प्रदी ततः समीपे &c. K. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्वाहोपकरणं K. 21.

7. Than that, other than that; यं लक्ष्म्या चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative

forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्यम्; ततोऽन्यथापि हृदये Sk. यतः ततः means

(a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः—ततस्ततः

wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं

'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राणा भियः सकलकाम-

बुधास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Śānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मान्यानि प्रादुरासस्ततस्ततः

Mb (b) 'what next,' 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in drama); ततः प्रवृत्तिं thence-forward, (corr. of

वतः प्रभृति); लुब्धा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमिति
Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततश्च a Coming or proceeding
from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

सति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. सति)
 So many; *a. g.* सति पुष्पाः सति &c.
 -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विजय-
 किरिता बराहतिमिहसंराहतिः पल्लवः S. 2. 8.
 बलाहकसती Si. 4. 54; 1. 5 2 A number,
 troop, group. 3 A sacrificial
 act.

तत्त्व (Sometimes written as तत्त्व) 1 True state or condition, fact; तत्त्वज्ञानात्मायुक्त इत्याख्यं ब्रह्म कृती S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संप्रकाशस्य स्वाभावो नान्यस्मिन्नेति वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -चौर, -अभि-
-चौरः a positive charge or declaration, -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature, -ज्ञ, -विद् s. 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -पूजाः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तस्यतः ind. Truly, really, accurately; तस्यतः पञ्चासपञ्चमे S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

यन् ind. 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that. विहितः अस्मिन्नाऽपि राजात्पुत्रं देवतत्पुत्रं च वर्यते R. 1. 68. 4 Oft. used for the loc. case of त्व्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 268. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of. अत्रपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, here and there,' 'to every place'; अत्रात्रापि विधानात्पुत्रं तत्रापि विहितः Ms. 7. 81. —COMP. —अवत् a. (की f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूर्वे तत्रवानवतवान् अवतान्); अत्रापि तत्रापि काव्येण S. 4; तत्रापि काव्येण S. 1 &c. —एव a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

नम्र a. Born or produced there,
belonging to that place.

तथा ind. 1 So, thus, in that man-
ner; तथा ना ॥ यथा S. ५; इतस्तथा करोति
V. 1. 3 And also, so also, as well as;
अनागतविद्याना व वापुष्यजनहिततथा Pt. 1.

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; तथाच राजाकुमार तस्या R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथाहि (oft. corr. of अथहि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'never-the-less'; अथितं कुप्यंतस्य अथितं तथापि च लक्षणे S. 5; वरं मन्त्राक्रियते विधातया तथापि मायस्य कर्माहुतात्मना Chât. 2. 6; बहुःप्रकषाद्भयजुषं तदुल्लथापि नीधैर्विजयाद्-दुष्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषाधिब मन्त्र-राजासाधारणं कर्त्तुं मन्त्रः कृतस्य Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथैति निष्कातः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so,' 'just so'; 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and like wise,' 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance,' for this (it has been said); तं वेधा विदुः तं महादुस्तस्य-विधा । तथाहि सर्वं तथाहर्तुं पराधीकृता धृमाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 81. —Comp. —कृत a. thus done. —यत्र a. 1 being in such a state or condition; तथागतत्वां विधातवर्त्तु R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality. —(ता) 1 Buddha; कति तित्ति वाच्यदुर्गद्वयं तथागतस्त्वैव जनाः हुवेताः Śi. 20. 81. 2 a Jina. —युज्ज a. endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाहता हता बुधसहस्री कवलतस्या Ve. 1. 11. —दाजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, —रूपिण a. thus shaped, looking thus. —रूपिण a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथापिपलायद्विषयवस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —विधि ind. 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally. —तथास्तं 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature. truth.

तद्यन् अ. True, real, genuine; विषयसि
तथ्यमाह सिद्धं वा S. 1. - एवं Truth, reality;
ता तथ्यमेवाभिहितं भवेत् Ku. 8. 63; Mu. 8.
274.

तत् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. तः *m.*, ता *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तस्मिन् पक्षे विज्ञातवत्) 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यत्); यस्य कुक्षिर्न तत् Pt. 1. 3 That, i. e. well-known; ता एषा नगरी महान्त्य कुक्षिः कामदेवकं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71, 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुपूर्वम्); उपदिशति यन्मयिदं विनाशकृतं ते सोऽपि वदति विदुः विदुः विदुः K. P. 7; Br. 2. 5. 5 This same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तावदिदं विदुः कृतं न तत् Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तत् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोऽहं त्वया विदुः कृतं R. 1. 68: 'I that

very person, 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं विवर्तय विशाख शब्दां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shonidist return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तद् तद् स्थाने K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Mā. 1. 36. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शनाय सुमित्रपात्राः U. 5; Me. 7, 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of तद्); तथापि परि वस्तुतस्तु तदप्यापि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. -**Comp.**
-अनन्तरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -**अन्य** *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं बोध्यसि बोधये Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mā. 9. 26. -**अंत** *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -**अर्था**, -**अर्थसि** *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. -**अर्थ** *a.* meriting; that. -**अवधि** *ind.* 1 so far, up to that period, till then; तदपि कुशली दुःखशास्त्रस्तिज्ञातवाक्यविना निवेदः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; आसीत् वर्तमानवर्षसि सुखे पादिना Bv. 2. 69. -**एकाग्रचित्त** *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -**कालः** the current moment, present time. -**क्षी** *a.* having presence of mind. -**काल** *ind.* instantly, immediately. -**कालः** 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -**कालम्** *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 8. 14; St. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. -**क्रिय** *a.* working without wages. -**गत** *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -**ह्रस्वः** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वह्रस्वव्ययं वचं योगावस्तुज्जलप्रत्ययस्य यद् । वस्तु तद्वत्प्रत्ययेति व्यञ्जते स तु तद्वत्; R. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -**ज्ञ** *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -**ज्ञः** a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. -**तृतीय** *a.* doing that for the third time. -**यज** *a.* miserly, niggardly. -**वर** *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 2 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); वृत्राहं वनावाहनमवतिष्ठन् R. 2. 5, 1. 69; Me. 10; Y. 1. 88. Me. 3. 262. -**यत्तत्तज्ज** *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -**द्वयः** 1 the original or Supreme spirit. 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original

independence; as तनुवत्; तनुवत् कर्मवा-
ख केनाहं त्वं बहुविधि Udb. -पूर्व a. hap-
pening or occurring for the first
time; अकारि तनुवत्पिबद्धा इव Ku. 5. 10.
30; R. 2. 42, 14. 28. 2 prior, for-
mer. -अप्य a. doing that for the
first time. -बालः a kind of arrow.
-बालः becoming that. -बालः 1 merely
that, only a trifle, a very small
quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle
and primary element (such as ह्यन्,
रन्, सन्, लन् and ग्यन्). -बाह्य a. de-
noting or signifying that. -विद् a. 1
knowing that. 2 knowing the truth.
-विद् a. of the kind or sort; R. 2.
22. Ku. 5. 73; Me. 2. 112. -वित्त a.
good for that. (-त्) an affix added
to primary bases to form derivative
or secondary bases from them.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at the time. 2
Then, in that case; (corr. of तदा);
Hg. 2. 52-53; Me. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा
यदा-तदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदावयुति
'since then'; 'thenceforward'; Ku.
1. 53. -Comp. -बुध् a. begun, com-
menced. (-न्) beginning.

तदात् The time being, present
time.

तदात्त ind. Then, at that time.
तदात्त a. Belonging to that
time, contemporary of that time;
परोक्षि कार्यवशादाद्येभिरकलदात्तितत्त्व संवत् U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his,
hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3
8, 25.

तद्वत् a. Containing or possessed of
that; as in तद्वत्पदः K. P. 2. -ind.
1 Like that, in that manner. 2
Equally, in like manner, so also.

तद् 1. 8 U. (तनेति, तद्वत्, तन्; pass.
तन्वते, तान्वते; decide; तित्तति, तित्तति, तित-
तिवति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen,
lengthen out; बाहोः तद्वत्तत्तयोः Ak. 2
To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10.
32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तन्नी
तन्नेभिरभिगम्य तत् Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11.
4 To cause, produce, form, give,
grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुक्तं मयि सपयि सुपा-
यिषिषि तद्वत् Glt. 4; पितृर्देव तेन तत्ताम
सोऽसकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो बुज्जेन पदावित्तु
तद्वत् मनीषा Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform,
do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति
क्षितिषी नमसि नवाधिका नवाकृतानां नवनीय-
कात्मनः 1 तन्नाकृष्टीर्ननाकृष्टी तन्नाच वीरान-
परेपरावि R. 3. 69; Me. 4. 205. 6
To compose, write (as a work, &c.);
as in नात्ता नात्ता नवीयन् or तद्वत् वीका 7 To
stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To spin
out, weave. 9. To propagate,
or be propagated. 10 To continue,
last. -With अन् 1 to cover, spread.
2 to descend. -अन् 1 to extend, stretch
over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15.
2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause,
produce, create, make; Ki. 6. 13.

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring);
वीर्यं तद्वत् वाता R. 1. 19; 11. 45.—
उद् to stretch up. -अन् 1 to spread,
diffuse; क्वातस्त्वं विभवेयंतांनि क्वयो विह
तन्वति वा Bb. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3
to cause, produce, create. 4 to
show, display, exhibit; तद्वत्तु कृति-
विशेषस्तत्वं प्रतापे Si. 2. 30. 5 to
perform, do (as a sacrifice). -वि 1
to spread, stretch; स्फुरितवित्तजिह्वा Mk.
9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रवेद्वित्तित्तं
वद्वं वियावाः Ch. P. 9; यो वित्तत्त वित्तनः न
Me 58 3 to form, make; जेनीयवा-
द्वित्तत्तित्तत्तं तोरणज्ज R. 1. 41. 4 to
stretch (as a bow); तद्वत्तित्त वित्तनः
वित्तत्त U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause,
produce, create, give, bestow. 6
to write or compose (as a work);
वित्तत्तवित्तित्तो माध्वीवो वित्तत्त. 7 to do,
perform (as a sacrifice or any other
rite); Ku. 2. 46 8 to show,
exhibit. -त्त to continue.—II. 1 P.,
10 U. (तन्वति, तान्वति-ने) 1 To confide,
trust, place confidence in. 2 To
help, assist, aid. 3 To pain or
afflict with disease. 4 To be harm-
less.

तन्वः 1 A son. 2 A male descendant.
-अन् A daughter; (गिरि, कश्चिन् &c.
तन्विन् m. Thinness, slenderness,
minuteness.

तनु a. (ह, ली f.) 1 Thin, lean,
emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender,
slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty);
R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वी. 3 Fine, delicate
(as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. 4 Small, little,
tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवावि-
प्रवीर्ये तन् R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुवाविप्रवीर्यः
H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling,
unimportant, little; Amaru. 27.
6 Shallow (as a river). -f. 1 The
body, the person 2 (Outward)
form, manifestation; तन्ववाविः तन्वव-
तुमिषत्त वत्तामिरिषावित्तः S. 1. 1; M. 1.
1; Me. 19. 3 Nature, form or
character of anything. 4 Skin.—
Comp. -अन् a. having slender
limbs, delicate. (-नी) a delicate
woman. -कृपः a pore of the skin.
-रुद् an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86.
-जः a son. -जा a daughter. -रज्ज
a. 1 risking one's life. 2 giving
up one's person, dying. -रवाव a.
spending little, sparing, niggardly.
-म्. -वाव an armour. -अन् a son.
(-वा) a daughter. -अन् the nose.
-वृत् m. any being furnished with a
body, a living being; particularly a
human being; क्वं त्वत्त तद्वत्ता तद्व-
वित्तः किं Bk. 8. 73. -अन् a. having
a slender waist. -रज्ज perspiration.
-रज्ज. -रज्ज the hair of the body.
-रज्ज an armour. -अन् a pimple.
-संवाविनी a young woman, a girl
ten years old. -रज्ज perspiration.
-रज्ज the anus.

तनुवत् a. Spread, expanded.
तनुवत् n. The body.

तन्व f. The body.—Comp. -ऊज्जवः
-जः a son. -ऊज्जवा, -जा a daughter.
-नव clarified butter, ghee. नवात् m.
fire; तनुवत्तामवितामवाविने Si. 1. 62;
अपःकृतस्यापि तनुवत्ता वायः शिवा यानि क्वा-
विनेव H. 2. 67. -रज्ज 1 the hair of
the body (m. also). 2 the wing of
a bird, a feather. (-ः) a son.
-रज्जि f. 1 A cord, line, string. 2
A row, series. —Comp. -वत्तः 1 a
guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2
N. assumed by Sahadeva when
living at the house of Virāta.

तन्वः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string,
line; वित्तत्तत्तित्तित्त Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70.
2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A fila-
ment; वित्तत्तत्तत्तत्तत्त Ku. 4. 29. 4
Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark.
6 The Supreme Being. —Comp.
-काव a piece of wood or brush used
by weavers for cleaning threads.
-कृत् a silk-worm. -नानः a (large)
shark. -निर्वातः the palmyra tree.
-नानः a spider. -नः 1 the mustard
seed. 2 a calf. वाव any stringed
musical instrument. -वाव weaving.
-वाव 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3
weaving. -विह्वर a plaitain. -वत्ता
a weaver's workshop. -वत्ता a.
women, sewn. -वाव the betel-nut
tree.

तनुवत् The mustard seed.

तनुवत्-जा A shark.

तनुवत्-ल The fibrous root of a lotus.
तन्व 10 U. (तन्वति-ने, तन्वित) 1 To

rule, control, govern; वत्ताः वत्ताः स्वा
ह्य तन्वतिवा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To
support, maintain (as a family).

तन्व 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3
The warp or threads extended
lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.
5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The
regular order of ceremonies and
rites, system, framework, ritual;
कर्मणा युगपद्वास्तव Kāty. 7 Main point.
8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory,
science; जितममसि तन्वतिवत् Glt. 2. 9
Subservience, dependence; as in
स्वतन्व, परतन्व; देवतन्व दुःख Dk. 5. 10 A
scientific work. 11 A chapter,
section, as of a work; तन्वः पचयित्तत्तत्त
शास्त्र 11. 12 A religious treatise
teaching magical and mystical
formularies for the worship of the
deities or the attainment of super-
human power. 13 The cause of
more than one effect—14 A spell.
15 A chief remedy or charm. 16
A drug, medicament. 17 An oath,
ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right
way of doing anything. 20 Royal
retinue, train, court. 21 A realm,
country, authority. 22 Govern

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
समाधिहारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं—तनुकाष्ठ q. v.
काष्ठः 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायु-
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तंजकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तंजल Maintenance of order, dici-
pline, Government.

तंजिः—वी f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4. 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तंजीमात्रं नवनसल्लि. मार-
विता कथयिन् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तंजा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तंजालस्वविजयं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; II. 1. 34.

तंजाल a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तंजी, —वी f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्मय a. (वी f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mā. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्मयी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमधिकमनोज्ञा तन्मयिनी S. 1. 20;
तन्मयिनी कुशावती, तन्मयिनी चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप). 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तपस्तपति वर्माशो
कथयतिर्विद्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6. 14; Bg. 4. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न ता कितलपशममेव Git. 7.
(d) To mortify the body undergo
penance (with तपस्); अमर्षितनूतप
तपसा तपति अमीरयः U. 1. 23. 2 (Transi-
tively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तपयति नदनस्वामिनि सा पुनर्दहय
S. 3. 17; अंगिरसतपः R. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; शस्त्र
तपयति मां नमस्तु Bk. 1. 23; Me. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तपस्). —Caus.
(तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गन्तं तापितयतितासिलम् Si. 20.
75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तुल्योत्प्लव H.
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, distress;
युद्धं तापितः कर्षेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—
WITH अह 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उह 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उपपति सुवर्णं उवर्णयतः Mbh.;

but उपपन्नमात्रात Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उपपत्ते पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उह 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —विह 1 to
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —वह्नात् to
repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उह q. v.); तपिर्बिजपतेऽवर्ण
Bh. 6. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —त 1
to heat, warm; तंजनामीकर Bk. 3. 3;
तंजनायति संस्थितस्य वसो नामावि न ज्ञायते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; तंजनामी तमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; विनापि मति निष्कादे
मन्यते ह्यमम Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warning, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —पा 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अतपः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
तपितीतजना तपत्ये पुनरोपेहि हि युज्यते नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tapti.

तपनः 1 The sun; तपनामपनो यया R.
4. 12; तपनादतपस्तपति तपना U. 6; Mā.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Śiva. 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आतपजः—तपना an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karna. (3) of
Bhṛṅga. —आतपजः, —तपना an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—तपः copper. —उपतः, —मणिः the sun-
stone. —उहः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tapti

तपनीय Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयशिरः M. 3;
तपनीयौषधमलमार्गः वसादिकीरुत Mv. 4;
असंस्पृशनी तपनीयवर्ग R. 13. 41.

तपन् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
किसेदे तपसाविनापनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily morti-
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनम्.—m. The month
of Māgha; तपति मृगयतिशिरमीधुमात् Si. 6.
63.—m.—m. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3
The hot season (वीर्य). COMP.—अत-
पजः the influence of religious pe-
nance. —अतपः the Brahmvarta
country. —तपः the pain of religious
austerity. —वरणः, —वर्णः the practice

of penance. —वहः an epithet of
Indra. —वहः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; तप्यतपोपनामं विनाः
S. 1. 13; शमवपानेन तपोपनेन 2. 6; 4. 1;
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —महावहः, —वहः the
power acquired by religious auste-
rities; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनम्.
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance;
कृतं तपोपवनं तपोवनमिति वेदे S. 1; II. 1;
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerity. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.
3 A bird.

तपस्यः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —वहः Reli-
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pe-
nance; तपस्यतुः सोऽत्र तपसीकस्तपस्यति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 18. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपसिन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; या तपसिनी विवेका मयुः S. 4;
Mā. 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic;
तपसिनामगमवेदणीया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—वहः the sun flower.

तप p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practi-
sed (as penance). —COMP. —कांचनं
gold purified with fire. —कुवर्णः a kind
of penance. —रुक्मं purified silver.

तप 4 P. (तापयति, तात) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशिरसीवपुष्यदनरेति तापयति
यत् Mā. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; तपिनाति सुहः
कृते उन्मथयुद्धं तापयति Git. 5; शंदाकंडा
कलितकुलितेरंगेलापयति Mā. 1. 15, 9.
33; Anai. 7. —WITH उह to be im-
patient; अह तपिनेवमुतापयति S. 1.

तम 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu
2 The Tāmā tree.

तमम् n. Darkness; किं दामविषयक-
स्वप्ना विना तं तममकिरणो हुरि नाकधियम्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Me. 4.
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; दुविदुतामयपरस्परविरोधिना मय च सुक-
मिदं तमता मयः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Śān.
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सत् and रजस्); Ku. 6. 61;
Me. 12. 24. 5 Grief, sorrow. 6 Sin.

सर्पः Nitre, saltpetre.

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-वे, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जयितुं तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानि तर्जयितुं तर्जयति R. 4. 28, 11; 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame, Bk. 6, 8, 8. 101, 17. 108. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जय-ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्जः, तर्जकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्जि 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज 1 P. (तर्जि) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्ज also.

तर्ज 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (विश्वज). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्जः n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्जः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्ज Thirst.

तर्जित, तर्जितः a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wish- ing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यत्ति तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तर्जः 1 A surface; यज्जलतर्जि योम कृते योमय दृष्ट R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; यज्जलतर्जि 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; यज्जे नु दृष्टयते यज्जलतर्जि S. 7. 32; यज्जलतर्जि &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 15. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; यज्जलतर्जि यज्जलतर्जि यज्जलतर्जि K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्षी यज्जलतर्जि तर्जि तर्जि Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -तर्जः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-तर्जः 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तर्जः also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अर्जः the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्वरः a hog. -वराः a river. -वराः a slap with the palm of the hand. -वराः a kind of musical instrument. -वरा, -वरा, -वरा a leathern glove of an archer. -वराः a slap with the hand. -वराः a martingale.

तर्जः A large pond.

तर्जः ind. From the bottom.

तर्जः A mat.

तर्जिका A martingale.

तर्जित Fried meat.

तर्जि a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare.

2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4

Situated under or beneath. 5 Sepe- rate. -तर्जः A bed, couch.

तर्जि 1 Paved ground, a pavement.

2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तर्जः Wind.

तर्जः A forest.

तर्जः-तर्जः 1 A couch, bed, sofa; तर्जि विगतनिद्रतल्लसुजाकार R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in यज्जलतर्जि q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तर्जकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant) तर्जः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतर्जः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतर्जः 'an excellent maiden'.

तर्जिका A key.

तर्जि A youthful woman.

तर्जः a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split.

2 Fashioned; see तर्ज.

तर्ज m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2

The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तर्जः 1 A thief, robber, या तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः स्मृततर्जः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री

A passionate woman.

तर्जः a. Stationary, immoveable, stable.

तर्जः, तर्जः The son of a carpenter.

तर्जः N. of an alix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तर्जः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तर्जः 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तर्जः.

तर्जः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तर्जः N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. 1 She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Viryamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 71. 14-20.]

तर्जः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍaka.

तर्जः, तर्जः see तर्जः.

तर्जः Beating, whipping, flogging; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Chap. 12; अज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. -री A whip.

तर्जः-री f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

तर्जः a. Being beaten or struck. -तर्जः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तर्जः-तर्जः 1 Dancing in general; यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः U. 3. 12. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dances of Siva;

यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp.

-विः N. of Siva.

तर्जः 1 A father; यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः यज्जः U. 6; तर्जः तर्जः तर्जः तर्जः तर्जः R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तर्जः यज्जः K. 105; यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः तर्जः यज्जः Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable person-

ages; यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः यज्जः R. 11. 40; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः यज्जः तर्जः यज्जः 1. 72. -Comp. -तर्जः a. agree-

able to a father. (-तर्जः) a paternal uncle.

तर्जः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तर्जः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, matur-

ing. 4 Heat.

तर्जः Offspring. -तर्जः f. Continuity, succession, as in अर्जः तर्जः or तर्जः तर्जः q. v.

तर्जः a. (की f.) 1 Simulta- neous. 2 Immediate.

तर्जः 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अर्जः तर्जः &c. 2 Purport of propo-

sitions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः P. 11 3. 43 Com. 4

The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); यज्जः यज्जः तर्जः तर्जः तर्जः तर्जः P. 11 3. 43 Com. 4

तर्जः Bhāṣā P. 11 3. 43 Com. 4

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

तर्जः a. True, real, essential; तर्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः यज्जः Bv. 2. 81; तर्जः तर्जः &c.

hole; क्या तारे बिना रागः Bv. 1. 119; सामर्थ्याविवक्षितोपमं Ku. 1. 8. -न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

सामर्थ Thinness, smallness; हास्यभा सामर्थसमा Vikr. 1. 106.

साधुः A whirlpool.
साधु a. 1 Wearyed, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Faded, withered; see सधु.

साधुः 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web. 3 A woven cloth.

साधुः a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

साधुः 1 Heat, glow; अर्धमयूखनाय. S. 4. 10; Mā. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरावशतान तयच्छया विनर तानि संध पुरातन Udb.; समसायः कामं मनसिजनिदधमसायः N. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -सधु the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अथास्मिन्, आदिदेशिक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. cooling.

साधुः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -न 1 Burning. 2 Distressing. 3 Chanting.

साधुः a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -न (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -हृत् a grape. -तकः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इयूरी.

साधुः Asceticism.

साधुः The Tāmāla tree or its flower (n) बहुलतापिच्छमिदं विष्णुः Si. 1. 32; व्यामनापिच्छममिदं विष्णु तमोऽहं-सिद्धिर्भवे Mā. 5. 6 (साधु used in the same sense).

साधुः 1 N. of the river Tāpī which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

साधुः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

साधुः 1 Water. 2 Charified butter.
साधुः 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 87, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

सामर्थ a. (की f.) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तमस or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -कः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -स 1 Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

सामर्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तमस.

सामर्थिकः A division of hell.

साधुः 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; साधुभयनस्य भद्रं जल्पति साधुः K. P. 7; रामो न स्वर्गस्तस्य भयपुटे साधुभय-विता S. Til. 7. -Comp. -कारकः, -पेटिका a betel box; (Mā. पानदान, पानपुत्र). -कः -वरः -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with साधु whenever necessary. -वृक्षी the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

साधुः A seller of betel.
साधुः The betel-plant; साधुः इले-स्य रचितपापयुक्तः R. 4. 42.

साधुः a. Of a coppery red colour, red; उदति सविता तमस्य एवमस्मिन् च. -जं Copper. -Comp. -अशः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अशः bell-metal. -अशमय m. a kind of jewel (पञ्चम). -उपजीविन m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः a brazier, copper-smith. -कृमिः a kind of red insect (इक्ष्वाक). -गर्भः sulphate of copper. -कूटः a cock. -कूटं brass. -कूटः the red sandal-wood. -कूटः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्वी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 42. -पल्लवः the Aśoka tree. -रितः N. of a country. (-तः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

सामर्थिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

साधुः 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -Witu नि to spread, arcute; Rk. 16. 105.

साधुः 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud shrill (as a sound); Mā. 6. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; एतन्ना-स्तारलवडिकान् regarded as an interpolation मे Me Hy Malli.; उरसि निरि-तसाय हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -र 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हास्यमहासाधुः इति धृतं Udb. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -र, -र 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -र 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). 3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. -सधुः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -साधुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -साधुः

lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

साधुः a. (रिका f.) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmādeva by means of his penance on the Pāriyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -कः A float, raft. -क 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिक् m. an epithet of Kārtikya.

साधुः 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; सधुः एवमद्वयप्रकाश R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.

साधुः A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

साधुः a. Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

साधुः A boat, float. -जं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

साधुः, -वी f. A float, raft.

साधुः 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction; निर्य-मिदं निर्ययं द्वौ साधारण्यविशेषकौ ततः । सोपाना-विनिर्दिता रेक एव जयते जयति ॥ Udb. साधुः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

साधुः 1 A star or planet in general; इक्ष्वाक्यु साधु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye ball; साधुः साधुः इक्ष्वाक्यु साधुः M. 9. 30; विरमस्तेतरेः 1. 28, Ku. 2. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth

a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohitāṣa (also called Tāramatt). -Comp. -अधियः, -आधीः, -यतिः the moon: R. 13, 76; Ku. 7, 48; Bh. 1, 71. -पञ्चः the atmosphere, firmament. -प्रमाणे sidereal measure, sidereal time. -सूरा the night. -मंडल 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -द्वयः the constellation शराशिरम्.

नारिकं Fate, freight.

नारिक्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.).

नारिक्यः 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

नारिकः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher.

नारिकः 1 An epithet of Garuda; प्रहोत नारिकं किञ्च कान्दियेन R. 6, 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruṇa. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नारिकः an epithet of Garuda.

नारिक्य a. The third.

नारिक्यीक a. The third, नारिक्यीकया मित्रायनममस्य प्रथमे N. 3, 136. नारिक्यीकं पुनस्तद्वत् नन्दप्रियं लोचनं वः Māl. 1 v. 1.

नाल 1 the palmyra tree, Bh. 2, 90, R. 15, 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music). 7 A musical instrument made of bell metal, R. 9, 71. 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -ल 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -त्रय 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a son.

-अनन्तरः a dancer, an actor. -कनुः an epithet of Bhīsmat. -कनिकं, -कनः the exudation of the palm. -ध्वजः, -ध्वज m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्र 1 the palm leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (a hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -वद्ध, -वृद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -पञ्च a kind of surgical instrument. -रञ्जः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of trees. -वृत्तं a fan; S. 3, 21, Ku. 2, 35.

नालक 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आम a. green. (-मः) the green colour.

नालकः A kind of ear-ornament (=नालक q. v.).

नालक्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, उ, ए, ओ, अ, इ, and इ. -वर्णः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई.

नालिक 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (नालिका also); यथेन न हस्तेन नालिका संवर्धनं Pt. 2, 128; उवाच नालः कर्नालिकानां दानादिशानी भवतीति विष्णुः N. 3, 7.

नालितं 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie.

नाली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm tree. 2 The common Toddy (Adi.). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4, 34, 6, 57.

नाल्य n. The palate; नृप नदया परिधुक्-नाल्य R. 1, 11. -Comp. -विह्वः a crocodile. -स्वाय a. palatal. (-न) the palate.

नाल्यः A whirlpool, an eddy.

नाल्यक The palate

नाल्यक a. (की f.). नाल्यक a. Thy, thine. तव क वलं क व नायकं वपुः Ku. 5, 4, Ki. 3, 12; Ev. 1, 36, 96.

नाल्य a. (Correlative of नायक q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते न नायकं वराजं नायकं वृद्धं स ते R. 12, 45; H. 4, 72; Ku. 2, 23. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; नायकी संभवेद् वृद्धिनायकी दातुमर्हति Ms. 8, 155, 9, 249; Bg. 2, 46. 3 All (expressing totality); नायकं नायकं (i. e. M) —nd.

1 First (before doing anything else); नायकं इत्यनायकं नायकं S. 1; भास्कर-यथ नायकं कर्तव्यं नायकं V. 5, 11; Ms. 13. 2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; नायकं विचार्य नायकं अह नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं S. 2; R. 7, 32. 3 Just now; नायकं नायकं. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); नायकं नायकं नायकं Ms. 1, 1, thou thyself; नायकं नायकं नायकं स्वयं Ku. 5, 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); इत्यनायकं H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; नायकं नायकं नायकं H. 3; नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं Pt. 1, 7. 7 Completely; नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं R. 7, 4 (नायकं नायकं नायकं नायकं Malli.).

8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder). (For the senses of नायक as a correlative of नायक, see नायक). -Comp. -कृतम् ind. so many times. -मात्रं just so much. -वर्ष a. so many years old.

नायक a. नायक a, Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

नायकः The sign Taurus of the zodiac. (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

नायक a. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Ms. 20. 2 Fragrant; Ms. 33. -वर्ष 1 A bitter taste; (see under वर्ष). 2

The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -मथ नायक mustard. -बिलः बिलः, -मरिचः the clearing-out plant. -खारः the Khadira tree.

नायक a. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -मथ 1 Heated, 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the sun; नायकं अंशुं वः Glt. 5, 2 fire. 3 N. of Siva. -करः, -वृषिः -वृषिः the sun.

नायक 1. 1 A. (Strictly desid. of नायक) (निमित्तं, निमित्तं) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; निमित्तं नायकं वरं विद्वां 31, 1, 17; नायकं नायकं नायकं Bg. 2, 14; Mv. 2, 12; Ki. 13, 68; Ms. 6, 47; -H. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-व, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुपयति नायकं दंशति R. 9, 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate

नायकः A sieve. -म. A parasol.

नायिका Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

नायिका a. Patient, forbearing, enduring.

नायिका 1 A fire fly. 2 A kind of insect (इन्धेव).

नायिका, नायिका The francoline partridge.

नायिका 1 the francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda.

नायिका 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn.

नायिका m. or f. 1 A lunar day; नायिका नायकं नायिका Ms. 5, Ku. 6, 93, 7, 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp. -सप्तः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पञ्ची an almanac. पञ्चीः the moon. -वृद्धिः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

नायिका A particular tree; नायिका-शिरःशिरः कंदरुनि स्वयं निर्लीय स्थितं Māl. 9, 7.

नायिका, -ही, नायिका, नायिका The tamarind tree.

नायिका, नायिका N. of a tree.

नायिका 1 P. (तेजति, तिभिः) To make wet or damp, moisten.

नायिका 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13, 10. -Comp. -कोशः the ocean. -रञ्जः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rama into exile.

तिमिलः *a.* A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. **अजमः**, **चिलः** *a.* a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिलचिलोऽयमन तिमिलोऽयमिति राघवः ।

तिमित *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. 2 Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; विन्ध्यस्येति दशो तिमिरे पथे Git. 5; बहुवृत्तिमिरा दिदा Mb -रा -रं Darkneess; नक्षत्रं तिमिरमवाकरोति शंभुः S. G. 29; Ku. 4. 11; St. 4. 57. 2 Blindness. 3 Iron-rust. —Comp.

अतिः, -रुद्र *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनुसारेणः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलानकाम्य U. 3. 35. 2 Irregular.

तिरस्कृ *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस्कृ यत्किंचिद्वानि Ak. 2 Without; apart from. 3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature *तिरस्कृ* is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) धृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. G. 71, 11. 44)]. —Comp. **करिणी**, **कारिणी** 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्कृतिर्या जलदा भवति Ku. 114; M. 2. 1. 2 an outer tent, screen of cloth. **कारः**, **क्रिया** 1 concealment, disappearance. 2 abuse, censure, reproach. 3 contempt, disdain. **कृतः** *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. 2 condemned. 3 concealed, covered. **धानं** 1 disappearance, removal; अथ बहु तिरश्चायमधिवि G. L. 18. 2 a covering, veil, sheath. **भयः** disappearance. **वित** *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. 2 covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. 2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति कर्णानां बाहकं प्रदीहः Māl. 1. 40; बारवारं तिरयति हस्तीकर्मनं वाण्युः 35. 3 To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक् *a.* (तिर्यची *f.*, rarely तिर्यची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. 2 Crooked, curved. —*m.*, *n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect). a lower or irrational animal;

यथा विये न तिर्यक् कश्चिन्वासादेनपेक्षः एतन् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —Comp.

अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. **अवर्ण** the annual revolution of the sun. **ईश** *a.* looking obliquely. **आतिः** *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). **प्रमाणं** breadth. **प्रेक्षणं** a side-look. **कालिः** *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगेनो न नावने Ms. 4. 200. **जोतन्** *m.* the animal world.

तिलः 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रश्नवर्षा Git. 10. 2 The seed of this plant; नाकनायकादिलीयाग विक्रीणानि तिलितिलान् । दुष्टिनामिरीयेन कार्यमवविष्यति Pt. 2. 55. 3 A mole, spot. 4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. —Comp.

अंबु, **उवकं** water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. **उत्तम** N. of an Apparao. **ओदनः**, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. **कलकः** dough made of ground sesamum. **का** oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. **कालकः** a mole, a dark spot under the skin. **किल**, **कालिः** *f.*, **काली**, or **कूर्प** the oily sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. **तंतुवकं** an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). **तेलं** sesamum oil. **वर्णः** turpentine. (**वर्ण**) sandal-wood. **वर्णी** 1 the sandal tree. 2 frank-incense. 3 turpentine. **रसः** sesamum oil. **स्नेहः** sesamum oil. **होमः** a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुहः An oil-man.

तिलकाः *ind.* In pieces as or all as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिलकः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकलीनविरिकोजने M. 3. 5; न तिलकं शोभयति स्म वनस्थली न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदागिब R. 9. 41. 2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. **कः**, **कं** 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; सुखे बहुभीतिलक प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरि कस्तिलकमालि विषय साय Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. 2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'beat', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). **का** A kind of necklaco. **कं** 1 The bladder. 2 The lungs. 3 A kind of salt. —Comp. **आभयः** the forehead.

तिलितः A large snake.

तिष्ठतु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; आनेष्टु प्रश्नं नव्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु=रात्रेः प्रथमरात्रिः).

तिष्ठः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. 2 The lunar month Pausha. **रवः** The Kali yuga.

तीक्ष्ण 1 A. (तीक्ष्णे) To go, move; of. तीक्ष्णः.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. 2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. 3 Fiery, passionate. 4 Hard, forcible, strong (as upad). 5 Rude, cross. 6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. 7 Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. 8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. 10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. 11 Devoted, self-abandoning. **अणः** 1 Nitre. 2 Long pepper. 3 Black pepper. 4 Black mustard. **कणः** 1 Iron. 2 Steel. 3 Heat, pungency. 4 War, battle. 5 Poison. 6 Death. 7 A weapon. 8 Sea salt. 9 Haate. —Comp. **अंशुः** 1 the sun. 2 fire. **आवर्त** steel. **उपारः** a forcible means, strong measure. **कंठः** the onion. **कर्मन्** *a.* active, zealous, energetic. **वैद्यः** a tiger. **धारः** a sword. **पुष्प** 1 the clove tree. 2 the Kutaka plant. **बुद्धि** *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. **रश्मिः** the sun. **रसा** 1 salt-petre. 2 any poisonous liquid, a poison; शाक्यकाया तीक्ष्ण(शरादिना) मू 1. 2. **लोह** steel. **तृक** barley. **तीक्ष्ण** 4 P. (तीक्ष्णे) To be wet or moist.

तीर्थ 1 A shore, bank, नदीतीर्थसामुद्र तीर्थ, &c. 2 Margin, brim, edge. **रः** 1 A sort of an arrow. 2 Lead 3 Tin.

तिरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. 3 Completion of any affair.

तीर्थ *a.* 1 Crossed, passed over 2 Spread, expanded. 3 Surpassed, excelled.

तीर्थ 1 A passage, road, way, ford. 2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. धाट्); विषयाणि विगच्छन्ते नयः इतनीयं पयसाभियाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्याप्रसाराणा K. 44. 3 A place of water. 4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); सुविभक्तो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. 5 A channel, medium, means; तद्वेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl. 1. 6 A remedy, expedient. 7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; क तु तस्मात्तुल्य तीर्थस्य साधोः समया U. 1; Ms. 3. 103

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया सौर्यकमिन्द्राय शिक्षाम् M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to doities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -अः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्ददीर्थ. -Comp. -उद्धकं holy water; तीर्थार्थं च बहिरा वायनः कृद्धिमर्तः (U. 1. 13). -करः 1 a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तैत्थकर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -काका, -स्वर्ग, -वायनः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (देव्यु). -धुत a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राज N. of Prayāga. -राजि, -जी f. an epithet of Benares. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as Gīt. -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-म) a crane. तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). तीव्रः 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलम्बितपारणतीव्रता R. 5. 48. strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Permeating. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -अं 1 Fleet, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -अं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -अनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -अति a. quick, swift. -वीर्यं 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -संवेग a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute 2 very poignant or sharp. तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adverbative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; तु सर्वथा सुखानामर्थं यदी । एकं तु मनुष्यमुपनिषत्तु न लेभे K. 59; विषये तु विनिरुद्धा. समापनयनवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and अंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एतद्वा तु प्रतीक्षन्ति सत्यसुखानामर्थं K. 8; राजा तु तामासीत् शुक्लाञ्जलीम् 12 3 As to, as regards,

as for; प्रदीप्यतां ब्राह्मणानुरिचय पाकः । चतुष्टय-राम प्रदि तु कनापि विप्रलब्ध्यासि Mu 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (वेद) or superior quality; एवं परी सुहृत्तु तु दुर्गं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; मीमंस्तु पादवानां रोद्धः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूषेक-पद्योजकं Chandr. 2. 6. तुक्कारः, तुखारः, तुवारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. तुय a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; तलमिदमिव विपुलजलप्रसूननरालि-नृपुनरं Gīt. 11: तुयं नगरेणमिवास्तु R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Ma. 12. 64. 2 Long 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Strong, passionate. -तः 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mercury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The coconut tree. -Comp. -चीजः quicksilver. -भट्टः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -बद्धा N. of a river flowing into the Krishna. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain. तुनी 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -द्विजः 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of Krishna. -दतिः the moon. तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छ (Chr. f.). -Comp. -हृः the oyster-oil tree. -घान्त्यः, -घान्त्यकः straw, chaff. तुजः Indra's thunderbolt तुदुयः A mouse or rat. तुण् 6. P. (तुण्ति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulently, deceive. तुड 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुडुरतामकुटिभिः (शक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. तुडिः 1 Face, mouth. 2 A leak. -हि. f. The navel. तुडिम् m. N. of the bull of Siva. तुडिम् see तुडिम्. तुडिल a. 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talking severely; cf. तुडिल. तुयः 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -रत्नं Sulphate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -रत्न 1 Small cardamoms. 2 The indigo plant. -Comp. -भञ्जनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. तुय 6. P. (तुयति, तुय) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुयत्तु गदाया चारि Mk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; दुर्तीक्ष-

पातपतयोद्यमयैस्तुदति वेतः प्रसमं प्रवासिना R. 2. 4, 6. 28. -WITH आ to strike, beat; Ma. 4. 68. -इ to strike, hurt, wound. (-Caus). to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविशतु गृहमिति प्रतीक्षमाना न चलति मायकृता दशमधेय Mk. 1. 56. हुं The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. -Comp. -कुरिका, -कुरी the cavity of the navel. -परिपुङ्ग, -पुङ्ग a. lazy, sluggish. तुदुयत् a. Corpulent, fat. तुदिक, तुदिय, तुदिय, तुदिल a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. 2 Corpulent 3 Filled or laden with; भर्तुस्तुदिलानामग्राह्यामर्षं महामानः Bv. 1. 6. तुय a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. 2 Tormented. -Comp. -तरः a tailor; Ma. 4. 214. तुय 4. 9. P. (तुयति, तुयति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 73, 90. तुयल a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg. 1. 13, 19. 2 Pierce, raging. R. 3. 57. 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49 -अ., -न 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. तुयः A kind of gourd. तुयः N. of a Gandharva; see तुय. -रः A kind of musical instrument तुय 1 A kind of long gourd. 2 A milch cow. तुयि, वी. f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुयारुचिर्बल्लो रीणादयः प्रयाति भद्रिमान Bv. 1. 80. तुय (तु) कः N. of a Gandharva. तुयः 1 A horse; तुयमुद्रवस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. 2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. आरुहः a horseman. -उप-चारकः a groom. -विषः -रं barley. -अश्वारुच्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. तुयिम् m. A horseman. तुयः A horse; मायुःसकृद्यक्तुर्गं एव S. 5. 5, R. 3. 88, 13. 3. -न The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. -अतिः A buffalo. -हिष्णी a she-buffalo. -विषः -रं barley. -वेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -यायिन्, -सायिन् m. a horseman. -वधः, -वधः a Kiunnara. -शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable -रक्षकः a troops of horses. तुयमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72. तुयारण 1 Non attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. तुयारुह m. (Nom. sing. तुयारुह इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40. तुरी 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle: त्रुट्टादुःखी N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

दुःख *a.* The fourth. — **३** 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.) 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. — **Comp.** — **दुःखः** a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

दुःख (pl.) N. of the Turks.

दुःख *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. — **३** 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

दुःख 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति, तोलयति *n.*, also तुल्यति-ने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल्य). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; कलासि तुल्यते Mv 5. 37; पालस्यतिलस्यतिराश्वास इव त्वयि R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. 4 To bear up, hold up, support; दुःखिर्वातु तुलितस्तुल्यस्य Si. 15. 30, 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); दुःखं म्लेच्छागारं तदपि च शत्राकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); शत्रादास्त्रां तुल्यं तुल्यं यत्र तस्मै विजये Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं घनं तुल्यं नानिह शक्यति ररा Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः शत्रुः स्याति शत्रुं सर्वं यो तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुल्यिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1 (तुल्यसि). — **With उद्** to bear up, support, poise.

तुलनं 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. — **ना** 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. — **Comp.** — **पत्रं** (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. — **विवाहः** the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया यु to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं तुल्येति तुलाश्रयाति संख्ये Vo. 3. 8; तुलां शरीरेति वैतनासना Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15 तयः परस्पर-तुल्यमपिरोतां R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. 5

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामयिन्दो भास्वानपि जलद्वन्द्व-लाणि Pt. 1. 330. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. — **Comp.** — **कुटः** a false weight. — **कोटिः**, — **टी** an ornament (an anklet or *गुण*) worn on the feet by women; मीलाचटुर्द्विधाणां हजोत्पलस्सल्लुला-कोटिनिनाकुमलः Si. 12. 44. — **कोशः**, — **वः** ordeal by weighing. — **दानं** the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. — **घटः** the scale of a balance. — **घरः** 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. — **धारः** a dealer, trader or merchant. — **परीक्षा** ordeal by the balance. — **दुःखः** gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift); cf. तुलादान. — **मयः**, — **मयः** the string or beam of a balance. **यानः**, — **यष्टिः** the beam of a balance. **बीजं** the berry of the *Gunja* plant. — **वृत्तं** the string of a balance. **तुलित** *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्य.

तुल्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or class, well matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen or instr. or in comp.); Ma. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. — **Comp.** — **दर्शन** *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. — **पानं** drinking together, copulation. — **योगिता** (in rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियन्तां सकुटुम्भं सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chandra. 5. 41. — **रूप** *a.* like, similar, analogous.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

तुष्ट 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) रत्नैर्दृष्टस्तुष्यन् देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 65; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. — **Causes** (तोषयति-ने) To please, gratify, satisfy. — **With परि** to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; यमिह परिपुष्टा बल्लिस्त्रं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; अस्माकं च परितुष्यति काचिदस्या 2. 2. — **सं** to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया यतो भर्ता तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुष्ट The husk or chaff of grain; अजानतां तस्य (अवयवं) तुषाणां ईडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. — **Comp.** — **अग्निः**, — **अमलः** fire of the chaff or husk of corn. — **अंशु** *m.*, — **अंशुः** sour rice-gruel or barley-gruel. — **वहः**, — **वारः** fire.

तुषार *a.* Gold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अपा हि तुषाय न वायिवात स्यादुः नृमपिः स्वस्ते तुषाय N. 3. 93. — **रः** 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Ra. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; एकस्तुषारि-मितिज्ञगता R. 2. 13; 9. 68. 5 A kind of camphor. — **Comp.** — **अग्निः**, — **गिरिः**, — **पर्वतः** the Himalaya mountain; तुषारगिरिवातः Me. 107. — **कणः** a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. — **कालः** winter. — **किरणः**, — **रश्मिः** the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. — **गौरः** *a.* 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—**रः**) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुष्टः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुष्ट — **तुष्ट** *p. p.*

तुष्ट *a.* Cold, frigid. — **३** 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुषारलक्ष्मिः पद्मिः Ra. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. — **Comp.** — **अंशुः**, — **करः**, — **किरणः**, — **द्युतिः**, — **रश्मिः** 1 the noon; Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. — **अचलः**, — **अग्निः**, — **गैलः** the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. — **कणः** a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. — **कर्करा** ice.

तुष्ट 1. 10 U. (तुष्यति-ने) To contract. — **II.** 10 A. (तुष्यते) To fill, fill up.

तुष्ट A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलि-पटलकृतस्वरतुषाविलासि Git. 1; R. 7. 57. — **Comp.** — **वारः** an archer.

तुष्टी, **तुष्टीर**, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुष्ट 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astringent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुष्ट 4 A (तुष्टे, तुष्ट) 1 To go quickly, make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुष्ट A kind of musical instrument.

तुष्ट *a.* Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet. — **र्जः** Rapidity, quickness. — **ई** *ind.* Quickly, speedily; तुष्टमानी-यतां तुष्टं तुष्टं च विमानं Subhāṣit.

तुष्ट — **ई** A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. — **Comp.** — **ओषः** a band of instrument.

तुष्ट — **लं** Cotton. — **लं** 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. — **ला** 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp. — **ली** 1 Cotton. 2 The wick of

Ott. 1. 4 to carry over. -व्यति to cross, get over, overcome. -न 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजस 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस n. 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1, Bg. 7. 9, 10, 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; बुद्धि, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14. U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजोमयि शास्त्र U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसा हि न वयः समीचन R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुनिता (तज्जदनी) द्वाभ्याः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, som n virile, स्वाद्वर्णीयं वाद मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; R. 2. 75; दृष्ट्वेनाहितं तेजो व्याना वृत्तये प्र. S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -कर a. 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -मग्न 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डल a halo of light. -सूनि the sun. -रूपः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् a. (सी. f.) 1 brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong. Ki. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् a. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय a. 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेजः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेजनं 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेजनी 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस a. (सी. f.) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous. 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजसस्य वदुः प्रवृत्ते R. 11. 43. 3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -सं Ghee, Comr. -आचरनी a crucible.

तेजिक a. (सी. f.) Patient, enduring. तेजिरः A partridge.

तेजिलः 1 A rhinoceros 2 A god. / तेजिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -र A flock of partridge. 5.

तेजितीय m. pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (वृष्ययजुर्वेद).

तेजिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेजिक a. Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; लघेन सिद्धात् तेजमयि यवतः दंडम् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38.

2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अटी a wasp. -अव्यं anointing the body with oil.

-कलकजः oil-cake. -वजिका, -वर्णी 1 sandal. 2 incense. 3 turpentine.

-विजः the white sesamum. -विपीलिका the small red ant. -कजः the fig tree.

-महिनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यं an oil-mill. -रुद्रिक a kind of gem.

तेजः N. of a country, the modern Carnatic. -माः (pl.) The people of this country.

तेलिक, तेलिन् m. An oilman, an oil grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp. तेलीनं A field of sesamum

तेव N. of the lunar month Pausa. तोक An offspring, a child.

तोकक The Chātaka bird. तौदन 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing.

3 Hurting, injuring. तोदत्र A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तोदः Pain, anguish, torture. तोद्वं 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad.

3 Face, mouth (तद). तौमरः, -र 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin.

-Comp. -धर fire (considered as a deity). तारं Water. S. 7. 12. -Comp.

-अश्विनिनी trumpet-flower. -आधारः -आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तण्डुलधारणाय वनकं दक्षिणादिभ्यंदं व्याहृताः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea.

-ईशः an epithet of Varuna. (-ज्ञं) the constellation called तृषादा.

-उत्सर्ग discharge of water, raining; Ms. 37. -ऊर्मन् n. 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कृष्टः, -रुज् a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -नीरा

sporting in water; Mo. 83. -वर्णः the

cocoa-nut. -वरः an aquatic animal. -विहः, -वः hail. -दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. -अव्ययः the autumn.

-धरः a cloud. -धिः, -मिधिः the ocean. -नीरी the earth. -पसावनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुव-

सावन, काक. -मलं seafoam. -मुच m. a cloud. -यज् 1 a water clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-राज्, -रशिः the ocean. -वेत्तर the edge of water. shore. -व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.

-शुनिका an oyster. -सपिका. -सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः, -णं 1 An arched doorway, a portal. 2 An outer door or gateway; कर्णे दृष्टान्नाय धोरणम् इति. Si. 12. 1.

दुराहत्य मयतिथिमुद्भाषणा तौरणेन Me. 75. 3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.

-नं The neck, throat. तोलः, -लं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas* or a *lola*.

तोषः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषणं Satisfaction, contentment. 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तोषले A club (सुसज).

तौलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौलिकः The pearl oyster. -क A pearl.

तौरी The sound of musical instruments. -Comp. -विकं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तौरीविकं दृष्टात्मा च कामजा दशका गयः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance. तालिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

त्यक्त pp. 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, surrendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see चट्.

-Comp. -अग्निः a Brahman who has given up household fire. -जित्तिन, -प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्यं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यज् 1. P. (त्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; न भवत्येवमज्ञम् Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 77; S. 5. 26. 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; न तेजस्विता वृद्धे शान्त्यस्य भवति च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To except. 8 To distribute, give

away; कुं (संयत्) आशुते स्वन् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (तिष्यति) To wish to leave, &c. -*With परि* 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; परिष्वस्यन्मुखा न परिष्वसति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुल्यपरिष्वस्य सन्तु. -सं 1 to abandon; जायमानास्तु संयजति R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g. सत्यं विक्रमादिभिर्धर्मैश्च कुर्वन् Rāj. T. 3. 343.

त्यागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न जी न पुत्रस्त्यागमहेति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 118; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; कर्त्तव्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; सायाय सत्यार्था R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -**पुतः**, -**शीलः** *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मकलश्यामी सत्याशीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

वृत् 1 *A* (वर्णने, वचने) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वर्णे नीयानि सतिविह वर्याद्वृत्तिर्नीयते U. L. 28. -*With अप* to turn away or retire through shame; तस्मात्तुर्नैरपि Bk. 14. 84; वनापगत सायुराद्वृत्तेन नृपति Mb.

व्रजा 1 Bashfulness, modesty, संव्र-
पामर (it 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरव्रत, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -**व्रजा** *a.* harlot.

वसिष्ठः *a.* (Superl. of वृ) Highly satisfied.

वसिष्ठः *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of वृ) More satisfied.

वस्तु *n.* Tin; यदि पश्चिमागुणि प्रतिवसते Pt. 1. 75.

वस्तुलः, -**वस्तुलः** *n.*, -**सं** Tin.

वस्तुलः Diluted cards.

त्रयः *a.* (त्री *f.*) Triple, three fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्रिभिर्विद्या त्रयं यजुर्षि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -**सं** A triad, a group or collection of three; अनेक-मासीत्यनेन वृत्ते त्रिभिर्भेद उच्यते च नामै R. 3. 16; लोकाश्च Bg. 11. 20, 43, Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस्त्रिंशः (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -**चत्वारिंशः** *a.* forty-third. -**चत्वारिंशः** *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -**त्रिंशः** *a.* thirty-third. -**त्रिंशः** *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. -**दश** *a.* 1 thirteenth. 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदश तत 'one hundred and thirteen'. -**दश** *a.* pl. thirteen. -**दश** *a.* thirteenth. -**वृत्ति** the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-three. -**पञ्चा-
शत्** *f.* fifty-three. -**विंश** *a.* 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -**विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-three. -**षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-three. -**सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (सामयुः सामानि); त्रयीमया विदु-
जात्मने नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; यद्येतिह समावेद्यामसौ त्रयस्त्रिंशद्वी Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -**सुतः** 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयसिन्धुः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -**धर्मः** the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -**सुखः** a Brāhmaṇa.

वृत् 1. 1. 4. P. (वसति, वसति, वर) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); वसन्वनात्तस्यति K. 255; कवेर्मासिबुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5 75, 14. 48, 15. 59; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* वि to be frightened or terrified; वि-
स्मयवहिरिनीमदो वृत्तिः Bh. 1. 9. -**सं** to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. 11. 10 l. (वसतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

व्रत *n.* Moveable, locomotive. -**सः** The heart. -**सं** 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -**रेणुः** an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जादयितव्ये मातौ वृत्तं यद्वृत्तं सज्जितं तद्वचनामात्रं व-
रेणु वसन्ते Ms. 8. 152, also Y. 1. 361.

वसः A shuttle.

वस्तु, **वस्तु** *a.* Fearful, trembling, timid, अवस्तुमिष्टकुर त्रिभिः R. 14. 47; सीता सीमविना स्वका सर्वार्थी वस्तुमयिका Bk. 6. 7.

वस्तु *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; वस्तुकहायनकुर्वन्वस्तुलः Māl 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

व्राण *p. p.* Protected, guarded, pre-
served, saved. -**वृ** 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तव्राणय वः शनैः न प्रहृष्टव्राणसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

व्रात *p. p.* 1 Preserved, saved, pro-
tected (*p. p.* of वृ *v.*).

त्रायुषः (त्री *f.*) Made of tin.

त्रास *a.* 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -**सः** 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कञ्चिकेयुक्तं विहति त्रैलोक्यं नामः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -**न** The act of frighten-
ing or causing alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि *num. a.* (declined in pl. only; nom. *m.*, तिस् *f.*, त्रीणि *n.*) Three; त एव ति त्रयो लोकाश्च एव त्रय आत्मनाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रितयामभिरसौ त्रिभिर्भेदो R. 9. 18; त्रीणि त्रयस्त्रिंशद्वी कुमास्तुमती त्रीणि Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -**अंशः** 1 a three-fold share. 2 a third part. -**अक्षः** -**अक्षकः** an epithet of Siva. -**अक्षरः** 1 the mystic syllable अंशं consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or वटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -**अक्षरः**, -**अक्षरः** 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -**अक्षरः**, -**क्षि** three handfuls taken collectively. -**अधि-
ह्वः** the soul. -**अध्वना**, -**नाध्वना**, -**वर्त्मना** epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -**अंशकः** (also त्रिवंशक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिवंशकं त्रयसिन्धुं वृत्ति Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्रिवंशकसिन्धुः R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -**सखः** an epithet of Kubera. -**अंशका** an epithet of Pārvalī. -**अवृत्** *a.* three years old. (-**वृत्**) three years taken collectively. -**अष्टीति** *a.* eighty-third. -**अष्टीतिः** *f.* eighty-three. -**अष्टु** *a.* twenty-four. -**अत्र**, -**अत्र** triangular. (-**सं**) a triangle. -**अहः** a period of three days. -**आहितः** *a.* 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -**सं** (वृत्) also) three *like* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -**ककुद्** *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -**कर्त्तव्यः** *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -**कायः** N of Buddha. -**कालः** 1 the three times, i. e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -**ज**, **वृक्षिन्** *a.* omniscient. -**कुटः** N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -**कुक्षि** *a.* a knife with three edges. -**कोण** *a.* trian-
gular, forming a triangle. (-**जः**) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -**क्षि**, -**क्षि** three bedsteads taken collectively. -**वज्रः** an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; i. e., धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न

बापतेऽप्य विष्णुः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see विषयं below. -तृप्त a. 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. -तृप्तिः (pl.) 1 N. of a country, also called जलेश्वर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. -तृप्तिः a lascivious woman, a wanton. -तृप्ति a. 1 consisting of threads; तृप्ति मीमांसा विष्णुः भार्गवः Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सप्त तृप्तिः विष्णुः तृप्ति (दिनादि) R. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Gūpas सप्त, रजस and तमसः. (-तृप्ति) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-तृप्ति) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. -तृप्ति m. an epithet of Siva. -तृप्ति a. (pl.) three or four; तृप्ति जलविष्णुः तृप्ति तृप्ति सति B. R. 6. 34. -तृप्ति a. forty-third. -तृप्ति a. forty-third. -जगत् 1 the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. -जगत् an epithet of Siva. -जगत् N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasas attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जगत्, -जगत् the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जगत् a bow. -जगत्, -जगत् a. pl. three times nine, i. e. 27. -जगत्, -जगत् three carpenters taken collectively. -जगत् 1 the three staves of a Saṁnyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-जगत्) the state of a religious ascetic. -जगत् m. a religious mendicant or Saṁnyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. वाग्देवीः सन्तः. वाग्देवीः सन्तः Ms. 12. 10. -जगत् (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (-जगत्) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. अजगत्, अजगत् Indra's thunderbolt. R. 9. 54. अधिपः, ईश्वरः, वरिः epithets of Indra. अवधुतः an epithet of Vishnu. अरिः a demon. आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. आलयः, आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the Mountain Meru. आहारः 'the food of Gods'. अहः an epithet of Brihaspati. मोषः a kind of insect; (cf. इक्षोषः); अहः विद्वान्मोषः आहः काशकामिनि कृष्णवर्णः R. 11. 42.

अजरी the holy basil. अक्ष, अक्षि An Asparas or heavenly damsel; कक्षास्य विद्वत्प्रतिभास्यमातिथिः स्वाः Me. 58. अक्षः the sky -अक्ष three days collectively. -अक्ष 1 the heaven; विमलेश्वर विद्वत्प्रभासः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. a. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. अक्षिः; ईशः an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. उज्जवा the Ganges. ओजस् m. a god. -ओज m. an epithet of Siva. ओजः vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ. -ओज the Ganges. ओजः (अक्षः), -ओजः, -ओजः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -ओज a. ninety-third. -ओजः f. ninety-three. -ओज a. three-fold five, i. e. fifteen. -ओज a. fifty-third. -ओजः f. fifty-third. -ओजः (अक्षः) -ओजः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -ओजः the Pālāsa tree. -ओज 1 the three paths taken collectively; i. e. the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. -ओज an epithet of the Ganges; पुनःपुनःपुनःपुनःपुनः स तमाकरीह पुनःपुनःपुनःपुनः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -ओज, -ओजिका a tripod. -ओज 1 the girth of an elephant; नासकरीणां पुनः विद्वत्प्रतिभासः R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant गोपापथी. -ओजः the Kimsuka tree. -ओज a. 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (-ओज) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -ओज a. triangular. (-ओज) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit 4 a bank or shore. -ओजः a triangle. ओजः an epithet of Durgā. -ओज, ओजः a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. -ओज 1 a collection of three cities. 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-ओज) N. of a demon or demones presiding over these cities. ओजः, अरिः, जगत्, अहः, अक्षः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. ओजः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-ओज) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. ओजः a. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -ओजः an elephant in rut. -ओज the three

myrobalsans taken collectively (Mar. शिरा, बहदा and अमरकट). -ओजः, ओजः, ओजः, ओजः the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); त्रयोदशपरिमाणेन ललितानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -ओज copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -ओज a triangle. -ओज the three worlds; पुनः पञ्चाक्षिपुनः पञ्चाक्षिपुनः Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. -ओज a palace with three floors. -ओज the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -ओजः the Trikūta mountain. -ओजः an epithet of Buddha. ओजः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -ओजः a necklace of three strings. -ओज night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half prahara being excluded); संक्षिप्तं ह्यहं कथं द्वितीया विद्या Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70 V. 3. 22. -ओजः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). रात्रिः a period of three nights. -ओजः a conch-shell. -ओज a. having three genders, i. e. an adjective. (-ओज) the country called Telanga. (-ओज) the three genders taken collectively. -ओज the three worlds. ओजः the sun. ओजः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (-ओज) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सप्तविंशतिविंशतिः इति त्रयोविंशतिः Bb. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. -ओजः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; ध्वः स्थानं च त्रिविधं विद्यते नीतिविद्वान् Ak. -ओजः the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -ओज ind. three times, thrice. -ओजः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -ओजः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. -ओज a. of three kinds, three-fold. -ओज, -ओज the world of Indra, heaven; विविद्वत्प्रभासं पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. ओज m. a god. -ओजः -ओज f. the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -ओज a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. -ओजः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd pro-

अंगण्य वक्रवर्तिमुखात्तत्रास्वप्रेतं तन्मोक्षिनिने

विधाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods.]

स्वाध्याय, स्वाध्याय (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69. विस् 1 U. (स्वेति-ते) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्विच् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; स्वस्वित्वाभिरुपपत्तिं गुर Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 26; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. Comp. -स्वित्;

also स्वित्पति: the sun.

स्विदि: A ray of light.

स्वक्: 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; मृगयहविमल्लुहलोत्तरुणा सहयेन Ve. 3; स्वरुपदेशाद्वचनितानि: Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

य.

य: A mountain. -य 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

युक् 6. P. (युति) 1 To cover, screen, 2 To hide or conceal.

युक्त्तं Covering, wrapping up.

युक्कार: The sound युक् made in spitting.

युक् 1 P. (युति) To hurt, injure.

युक्कार: युक्कुतं The sound युक् made in spitting.

ये ये ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

य.

य a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as यनद्, अनद्, गद्, लोयद्, अनलद् &c. --य: 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. --य A wife. --य 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

यक्ष 1 P. (यक्षति, दह; Desid. विद्वक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; यणालिका अदशात् K. 32 ate, browsed. --WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकपादय यक्षे Sk. --य 1 to bite, sting; संदशवपद्मवा Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा संदशतपन्ववा S. 7. 11, 3 18; संदशवपद्मवत्तानिर्लेपु R. 16. 65, 48.

यक्ष: 1 Biting, stinging; मृग्ये विदेहि मयि निर्व्यदत्तं Gt. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; येयो दंशस्य दाक्षी वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb. --Comp. --यक्ष: a buffalo.

यक्षक: 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

यक्षक 1 The act of biting or stinging; e. g. यक्षकं दंशने: कर्तुं दासीकृति शेषित: S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

यक्षित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

यक्षित m. See यक्षक.

यक्षी A small gadfly.

यक्ष A large tooth, tusk, fang; यक्ष मणिहस्तोऽयमकरवक्त्रं यक्षपात् Bk. 3. 4; Bk. 2. 46; यक्षमणं यक्षामणिपतय इव यक्षना-यालेपा। नाजामेवं सति सुत द्रुपतयस्याहता: सार्वभौमा: H Mu. 3. 22. --Comp. --यक्ष: --यक्षयुक्: a wild boar. --यक्षाल a.

having terrible tusks. --यक्ष: a kind of snake.

यक्षाल a. Having large tusks.

यक्षिका--यक्ष q. v.

यक्षिन् m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

यक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; गच्छेत् यक्षाय यय Ratn. 1. 6; येति स्थितं देवपति देहदत्ते Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest --य: 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Karyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva--the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheld Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. --Comp. --यक्षरश्मिक: --यक्षरश्मिन् m. epithets of Siva. --यक्ष, --यक्ष, --यक्ष 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. --यक्ष: a god. यक्षाय: 1 A vulture, 2 An epithet of Garuda.

यक्षिण a. 1-Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. बाय). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणायत, दक्षिणदिः. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. --य: 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. --Comp. --यक्षि: the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अग्नाशयं यय q. v. --यक्ष a. pointing to the south. --यक्षल: the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. --यक्षिण a. facing the south, directed towards the south. --यक्षन् the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. --यक्ष: 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. --यक्षार a. 1 honest, well-behaved. 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -हस्त *a.* 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. -दक्षिण the meridian line. -पश्चिम *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-स) the south-west. -पूर्व-पश्चिम *a.* south-east. -पूर्व, -पश्चिम the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sauriṣṭi personified; वसु धृतिरक्षिणासी-द्वारस्तेषु दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, यरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -Court. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अग्नि दक्षिणापथे विद्वंश्च पप्रपुरे नाम नमः Mā. 1. -प्रवण *a.* inclining to the south.

दक्षिणादि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणादि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, **दक्षिण्य** *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa.

दक्षिण *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणे वृषवाटिका-मन्त्राय इव अयेन S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दुग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नादादि मे दुग्धैः पतन्ति U. 4; अस्य दुग्धोत्पत्त्यर्थः कुर्वीत्यानक मन्त्र H. 1. 68; 80 दग्धजटारस्याम् Bh. 3. 8.

दुग्धिका Scorched rice.

दुग्ध *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; उरुदग्धेन पयसोत्तम K. 310; कोलासम्पत्तिकरुण्डलद्वयकः (मानः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दुष्ट 10 U. (दुष्टयति, दुष्टित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives), नात लक्ष्मं च दुष्टयेत् Ms.

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थितिं दुष्ट-यतो दुष्टयान् R. 1. 25.

दुष्ट -दुष्ट 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पतन्ति जिह्मयान् यमदुष्ट इव यजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदुष्टः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आज्ञादुष्ट S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; मन्त्रादुष्टदुष्टः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); गान्धर्व्यदुष्टदुष्टदुष्टदुष्ट S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; 80 कमलदुष्ट &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Nine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापगच्छदुष्टानां R. 1. 6; एव गन्तापथ्यकारि-सीदन्तु राजा Mu. 1; दुष्टं दुष्टेषु पतन्त्य Ms. 8. 126; दुष्टदुष्टः स्वयं राजा लेभ युद्धः सप्त गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपद्रव; Ms. 7. 109, Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दुष्टयतो दुष्टः स्वर्गस्य दक्षिण्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, constraint; वायुदोषश्च मनोदुष्टः काव्यदुष्टतन्त्रं च । यस्मिन् निहिता बुद्धेः विद्वंशीति स उच्यते Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viṣṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be m. only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अग्निं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अग्निः a chief magistrate. -अनीक a detachment or division of an army; तप इत्येतो दुष्टानीकविद्वेषनेः शिव M. 5. 2. -अपुण्यकाय see under न्याय. -अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence -आहारं butter-milk -कर्मेन्द्र *a.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठ a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -गृहं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -हस्ता a kind of drum. -हस्तः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -द्वेषकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1 carrying a staff, staff bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10 (-रः) 1 a king; अमनुष्यं मनुष्यपराजयं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate. -नारदः a judge,

a head police officer, a magistrate. 3 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः *f.* 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -नेत्र *m.* a king. -पतः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment. -प. a king. -पश्चलः a porter, door-keeper. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पारसं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारस्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोषः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणमः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -पालयिः an elephant. -भेगः non-execution of a sentence. -धूम *m.* 1 a potter, 2 an epithet of Yama. -भ्राज (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -मार्गः a principal road, highway. -मार्गा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वादिन् *m.* a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विश्वः the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -सूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment; criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दुष्टकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्रागानि दुःस्थान्यपि दुष्टके R. 14. 25; किं नाम दुष्टके U. 2; काव्योपायः पुनरुपगमो दुष्टकायं वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दुष्टने Punishing, chastising, fining. **दुष्टादुष्टि** *ind.* 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दुष्टारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दुष्टिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दुष्टिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दुष्टि *m.* 1 A Brāhmaṇa of the fourth order, a Sannyāsin. 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An carman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvyaśāstra, and Dasa-kumāracharita; जति जगति वास्वीके कवि-विश्वामित्रम् । कवी इति तदा ध्याते कवयश्चरति इति ॥ Udb.

दन्त m. A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no form for the first five inflections). -Comp. -दन्तः (दन्तः) a lip.

दत्त p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see दत्त. -दत्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्तियः); माता पिता वा द्यातां द्यादिः पुत्रमादिः । सर्वे दत्तियस्य स ज्ञेयो दत्तियः पुत्रः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दत्त. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तिय below. -दत्त Gift, donation. -Comp. -अन्यदत्तम्, अवदा-जितं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अदधान a. attentive. -अद्वेय N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Maheshu. आद्वर a. 1 showing respect, respectful, 2 treated with respect -दुल्लभ a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -दत्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; सुभग दत्तस्तु Ms. 60. leaning on Sumbhu's arm; स कामरूपेण दत्तस्तु R. 7. 17; (Bg.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेभ्यः दत्तस्तु-मल्ले Ratn. 1. 8; बाया सेरं कुशाग्याः नचिर-मवधेर्दत्तस्तु करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्त 1 A (दत्ते) To give, offer.

दत्त a. Giving, offering.

दत्तम् Gift, donation.

दत्त 1 A (दत्ते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि n. 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; दधि दधिमयं गरिमते S. B; दधोदन &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment. -Comp. -अर्ज, -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. -उसर, -उसरक- the skim of curdled milk, whey. -उदः, -उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. -दु-धिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -द्वारा a churning stick. -जं fresh butter. -कलः the wood-apple (कलिव). -जलः, -जलि n. whey. -जोधनं churning coagulated milk. -लोमः a monkey. -सक्तु m. pl. barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -सरः, -सरोः fresh butter. -सरोः butter-milk. **दधिवः** The wood-apple (कलिव).

दधीशः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -Comp. -अर्जि n. 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दुहः f. N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the Dāsakas. -Comp. -जः, -दुहः, -संभवः, -सुहः a demon. -अरिः, -हिर m a god.

दुहः 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); दूहस इति द्वि-वि-द्वि दंतविकीर्ण इति द्रुतिविमलिकोरं (Git. 10; सर्वदंत दूहः &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पाषाणिका Mā. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain 5 A bower, an arbour (दुह). -Comp. -अर्ज the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -उद्वेहः dentition -उद्वेहलिकः. -खलिन m. one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्णः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -कुरः fight. -हृदिह a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -वर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -बालः looseness of the teeth. -सुहः a lip; वरवारसुहृद्-रुतकृती इत्युद्यम्य वीरयन् Bh. 1. 43; R. 4. 12. -जात a. (a child) that is teething. -जालं the root of a tooth.

-धावनं 1 cleaning or washing the teeth 2 a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khudira tree. -वर्ष a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari). -वर्षक 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -वर्षिका 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 69. 2 Kunda. -वर्षन 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -वतः falling out of the teeth. -वाली 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -वुह 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कलकल). -वृक्ष-लनं washing the teeth. -व्यागः the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -अलं the tartar of the teeth. -आलं, -मूलं, -बलकं gums. -मूलिकाः pl the dental letters viz. क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, and म्. दोष- tooth-ache. -वर्ष, -वातम् n. the lip; तुला वाराहते दंतवासता Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीज, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree -बीजा 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दंतबीजा वाद्यन् Pt. 1. -वैद्वर्ष, loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. -जड a. sour,

acid. (-डः) the citron tree. -अर्जर tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञानः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -जुलः. -ले tooth ache. -लोपनिः f. a tooth-pick. -शोकः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -वर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -वर्षकः the citron tree.

दुंतकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दुंतार्द्धि ind. 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दुंतारुहः, दुंतिम् m. An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; तुणेणुणायमाणेवेय्ये मण्दंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दुंतुर a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth; दुंतुरे निहते वैष दुंतुरो जायते परः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (Bg. also); असर्गवन्तिनदंतुण Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -Comp. -सुहः the lime-tree.

दुंतुरित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केनकिदुंतुरिताशं (lit. 1; तुलकमर° 11; K. 286.

दुंतुद a. Dental. - दः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतवर्णीय above.

दुंतुदः A tooth.

दुंतुशूक a. 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākahasa; इदमिति रजुसिंहे दुंतुशूकनिपासी Bk. 1. 26.

दुह, दुह्. I. 1. 5. P. (दुहति or दुह्यति; दुह्य; desid. पिबति, पीबति, दिद्विषति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दुहयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दुह a. Little, small; अद्वन्द्वोर्मिषिष्य स स्थनी Ki. 1. 38; see अद्व. -जः The ocean. -जं ind. A little, slightly, to some extent.

दुह 4 P. (दायति, दयित, दतः; Caus. दययति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; ययो दायति राक्षसां Bk. 18. 20; दयिष्यावति-संयतात् 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दुम 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निवृत्तो बाह्यधीनं दुम इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुर्वित्तत्कर्मणे विष यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दुमः) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दुमचः, -धुः 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

द्वय *a.* (*जी. f.*) Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating, जयद्वयस्य द्वये नैव विषेक्ष्यते U. 5. 82; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वद्वय, अविद्वय &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. — *जी. f.* Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्वाताया द्वयविषयः क्षत्रियेणावर्तते Mr. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

द्वयवती *N.* of the daughter of Bbhina, king of the Vidarbha. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—द्वयवतीयुवामती द्वयवती कन्यायतामहे । उदियार यतस्तद्विषया मयनीति तनोऽवेषां द्वयो ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious — the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

द्वयविद्व *a.* 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

द्वयित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

द्वय (द्व) नक्ष *m.* Fire.

द्वयती *m.* du. (*comp.* of जाया वति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

द्वयः 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

द्वयन Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

द्वयिन् *m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 1.

द्वयोऽलिः Indra's thunderbolt.

द्वय *a.* 1 To be tamed or tamed. 2 Punishable, — *स्वः* 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience); नाहति तातः पुन्यभारिणाम् पुरि द्वयं विजयति V. 5; द्वयीं द्वी यो द्वयमस्य विना पुन्येन द्वयः सरो विमर्त R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

द्वय 1 A. (*द्वये, द्वयित*) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with *gen.*); तमस्य द्वयमागोऽसावप्येति तव हः नयः Bk. 8. 119; द्वयो द्वयं न कस्मात् 1. 83, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; द्वयमाताः प्रमथः S. 1. 5; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नमज्ज न राजा द्वयिता द्वयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

द्वय *Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy*; निर्गुण्येति सत्येद्वयं द्वयं सत्यः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11; so वृत्त्या. — *Comp.* — *कृष्णः, कृष्णः* epithets of Buddha. — *वीरः* (in *libet.*) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jimutavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg:—शिरःश्लेः स्थित एव रक्तमदायि बृह मम मांसमस्ति । तुमि न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किमभ्यासं विरता गुरुमन् । cf. also R. G. under द्वाधीर.

द्वयलु *a.* Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यतः क्षीरं मय मे द्वालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

द्वयित *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. — *ता* A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. — *ता* A wife, one's beloved woman; द्वयिताजीवितलंबनार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; द्वयिताजितः a honpecked husband.

द्वय *a.* Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.) — *रा.* — *र* 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell. — *र* 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा द्वी वृत्ता नित्ये हीयमाना रमाद्वरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहर्षेण न विद्विषाद्वरः Ki. 1. 33. — *र* *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); द्रवीलज्जयना विविधेति Bv. 2. 182, 7; द्रविगलितमहीयल्लिङ्गचयराय &c. Git. 1; so द्रव्यलित-विकलित U. 4; Māl. 3. 4. — *Comp.* — *तिसिरे* the darkness of fear; इति द्र-तिरितमिषोरे Git. 10.

द्वयं Breaking, splitting.

द्वयनिः *m. f.* **द्वयनी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

द्वय *f.* 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

द्वयद्वः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kashmir. — *द्वः* Fear, terror. — *द्वः* Red lead.

द्वयि — *री f.* A cave, cavern, valley; द्रविह Ku. 1. 10; दवा भावीं दुद्वी वा द्वी वा Bh. 3. 120.

द्वयि 2 *P.* (*द्वयित, द्वयित*; *Caus.* *द्वयित*; *Desid.* *द्वयिष्यति, द्वयिष्यति*) 1 To be poor or needy; अशोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपप्रेषि पश्यतः सर्वं पश्यति H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress; युक्तं मयेन किं पश्यति इति यद्य इति Bk. 5. 88. 3 To become thin or sparse; इतिद्वयं विद्युद्वये कुमुदकीतयः स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

द्वयि *a.* Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मयत्तु इति यद्य तुष्ठा विज्ञाता । नवति न परितुष्टे कोऽयं वाक् को द्वयिः Bh. 2. 50. — *ता* Poverty; शकनीया हि लोकं श्रमिष्यन्तं द्वयिता Mk. 3. 24.

द्वयि 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. — *र* 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see द्वयि.

द्वयि 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

द्वयि 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. — *ता* A musical instrument in general.

द्वयि 1 A frog; रक्तहिमद्वयः विषेति सज्जितं धारायता द्वयः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 *N.* of a mountain in the South (associated with Malaya); रत्नाश्विन दिशस्तथाः शैले मलयद्वयं R. 4. 51.

द्वयि (*द्व*) A kind of leprosy.

द्वयि 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness. 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. 5 Heat. 6 Muak. — *Comp.* — *आह्वयता* *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. — *द्वि* — *द्वयि* *a.* humbling, humiliating.

द्वयि *N.* of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

द्वयि *a.* A looking-glass, mirror; लोच-नाभां विविधस्य द्वयिः इव परित्याति Chāṇ. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. — *ता* 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

द्वयि *a.* (*जी. f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

द्वयि A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43; 8. 208, 4. 36. — *Comp.* — *अङ्कुरः* a pointed blade of darbha grass; S. 2. 12. — *अङ्कुरः* a watery place full of darbha grass. — *आह्वयः* the Munja grass.

द्वयि A private apartment, a retired room.

द्वयि 1 A mischievous or harmful person (*द्वि*). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

द्वयि 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

द्वयि 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument, 3 Air, wind.

द्वयि A ladle, spoon.

द्वयि (*द्वि*) *f.* A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20. 42. — *Comp.* — *द्वयि* *a.* a snake, serpent.

दृशः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp.); दृशः, (प्रदृशः) 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -यः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. -यम् m. the moon.

दृशक a. 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दृशन् Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्ताजट दृशन् S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; दृशदृशन्. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; गङ्गि-वस्ते दृशन् विनरि S. 7; राजदृशन् मे कारय &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सवदृशन्संग. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -Comp. दृष्टु a. anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -वतिभूः a bail or surety for appearance.

दृशीय a. 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दृशयितु m. 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दृशित a. 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दृशित् a. (जी. f.) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दृष्ट 1 P. (दृति, दृति) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दृष्टि हृष्टे गदोद्रेण द्विषा दुन भिद्ये U. 3. 31; अवि भ्राता तद्विषयि दृष्टि विजय हृष्टे 1. 28; Mal. 9. 12. 20; दृष्टि न सा हृदि विरुपेण Git. 7; Amaru. 88. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दृष्टवनीयोल्ल U. 1; सवदृष्टिद्विष ते मयं विद्वन् विद्वन् दृष्टि-ने निदिष्टा Bv. 1. 15; Ki. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 89. -Caus. (दृष्ट-लृटि) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide, split. WITU उद्-उद्- to tear

up. -वि 1 to break, split, crack; दृष्टिभिरुद्विषद्विषाणि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दृष्ट 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; St. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops. -Comp. आदृष्टः 1 foam. 2 a cattle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मलः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketuka plant. -दृष्टिः -जी f. a thorn. -स्नाना the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दृष्टम् Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मयेभकुम्भकने दृष्टि संति दृष्टाः Bb. 1. 50.

दृष्टी, दृष्टिः m. f. A clod of earth.

दृष्टः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Śastra.

दृष्टाः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दृष्टि p. p. 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दृष्टः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

दृष्टः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; विनर वारि वारि दृष्टो Sulhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः, -दृष्टः a forest-conflagration; वसु न सविरे दृष्टिता दृष्टनस्तु-हिन्दुधितिसस्य वसु न सविरे दृष्टिता दृष्टनस्तु-हिन्दुधितिसस्य K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Ms. 53; अज्ञान वृष्ट्या विना दृष्टाः R. 2. 14.

दृष्टः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

दृष्टि a. (Superl. of दृष्ट) 1 Most distant &c.

दृष्टियत् a. (Compar. of दृष्ट) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावता सकलमय विरो दृष्टिः Bv. 1. 69.

दृष्टक a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दृष्टो गमः Ms. 7. 47. -कः A group of ten.

दृष्टः f., दृष्टाः f. A group of ten, decad.

दृष्टम् num. a. (pl.) Ten; स धूम विनो दृष्टावतिदृष्टावले Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp.

-अङ्गुल a. ten fingers long. -अर्थ a. live. (-र्थः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-अम्बः the moon. -आननः, -आनयः epithets of Rāvaṇa; R. 10. 75. -आलयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a.

who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कण्टः, -कण्टः epithets of Rāvaṇa; सप्तोदिकपीरस्य दृष्टकण्टकदृष्टिः U.

4. 27. -करिः, -जित् m. दृष्टः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -कुल a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -कामिन् m., -यः a

superintendent of ten villages.

-करीशः दृष्टक q. v. -वारमितावधः 'pos-

sessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -दुरः N. of

an ancient city, capital of king Rautideva; Me. 47. -चलः, -दृष्टिः

epithets of Buddha. -मालिकाः pl. 1

N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -मास a. 1

ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-मुक्तः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -रिः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-रयः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhya, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers.

[He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recom-

mended by Varaha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assis-

tance of Aśhlyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore

to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata

Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favour-

ite—his life, his very soul. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of

Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously pro-

mised to her, the king tried to dissuade her from her wicked resolve by

threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi

remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved

son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart. j. -रश्मिद्वयः the sun;

R. 8. 29. -रात्रे a period of ten nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting

for ten days. -रूपयुत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -वदन्तः, -वदन्तः see दृष्टयुत्.

-वाजिन् m the moon. -वारिदिक a. happening after or lasting for ten

years. -विध a. of ten kinds. -वर्त 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten.

-रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand. -साहस्र ten thousands. -हरा 1 an

epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the

10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the

tenth of Āsvina.

दृष्टय a. (जी. f.) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दृष्टा ind. 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दृष्टः -न 1 A tooth; सप्तदृष्टदृष्टनयित्व-दितोदया St. 17. 2; शिवविद्वान् Me. 90;

Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नः An armour. -Comp.

-अङ्गुल brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अङ्कः a tooth-mark, bite.

-वन्दिष्ठः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh. उद्-वन्दिष्ठः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. -वद्

a bite, tooth-mark; दक्षमर्कं मयध्वरान् मय जन्मति वेतति वेत्ति Git. 8. -कीचः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *u.* (मी. *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *u.* (मी. *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The tenth decade of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -दश, दशमोवयस above ninety years old.

दश *u.* Bitten, stung; see दश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तशुक्रं दशनलोदशं बहनी Mk. 1. 20; दिवा इषावरदश दशाः पतेति 5. 4. 2 Toe wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दशान below. 4 A period or stage of life; as दश, दीन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीच-मैथिल्यपति न दशा चक्रेमिच्छन् Me. 109; बिभन्ति दशा प्राप्य दशं मयदन्त नः II. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions. fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. -अन्तः 1 the end of a wick. 2 the end of life; निर्विदुर्विदुःश्वेतः स दशान् दुषेयिषा R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -द्वयः a lamp. -कर्मः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -वाकः, -विषाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दशार्जः pl. 1 N. of a country; संतत्यन् कतिपयदिनस्थादिरेता दशार्जाः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दशमिन् *u.* (मी. *f.*) Having ten. -*uu.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशेर *u.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful -*रः* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दश (से) रकः A young camel.

दशरुः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 3. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; धर्मदूरी इत्युक्तिः येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Mā. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दश *u.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -*द्वौ* (m. du.) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -*द्वौ* 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. -*द्वः* *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, मता 9. 7.

दश 1 P. (दशति. दश; desid. दिवसति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दशु विदं दहनकियैर्नोदितो द्वादशाकाः Vc. 3. 6, 5. 20;

तददि मयमानतो दशति मय मानतं देदि कुलकमल-
नयुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To con-
sume, destroy completely. 3 To
pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-
नास्यकुलमवातिहन् वापसे दशति S. 5. तस्यविषयि
शस्त्रं दशति नां 6. 8; रक्तं नां दशति यद् दृष्ट-
स्मृतिं क्षमायामित्यतिथयः परिप्रेक्ष्यति Mk. 1.
12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in
medicine). -With निष् 1 to burn,
consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain.
-परि to burn, scorch; विविशिति परिदृष्टा
दशतः शक्येन R. 1. 24; Hg. 1. 30. -*न*
1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3
to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease.
-*कं* to burn; अभिज्ञानः संप्रज्ञानं कश्चिना
Bh. 2. 39

दहन *u.* (मी. *f.*) 1 Burning, con-
suming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Des-
tructive, injurious. -*ना* 1 Fire 2
A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4
A bad man. 5 The मृगतक plant. -*नं*
1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig.
also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing.
-Comp. -अरातिः water. -उपलः the
sun-stone. -उल्का a fire-brand. -केतनः
smoke. -विषा Śrādhā, wife of Agni.
-सारथि wind.

दुश्चर *u.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin.
2 Young in age. -*रः* 1 A child, an
infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A
younger brother. 4 The cavity of the
heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse
or rat.

दुहः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-confla-
gration.

दा 1. 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्त) To give,
grant -With प्रति to exchange; तिष्ठत्यः
प्रतिपद्यति मायान् Sk. -II 2 P. (दाति) To
cut; इदं ति प्राञ्च्यं दुरि इति कुरिष्यमर्थिना K.
R. -III. 3 U. (दशति. दत्ते. दत्त; but with
अ the *p. p.* is आदत्त; with उप. उपादत्त;
with नि. निदत्त or दीदत्त and with प्र. प्रदत्त
or प्रदत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow,
offer, yield, impart, present (usually
with acc. of the thing and dat., some-
times gen or loc. also, of the person);
अथवाज्ञा किलोदन्त्याय रामायार्थिता इदी R. 4.
58; सेचनयतेः कालपादोभ्याः पदो दातुमिह दत्तमि-
कन्ति S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य
स्वर्गं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt,
fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over.
4 To restore, return. 5 To give up,
sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दातुं to sacri-
fice one's life; सो आत्मानं दातुं to sacrifice
oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant;
कर्म कर्तुं ददाति &c. 7 To give in marriage.
उत्से ददातुं विता स्वनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2.
146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usu-
ally with inf.); वाप्यस्तु न ददात्येतां ददु
विमयातमि S. 6. 21. (The meanings
of this root may be variously modified
or extended according to the noun
with which it is connected; c. *g.*
अथकाशं दातुं to give place to, make room;
see उपकाश; कर्म दातुं to give ear to or

listen; ददातुं दातुं to show oneself to,
grant audience to; कर्म दातुं to make a
noise; दातुं दातुं to clasp the hands; आत्मने
सेवाय दातुं to expose oneself to trouble;
आत्मने दातुं to expose to the sun's heat;
आज्ञा, निदेश दातुं to issue orders, command;
आशिषं दातुं to pronounce a blessing; ददुः,
-दातुं दातुं to cast a glance, see; मनो दातुं
to direct the mind to a thing; दातुं दातुं
to address a speech to; दत्तिदत्त-दत्तं or
प्रत्युत्तर दातुं to give a reply; दातुं दातुं
to cause grief; आशं दातुं to perform a
Śrāddha; दातुं दातुं to make way for,
allow to pass, stand out of the way;
वरं दातुं to grant a boon; संशयं दातुं to fight;
अश्वं दातुं to bolt, fasten or secure with
a latch; निवहं दातुं to put in chains, fetter;
संकेतं दातुं to make an appointment; दातुं
दातुं to cause; दातुं दातुं to enclose, fence
in; अग्नि-पादं दातुं to set on fire &c. &c.
-*Caus.* (दापयति ते) To cause to give
grant &c. -*desid.* (दित्सति) To wish
to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to
receive, take, accept, resort to; महापरा-
समनादं ददा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46;
वदं सेनाविहं विरपिदादं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to
utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3
to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4
to exact, take in (as taxes); अयुधुर-
दं सोऽय R. 1. 21; Ma. 8. 341. 5 to
carry, take, bear; तीव्रमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20.
46; दृशनादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, com-
prehend; प्रायेण रूपमादत्त रत्नादादत्त चतुषा
&c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive
-उपा (Atm.) 1 to receive, accept. 2
to acquire, obtain; उपाचरितो मृदुदक्षिणार्थी
B. 5. 1; दुर्यो पितामहोपाया Y. 2. 121. 3 to
take, assume, carry &c. to feel, perceive.
5 to seize, attack. -परि to hand over,
deliver over, consign, दक्षना पक्षिणमि
दुष्ये U. 1. 45; Ma. 9. 327. -*प्र* 1 to
grant, give, offer; स्वं प्राणं प्रादिवि तामराय
किं नाम तस्यै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ma. 3. 99,
108, 273. Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach
(as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -*प्रति* 1 to ex-
change, barter. 2 to give back, return;
Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -*पदा* (P.
and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-
दास्यानमम ददुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी हलं व्याद-
धाति or व्यादधं पिपीलिताः पतंगस्य मुलं Mb.-
संप 1 to give, grant, bestow or con-
fer upon; तं तेषां संपदासावि. 2 to hand
down by tradition; see संपदा 3 to
bequeath.

दाक्षायणी 1 Any one of the 27
lunar mansions (they being mytho-
logically regarded as so many dau-
ughters of Dakṣa). 2 N. of Diti,
wife of Kasyapa and mother of the
gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar
constellation called Revatī. 5 N. of
Kadru or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant.
-Comp. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2
the moon. -दुधः a god.

दाक्षायः A vulture.

दाक्षिण *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. —**दाक्षिणा** A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात् *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; **दाक्षिणात्ये** जन्मस्थानं महाराष्ट्रस्थानं नाम नगरं Pt. 1.—**दाक्षिण** A southerner, a native of the Deccan; **आम्रमूलाः** बहु दाक्षिणात्याः 2 The coconut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूपेण नाम्नः मन्त्रव्यञ्जना R. 1. 31. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; जेहदाक्षिण्यवर्णयोग्यात् कार्यन प्रतिमानं वे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini.—**दाक्ष** N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्य 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाह Burning.

दाहका A tooth, tusk.

दाहि (लि) *m.*, —**मा** 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुण्यसुदृढदाहिमकानि वृक्षं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. —**दाहि** The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —**Comp.** —**मिया**, —**मक्षणः** a parrot.

दाहिवः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (hull. द्युधु).

दाह्याजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —**दाह्या** A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाहिकः A chanter, punisher.

दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दाति *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. —**म.** (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहस्तितित्वात् कोटवति स्तुते विहीन स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दासीह).

दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दात्रः A gift, donation. —**Comp.** —**दा** a donor.

दातृ *a.* 1 U. (दातृति-ने) To out, divide. —**Desid.** (दातृति-ने) To make straight (**desid.** Inform, but not in sense).

दातृ 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; वृक्षमोयेन विनाति नामः SI. 4. 63; Kl. 5. 9; v. 4. 26; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. —**Comp.** —**दातृ** the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —**दातृ** alms-giving, charity. —**दाति** 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akṛūra, a friend of Krishna. —**दात्रं** a deed of gifts. —**दात्रं** 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. —**दातिभ्यः** security for payment of a debt. **दाति** *a.* made hostile by bribes. —**दाति** 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Pāṇini who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दातृदातृ—किञ्चिद्-मधिकं मे यद्विज्ञायादधिकं कथयमासीत् कुर्वन् दातृदामि। अकरुणमवदत्त दातृपानेन निर्वहल-हृदित्वात् सीलमावेदामि न. —**दाति** —**दाति** *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दातृ 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini.

दातृ N. of Pāṇini.

दातृ A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दातृ 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाह Burning.

दाहका A tooth, tusk.

दाहि (लि) *m.*, —**मा** 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुण्यसुदृढदाहिमकानि वृक्षं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. —**दाहि** The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —**Comp.** —**मिया**, —**मक्षणः** a parrot.

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दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

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दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

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दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

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3. 20; Ms. 27. 4 A large bandage. —**Comp.** —**अञ्जल**, —**अञ्जल** a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. —**उद्धर** an epithet of Krishna.

कुम्भणी A foot-rope.

दाक्षिणी Lightning.

दाक्षिण्य Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दाक्षिण्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दातृ 1 A gift, present, donation; दातृ रमते पीत्वा दातृ ददातृदुवर्तते Māl. 3. 2; नीतिशास्त्रे Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अन्वयस्य पुत्रस्य माता दातृमदानुवात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. —**Comp.** —**अपवर्तन** forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —**अहं** *a.* claiming inheritance. —**आहः** 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; गुणादा-यादोदायादा जी Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; माता गेह्य वा दायादः Sk. —**आदा**, —**ही** 1 an heir. 2 a daughter. —**आदा** 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. —**कालः** the time of the partition of an inheritance. —**चतुः** 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. —**भागः** division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (दाया *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर, विधि &c.

दाय 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. —**दा** (pl) A wife; एतं वधमयी दायाः कनेयं कुलजीविनं Ku. .6 63; दायादारागविद्यामि बसिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 23 —**Comp.** —**अधीन** *a.* dependent on a wife. —**उपसंग्रहः**, —**ग्रहः**, —**परिग्रहः**, —**ग्रहण** marriage; नये दायादिवहे U. 1. 19. —**कनेय** *n.*, —**क्रिया** marriage; R. 5. 40.

दायक *a.* (दाया *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दायाका हृदयदायाका विदुः —**क**. 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दायक Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दायदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean.

दाय, —**दाय** Vermilion.

दायाका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दायित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दायिग्र Poverty, indigence; दाया-ग्रयोः कृपाशिवान्नी Subhāsh.

दायी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

दाह *a.* Tearing, rending. -**वः** 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -**द** *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -**Comp.** -**अङ्गः** the peacock. -**आवाहः** the woodpecker. -**बर्मा** a wooden puppet. -**जः** a kind of drum. -**पात्र** a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -**दुष्टिका**, -**दुष्टी** a wooden doll. -**लुब्धवाह**, -**लुब्धवाहा** a lizard. -**संज्ञ** 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -**बधू** a wooden doll. -**सार** sandal. -**हस्तकः** a wooden spoon.

दाहकः 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कर्ष दाहक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -**का** 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दाहण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्ये विस्मयदाहणविचरन्ती S. 5. 23; पशु-मातृकमदाहणः 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); इदं-कुलमदीपि दाहणे दीर्घशोकः U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking. -**जः** The sentiment of horror (अमानक). -**ज** Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दाह्य 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

दाह्यु -**र** 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

दार्भ *a.* (बी *f.*) Made of darbha grass; दार्भं मुच्यतेऽपटलं वीतमिन्द्रो मधुरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्भ *a.* (बी *f.*) Woguesu.

दार्भ A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्भिका One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्भ *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाह्यत *a.* (दी *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्भान्तिकं च विवक्षितं Sankara.

दाहिमः N. of Indra.

दाह्य -**दाह** *q. v.* -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** -**अग्निलः**, **दहनः** a forest-conflagration; आनन्ददहन-दाह्याग्निः शीतसाखिमद्विपः । जानदीपमहावायुस्य ललसमानमः Bv. 1. 190, 34.

दाहा A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -**Comp.** -**ग्रामः** a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -**सं-क्षिणी** an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, **दाशरथि** 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country.

-**काः** (pl.). The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

दासः 1 A slave, servant; in general; युक्तमदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; of घृ. -**Comp.** -**अ-मुदासाः** 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -**अनः** a servant or slave; कमपदावलं नयि पश्यति त्वजसि यानि दासजनं वनः V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. 2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रः**, -**पुत्रः** the son of a female slave. -**सन्** a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्यः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्यः पुत्रः-पुत्रः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याः पुत्रः शकुनिलुब्धः S. 2; but दास्याः सदस्ती like a female slave).

दासेरः, -**रकः** 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेर in this sense).

दास्य Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुलं त्वं दास्यमपि भूमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाहः 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिर्बिभ कृष्णवर्णः R. 11. 42; छेदो दहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -**Comp.** -**अमुह**, -**काह** a kind of agallochum. -**आमक** *a.* combustible. -**ज्वरः** inflammatory fever. -**सरः**, -**सरस्** *n.*, -**स्थलं** a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -**हर** *a.* allaying heat. (-**र**) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory 3 Cauterizing. -**कः** Fire.

दहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

दाहा *a.* 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

दिका A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; दस्तपदद्विग्रे Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; दिग्धीयतेन च विभेन च पद्मलाङ्का गार्ध निस्तान इव ने दहने कटाक्षः Māi. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled. 3 Poisoned; Ku. 4. 25. -**ग** 1 Oil, ointment. 2 Any

oily substance or unguent. 3 Fire. 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिङ्घिः, **दिङ्घिरः** A kind of musical instrument.

द्वित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

द्वितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -**Comp.** -**ज**, -**नवः** a demon, a Rākshasa.

द्वितः A demon.

द्वित्त Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

द्विष्टा Desire of seeing दृक्पक्षीर्ष-द्विष्टश्च Ku. 1. 49.

द्विष्टु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

द्विषुः The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

द्विषि (घी) *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्युदाया कन्यायायुक्तेऽनुजा । सा त्रि-विषिर्ज्येष्ठा पूर्वा च द्विषिः स्मृता II. **Comp.** -**पतिः** a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृवृत्तस्य भार्याया योजुरज्येष्ठ कामनः । यदेवापि निवृत्ताया स ज्येष्ठा द्विषिपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

द्विषीर्षा Desire to sustain or support, दिक्पक्षीर्षा कुर्वत सन्निधौ द्विषीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनानि निहितं तेजः सन्निधेयं हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यानिनवति दिनानि च हस्तदुःखवशीकृतं मनसि K. P. 10; दिनानि मिलयाव गतुः 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिचर्यमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त यन्तीसुखिगुणानि तस्य विनानि R. 2. 25. -**Comp.** -**अहं** darkness. -**अरध**, -**अर्धः**, -**अवसानं** evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45. -**अर्धः** the sun. -**अर्धः** midday, noon. -**आगतः**, -**आदिः**, -**आरंभः** daybreak, morning. -**द्वेष्टाः**, -**द्वेष्टवः** the sun. -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -**जः**, -**कर्तुः**, -**कर्तुः** *n.* the sun; तुल्यदीपस्तव दिनकृतमाधिकारो यतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचन्द्रचक्रेतो U. 6. 8. R. 9. 23. -**केशरः**, -**वः** darkness.

-**क्षय** evening. -**व्यप** daily occupation, daily routine of business. -**व्यपति** *n.* sunshine. -**वृक्षितः** the Chakravāka bird. -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**पतिः**, -**मयूकाः**, -**रत्न** the sun. -**सुखं** morning; R. 9. 25. -**मूर्ध्व** *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -**चौर्य** mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

द्विरपका A bull for playing with.

द्विलीपा A king of the Solar race, son of अशुमन् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of Raghu. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

tend; निष्कृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि यथा मरुतो-
नपदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 18; आदिशद्वाग्निमग्निं बभूव Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उच् 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; वयमोदिशमानः Ku. 6. 35; योदिह-
व्यापार S. 3; अनेहयुक् उदिहः गृहे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्पृशदित्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; कलमुदिश्य Bg. 17. 31; उदिह-
मुपनिहितां वज्रस्य पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसिल-
मुदिश्य प्रत्युतः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise; सतां केनोदिहं विद्यममविशारावतामेद् Bk. 2. 28. -उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सुव-
मुपदिश्यते वरस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 16. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; मुणोपासमुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-
नोपदिष्टेन नीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle; न द्वितीयं साधनीं कश्चिज्ज्ञातौपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call -निष् 1 to point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निदिशन् S. 7; अंगुल्या निदिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निदिशं कुलपतिना स
एवंज्ञाज्ञापय्यात्स R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to. 4 to predict. 5 to advise. 6 to tell, communicate. 7 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारयुक्तैः
वयनैः वदिश R. 5. 63, 2. 30. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः वयि मुनिवदिद्योः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि वदिशति अत्र याति तन्मात्रं
केचन Ms. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -वत्सा 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; वत्सादिह-
विशेषः प्रवृत्तिविधिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं वत्सादिहो हमारमि न
परिह्यं मुनेस्तनया S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जयति विक्रमी-
वत्तः Si. 15. 29. 2 to name or call falsely; मिथं च मा व्यपदिशस्वपरं च याति Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जम्बेदोर्वि-
मले कुले व्यपदिशति Vc. 6. 7. 4 to pre-
tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -स् 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं बु कलु पुन्यतस्य बुकलस्यमस्माभिः संदेह्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अयं
विशस्वने गौरी नंदिशेत्त मिथः समी Ku. 6. 1

दिग् *f.* (Nom. sing. दिग्-ए) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिग्: प्रसृत्यंते वदुः कृताः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरितं सजलकण्ठालं Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines): इति दिग् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिविर्न ह्यन-कृता प्रदक्षितः; दक्षीणं दक्षं सप्तमिना दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिग् becomes दिव before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दि before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्ज, दिग्घ, दिग्किरि &c.) -COMP. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिशता राजानः &c. -अंतरे 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन विधेदिने वत् Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53, see अग्रदि-कपालः. -करा 1 a youth, youthful man 2 an epithet of Siva. -करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -कारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गजः); दिग्निशेषाः कङ्क-मञ्जरिका Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -शङ्कः 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजय 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमप्याजवीरः स्मरः इषा-करोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -शुक्लं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -नयः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गजः. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -शुक्लं=दिग्घ. q. v. -नामं the mere direction or indication. -शुक्लं any quarter or part of the sky; इति मे हरिवाहनदिग्घुक्लं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. -मोहः mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र a. stark naked, unclothed. (-ज्ञः) 1 a Jain or Bud-
dha mendicant of the दिग्बर class.
2 an epithet of Siva. -विभाविता a.
renowned or celebrated in all quar-
ters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -COMP. -नयः, -नयः see दिग्गजः, दिग्घालः.

दिश्वर a. Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट a. 1 Shown, indicated, assign-
ed, pointed out. 2 Described, re-
ferred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Di-
rected, ordered &c. -ई 1 Assign-
ment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny,
good or ill luck; नो दिष्टः S. 2. 3 Order,
direction, command. 4 Aim, object.
-COMP. -अंतः 'the end of one's
appointed time', death; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति
भवानपि पुनश्चात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment.
2 Direction, command, instruction,
rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, desti-
ny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any
auspicious event (such as the birth
of a son); दिष्टिद्विषयि युवान K. 55;
दिष्टिद्विषये महानयुत K. 73.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr.
sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily,
thank God, how glad I am, how
fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of
joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिष्ठं कुजानं
Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या मेव महामातृजनान्द्वयः U.
1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या इव means
'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या यम-
पत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुत्पन्नं वायुमाप्यते S. 7.

दिष्ट 2 U. (दिष्टि, दिष्टे, दिष्ट; desid.
विभक्तिः) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster,
spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To
soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15.
-WITH सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain
about; Y. 2. 16; सदिष्टो विज्ञो दुष्टि Pt.
3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound
with (in pass); पशुः स्वामकं तांकेतकालि-
सदिष्टमुपपद्यते (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; or पुष्टिजाल-
विनिःश्लेषलभयः सदिष्टपरावता V. 3. 2.
Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die.
दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षि) 1 To conse-
crate or prepare oneself for the per-
formance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित
below. 2 To dedicate oneself to.
3 To initiate or introduce a pupil.
4 To invest with the sacred thread.
5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-
restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षन् Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religi-
ous ceremony, initiation in general;
R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony prelimi-
nary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony
or religious rite in general; दिक्षादीक्षा
R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 94. 4 Invest-
iture with the sacred thread. 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular
object. -COMP. -अंतः a suppli-
mentary sacrifice made to atone for
the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated
(as for a religious ceremony); ये
विवाहदीक्षिता दूधे U. 1; अपवापयस्यन्तु
दीक्षिताः सह वेदाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75,
11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a
sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having
taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crown-
ed; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged
in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person
who or whose ancestors may have
performed a grand sacrificial cere-
mony, such as उत्सृष्टिद्वय.

दीक्षितः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven.

दीप्तिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3.
22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour,
brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy;
Bh. 2. 29.

दीप्तिमान् a. Brilliant.—m. The
sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीप्ति 2 A. (दीप्ति) 1 To shine. 2 To
seem, appear.

दीन a. 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Dis-
tressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable,
wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melan-
choly, sad; सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4.
4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, pite-
ous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person,
one in distress or misery; दीनानां
कल्पः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरण-
वितस्य R. 2. 25. -COMP. -द्वपालः,
-वरसल a. kind to the poor. -वधुः
a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin;
जितवाहो मया दीनारसमन्वाणि दीनारानां Dk. 2 A
coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त, freg. दीक्ष्यते)
1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); सौम्यः
समोऽस्त्वमिदं दीप्यते दीप्यते सप्तमिः M. 2. 13;
तद्वीर्यं यव दीप्यते मणिहारसि ताम्रगीतक N. 2.
44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 54; II. Pr. 46.
2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चेत्
चपला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be
inflamed or excited, increase (fig.
also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20.
71. 4 To be fired with anger; Ki.
3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus.
(दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illumi-
nate, light; इन्द्रावतामदीपयद्वा जालैः (इन्द्रः)
Git. -7. WITH. उद् Caus. 1 to kindle.
2 to rouse, excite, light up. -य, -सं
to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; रुपदीपो धनस्रोतः
प्रजापत्यः संवरकवि । अंतरस्येष्टेष्टेः शुक्लं द्योतते नैव
केनचित् Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपि परस्परस्यो-
पकुलताः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -COMP.
-अक्षिणा 1 the day of new moon
(अमा). 2-दीपाक्षी q. v. -आराधनं wor-
shipping an idol by waving a light
before it. -आक्षि, -क्षी, -आक्षी, -उरसवः
1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumi-
nation. 2 particularly, the festival
called *Dinoli* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -दिहू lampblack, soot. -झरी, -झरी the wick of a lamp. -खजः lampblack. -पादपः, -पुष्पः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Chāmpaka tree. -भजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -भाला lighting, illumination. -झरुः a moth. -झिका the flame of a lamp. -झुझरु a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (*विका f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; *Si.* 2. 55. 3 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि कृत्येव निर्मलविबुधदीपकः *Bh.* 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmadeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 (*In Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some *अपेक्ष* relevant and some *अपेक्ष* irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (*सङ्गु-चित्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृत्यापेक्षतामनां । विषयं कियत्तु बहोपकारकमिति दीपकः ॥ K. P.* 10; of; *Chandr.*—वदन्ति बर्णधारिणां धर्मस्य दीपकं बुधाः । महेन भाति कलमः प्रतापिन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपक 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; *R.* 4. 45. 9. 70 2. (*At the end of comp.*) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -तं Gold -*Comp.*—अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-भिः) 1 blazing fire, 2 *N.* of जगत्स्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विजलः a lion. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness, (for the difference between दीप्ति and वृत्ति see under वृत्ति). 3 *Loc.* 3 Brass.

दीप *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -आ Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (*compar.* श्रावीयस्, superl. श्राविह) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far; दीर्घास्तु श्राविहवृत्तिरिति वदन् *M.* 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् *Me.* 35; दीर्घाणां &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घाणां विद्यानां *Me.* 108; *V.* 3. 4; *S.* 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); *Amaru.* 11; दीर्घवृत्तं च निधाय. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. 5 Lofly, high, tall. -चे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -र्षः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -*Comp.*—अवधना a messenger, an express. -अहम् *m.* summer, (*श्रीय*). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयुः, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कंदः, -कंदकः, -कंदरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -कृतिः-कीर्तिः, -पादिकाः—जंघा a camel. -जिह्वा a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalya; *R.* 11. 34. -तक्षः, -तक्षः, -तुः the palm tree. -तुङ्गी musk-rat. -दक्षिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; *Pt.* 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-*वः*) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; *R.* 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पक्षः a heron. -पादपः 1 the coccoo-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुच्छः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (*चमरी*) of whose tails chowries are made. -मावतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रक्षः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -रक्कः an elephant. -सकथ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्त्वं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-*वः*) one who performs such a sacrifice; *R.* 1. 80. -दृक्, -दृक्चिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घवृत्तिरिति वदन् *Pt.* 4.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; *M.* 2. 13, *B.* 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्घ *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दु 5 *P.* (*वृत्ति*, दूत or दूत) 1 To burn, consume with fire; *Bk.* 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीति जलजालि दुर्गन्धदधित जलं *Bk.* 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (*मुख*) तव विशातकं दुर्गतिं वा *R.* 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; बर्णकर्वं सति कर्षिकारं दुर्गतिं निर्गतवा सस्य वेतः *Ku.* 3. 28. 4 (*Intrans.*) To be afflicted or pained; वेदि ईदृति दशेन मम सम्मथेन दुर्गतिं *Gt.* 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 *A.* according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नागतः सति निवेद्यो यदि वास्तव्यं दृतिं हि दुर्गतिं *Gt.* 7; *Ku.* 5. 12, 48; *R.* 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिद्धिना विनया दुःखाः मोर्तु दुःख-

सतो चन *Rām.* 2 Difficult, uneasy. -कं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यदुःखं शोभते *Mk.* 1. 10; यदेवोपननं दुःखात्सुखं तदसत्तरं *V.* 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, *S.* Til. 12. (*दुःखं* and *दुःखेन* are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; *S.* 7. 13; *Bg.* 12. 5, *R.* 19. 49; *H.* 1. 158). -*Comp.*—असीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -रिक्त *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -वाय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज् *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; *R.* 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; हयामलसदुलकलेष्वरं हयमपियतमोरदुकूलं *Gt.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 67, 78; *Bk.* 3. 34, 10. 1; *R.* 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह. -रश्च 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -*Comp.*—अम, -मालीचं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुग्ध *a.* (*Mostly at the end of comp.*) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुग्धा *q. v.*

दुग्धा A milch cow. दुग्धक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुग्धक—दुग्धक *q. v.* दुग्धकः A green onion.

दुग्धः A kind of drum; see दुग्धि. दुग्धः 1 A kind of drum. 2 *N.* of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुग्धः 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुग्धि *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle drum, drum; विजयवृत्तिनां यदुग्धाः *R.* 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 *N.* of a demon slain by Valt. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Valt was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर् ind. (A prefix substituted for दू before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुः as first member see दुः s. v.). -Comp. -अक्षु a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षुः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजिति-दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदुष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिगम, अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अवयव a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अवयवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अवयः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्मणश्च समाप्तं दुरतायान्तकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; दुरतिं दुरनिजनेन ममं तस्मिन् विरहितमस्य दुरते (वसते) Git. 1. -अवयव a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrong y inferred from given premises. -अविमामिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshapen. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be pressed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) 'ad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आचर्य a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आमस a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आय a. difficult to be obtained; शिवा दुरायः कचमीक्षितो मयेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree, 3 the date tree. -आशयः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स तमो विद्याधरस्य K. P. 10. (-लः) (-लः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आवयव a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आवयव 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आवयव a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -दुःख a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-हः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिषाणां दुःखं दुरितस्य दुरांतस्य दुःखं दुरिषुर्दुःखं G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -दुष्ट 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -दुष्टः a bad lord or master. -दुष्टना, दुष्टना a curse, an imprecation. -दुष्क, दुष्कः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -दुस्तर a. unanswerable. -दुस्तर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अदुष्कृतार्थसंभवः प्रबोधो दुस्तरः Si. 2. 73. -दुष्टु a. burdensome, unbearable. -दुष्ट a. abstruse. -अ a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-ग, -न) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गम् Ma. 3. 96, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अवयवः, पतिः, पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्मन् n. fortification. -कर्गः a defile, gorge. -लघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संखरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-न) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. -वत् a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -वतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -वध a. ill-smelling. (-धः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -वधि, वधि a. ill-smelling. -वम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कविनीकायकांतरे वध-वधेत्तुं Bk. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -वाह, वाध, वाध a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -वध a. a difficult to be gained or accomplished 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. 3 hard to

be understood. (-धः) a cramp, spasm. -वह a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -वोहः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -वय a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-वः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवर्दी च नैतद्विधातकारणं Chān. 24, 25; शान्तिप्रवचन-रेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -वय a, invincible. -वर a. 1 ever youthful. 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -वस a. 1 unhappy, wretched. 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-सः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72. -वसति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast. (-सिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -व्यव, व्यवः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -व्याम, व्यामन् a. having a bad name. -व्यम, व्यमन्, व्यम a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -वृक्ष a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -वृत्त a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable; Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्गतानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यते Mv. 3. 34. (-वः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general. 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमस्य कालमुद्दिने Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दुष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -दुष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -दुष्ट an unfair game. -दुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरं नदनेन सखते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 naughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -धामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepres- sible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मयो दुर्निग्रहं बलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलती R. 7. 10. -निमित्त a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresis- tible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीतिः f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed, -दुष्टि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid. 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, un- fathomable, inscrutable; निवर्तदुर्बोधो- धविद्वेषः स दुर्बलीयं वदिने स जेदयः Ki. 1. 5. -वय a. unfortunate, unlucky -वय

conduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतान् *S.* 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. —विपाकः 1 bad result or consequence *U.* 1 40, *Mv.* 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विलसित *a.* a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —वृक्ष *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (—सं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment (in law). —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —वृत्त *a.* badly offered sacrifice. —वृद्ध *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—म.) any enemy. —वृद्धप *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked.

वृत्तः 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. —वृत्तम् Gambling, playing at dice; वृत्तदण्डयति समीहते नवेन जेतुं जगतीं वृत्तयः *Kl.* 1. 7; *R.* 9. 7.

वृद्ध 10 *U.* (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्तुं वेदोत्प्रेक्षे-द्वान् *Ratimanjan*; वेदोत्प्रेक्षेद्वान् *Bh.* 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति पुलं वायुः *Sabdak.*

वृत्तिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

वृत् 4 *P.* (वृषति, वृष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; *Pt.* 1. 66; *Ms.* 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (वृषयति, but वृषयति or वृषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न मीतो मरणादसि केवलं वृषितं यज्ञः *Mk.* 10. 27; द्या वृषयति स्थली *K.* 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; *Ms.* 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; *Y.* 1. 189; *Amar.* 70; न त्वेवं वृषयामि शत्रुमहामहत्वं *Mv.* 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); *Ms.* 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; वृषितः सर्वलोकेषु निपातुर्वं वणिज्यति *Rām;* *Y.* 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. —*Witrn* वृ 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; *Y.* 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; *Bg.* 1. 40; *Ms.* 9. 74. (—*Caus.*) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure, find fault with. —सं to be

दुःख a. Pained, afflicted &c.; see under व and र.

दूर *a.* (Compar. दूरीत, *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिना (Chān. 73); न योजनगतं दूरं काश्यपायसं लब्धम् H. 1. 146, 49. -*r.* Distance, remoteness. *{N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); आमात् or आमास दूर Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेने दूरमंजने S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरदूतपापा: Mo. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः काश्यपायसं दूरेण विमृज्यते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण हवरे कर्म बुद्धिबोधार्जनं Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) दूरात् 1 from distance, from afar; यज्ञावसाने दूरस्थं दूरादस्वर्गं वरं दूरादागतः come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमिति.....दूरस्थसिद्धयना Bb. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरं किञ्चित्प्रयमसि न पाथे रथजवान् S. 1. 9; भोः ओहिन् हिंसि मयमिति दूरं नमस्तीकारं Mu. 1; Bb. 3. 88. दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमं दूरीकृत्यम् Dk. 6; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off. 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृ to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृतं मयि तदर्थं चक्रवाकीमिवैका]. -Comp. -अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. -आगतः shooting from afar. -आपलाय *a.* jumping or leaping far. -आरुढ *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरास्तः खलु वनयोः सहनः V. 4. -दूरितक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. -गत *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतममया. क्षम्य काल-हरस्य S. 3 -ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -दर्शनः 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -दर्शिन *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -दृष्टिः 1 long-sightedness. 2 prudence, foresight. -पातः 1 a long fall 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. -पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -पार *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. -वधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Mo. 6. -भ्रातृ *a.* distant, remote. -वर्तिन *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. -वस्त्रक *a.*

naked. -विलंबित *a.* hanging far down. -वेपिण *a.* piercing from afar. -संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कदाचिन्नयनविमि जने किं पुनर्दूर-संस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तदाज्यं दूरतस्त्वज् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परितः दीपं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेण *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्य *feces, ordure.*

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. -अंकुरः a soft blade of Duvā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दुर्लिका, **दुली** The Indigo plant.

दुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* वैदिकदुष.

दुष्क *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Dishonouring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुष्कर्म 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, roining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नैतकीच्यलोकतं यदि विद्वां स्वयं स (इ दुष्कर्म Bb. 2. 93; हला विष् परमहंसामदुष्कर्म U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213, 11. 1. 98, 115. 2. 180. -कः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दुषि -वी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hunt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दुष्क *a.* 1 Corruptible 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -व्य 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दुः 6 A. (द्विषते, इत; desid. दिद्विषते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयादिष्यते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with न. 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; इति इतं शाश्वतमादिष्यते Mā. 1. 5. 4 To desire.

दृढ I, 1 P. (दृढति, दृढित) To make firm, strengthen, II. 1 A. 1 To be firm 2 To grow or increase.

दृढि *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact. 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि हस्तत्रयाप Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). 11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -इ 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -इ *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -Comp. -अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-इ) diamond. -हनुषि *a.* having a strong quiver. -कांडः, -अंधिः a bamboo.

-आहिन *a.* seizing firmly; i. e. pursuing an object with untiring energy. -दंष्ट्रकः a shark. -द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. -धनः an epithet of Buddha. -धन्वन्-धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. -निश्चय *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm. 2 confirmed. -नीरः, -फलः the cocoanut tree. -यतिज्ञ *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -मरोह the holy fig-tree. -पलाशिन *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. -मक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. -सति *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -सुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-रिः) a sword. -मूलः the cocoa nut tree.

-लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. -वैरिन *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -व्रत *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -सोधि *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact. 3 thick-set. -साहव *a.* firm in friendship.

दृति *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -Comp. -हरिः a dog. **दुम्हू** *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दुम्हू 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृष्ट I. 1 P., 10 U. (दृष्टि, दृष्टवन्ति) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृष्टति, दृष्ट) 1 To be proud, be arro-

১০০০ (১০০০) ১ ১০ ১০০০, ১০০০

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (सर्वदेव). 2 a gambling house. -सम्पत्तिः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. साधुसंघः identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षाद्वि देवसेना II. 7. 1 (Mall.:—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) 'पतिः' an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञेन यज्ञशीलानां देवस्य तदिदं पुत्रः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविष् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -भक्त्यः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सुतः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

देवकः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अगार, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -देवमन्दिरं n. a temple or chapel. -यमिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवमन्त्र a. Adoring a deity.

देवम् n. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -ना Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrihasparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind hanged their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरा, देवम् A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 35; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmana who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; यत् to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमणिः who has undergone the consecration along with her husband), देव्यामिव नमये देवीशायसुता सती। स्तम्भीयस्त्रिभुवनं परमेशं बोधयुजते II M. 5. 12; देवीमयं यमिना परिवारय कथं भक्तयेषा K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलायसेकदेशेन; Mk. 3. 12; 80 सार्वदेश S. 1. 19, द्वारदेश, कण्डश &c. 2 A region, country, province;

य देशं अयमे तमेव कुरुते बाह्यमापाजित II 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in पददेश, पददेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -Comp. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अन्तरिम् m. a foreigner. -आचार, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country, Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -स्वर्ग propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prakṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. 2 Native, local. 3 In-

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in सार्वदेशीय, तद्देशीय, स्वदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीया कन्या वृद्धा K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 89; 80 पट्टदेशीय &c.

देव a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -द्वयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता विशदेष्य Ms. 8. 52.-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -द्वयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, देह The body; देहं देहि देहना इव गृहवाता. Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -Comp. -अन्तरं another body. -प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. -आत्मवादिक m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress.

-ईश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तुं m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. 3 father. -कोषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जन्म a son. -जा a daughter. -मरणं 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; शीघ्रं तेजसातिरमन्त्रं जहन्मरणमर्चोदे-हमगात् R. 8. 96. -सुः quicksilver. -वीचः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -पिः a wing. -पूर m. air, wind. -बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भारम् m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -भृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विभित् देहभयाममरा R. 8. 51, Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 life, vitality. -पात्रा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वासुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वाज.-सूतः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभार a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man.

2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यन्ती भुवि गजस्या देहलीदमपुत्रः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9.

-Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; स्वयम् see under त्राय

देहि *a.* (*की* *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; *सर्वदेहिनां सुखं* Ku. 4. 10; *Si.* 2. 46; *Bg.* 2. 13, 17. 2; *Ms.* 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीरानि विहाय जीर्णान्यानि संयाति नवानि देही *Bg.* 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

दे (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —*With अव* 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

देवेयः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —*Comp.* —*हृयः*, —*सुहृः*, —*पुरोधस* *m.* —*पुत्रः* epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —*निवृत्तः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*मातृ* *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —*मेघजा* the earth.

देवः See *देवेयः*. —*Comp.* —*अरिः* 1 a god 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —*देवः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —*नलि* an epithet of Hiranyakashipu; *q. v.*

देव्या 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor.

देन (*की* *f.*), **देनंदिन** (*की* *f.*), **दैनिक** (*की* *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily: *Bv.* 1. 103.

देनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

देव्यं (*धं*) Length, longness.

देनं, —*न्य* 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दुरिदाया देनं *G. L.* 2; इदोद्विग्नं त्वद्वसगणितं ह्यनिरुद्धं *Me.* 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness 4 Meanness.

देव *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; सरङ्गं नाम देव पायन्या-स्त्रया महर्षिभिः *Kāv.* 1. 33; *R.* 1. 60; *Y.* 2. 234; *Bg.* 4. 25, 9. 13, 16 3; *Ms.* 3. 75. 2 Royal —*ह* (*i. e.* विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋषिर्देव *Y.* 1. 59, (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or *Ms.* 3. 21). —*ह* 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; देवमधिष्ठामः प्रमाणयति *Mu.* 3; विना प्रवृत्तं देवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; देवं निहत्य कुर्वन् पुरुषमात्रमात्मनः *Pt.* 1. 361; देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —*Comp.* —*अव्ययः* evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —*अधीनः*, —*आयक* *a.* dependent on fate; देवायस्य कुलं जन्म मदायन्तं तु वरहं *Ve.* 3. 33. —*अहोरात्रः* a day of the gods; *i. e.* the human year. —*उपहता* ill-fated, unfortunate; *Mu.* 6. 8. —*कर्मन्* *m.* offering oblations to gods. —*कोविद्*, —*जितकः*, —*ज्ञः* an astrologer, a fortune-teller; *Y.* 1. 313; *Kām.* 9. 25 —*सति* *f.* turn or course of fate; सुखाज्ज्ञात विपरिवर्तः स्याजितो देव-

यत् *Ms.* 96 —*सं* *a.* dependent on fate. —*दीपः* the eye. —*दुर्विपाकः* hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; *U.* 1. 40. —*दोषः* badness of fate. —*वर* *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined —*वदन्* fortune-telling, astrology. —*युगं* 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see *Kull.* on *Ms.* 1. 71. —*योगः* a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —*लेखकः* a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —*वशः*, —*ज्ञो* the power of destiny, subjection to fate —*वाणी* 1 a voice from heaven. 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. *Kāv.* 1. 33 quoted above. —*हीन* *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवता *a.* (*की* *f.*) Divine. —*न* 1 A god, deity, divinity, इदं गा देवने विप्रं पूतं मधु चतुष्टयं प्रवृत्तिगानि कुर्यात् *Ms.* 4. 39; 1. 53; *Amaru.* 3. 2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. *Manu-*mata notices it as a fault of a word called अवयुक्त्य; see अवयुक्त.

देवतत्त्व *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

देवस्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; *Y.* 1. 99; *Ms.* 2. 189; 4. 124

देवतः, —*लकः* The servant of an evil spirit.

देवारिप A conch-shell (शंख).

देवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

देविक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; *Ms.* 1. 65, 8. 109. —*क* An inevitable accident.

देविन् *m.* An astrologer.

देव्य *a.* (*य* or *यी* *f.*) Divine. —*सं* Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

देविकः *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —*क* 1 A teacher, preceptor 2 A guide.

दैहिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Fated, predestined. —*क* A fatalist.

देहिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Bodily, corporal.

देह *a.* Bodily. —*ह्यः* The soul (enshrined in the body).

द्व 4 P (दानि, दिन; *Caus.* दापयति; *Desid.* (दितसि) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —*With अव* to cut or lop off; यदन्नास्मिन्नेन दृश्ययति *Sat Br.*

दोगधु *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मेने स्थिते दोगधरे दोहदोहे *Ku.* 1 2 2. A calf. 3 A pauegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk. 2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Kṛishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, **दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin. 2 A swing, hammock *fig.* also); आसीत्त दोलायत्तचित्तवृत्तिः *R.* 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; सदेहदोलायां यत्ने *K* 207, 246. 3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —*Comp.* —*अधिरुद्धः*, —*आरुद्ध* *a.* (*lit.*) mounted on a swing; (*fig.*) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —*युद्धं* uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; *Si.* 18. 80.

दोलायते *Den.* A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (*fig.* also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एवं नैव यदा करीरिदं दोषो वसंतस्य किं *Bl.* 2. 93; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीत्यति *S.* 3 will not find fault or take exception; so युक्तदोषो *R.* 14. 9. (*b*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; ज्ञानादोषा-स्तु न सत्यजामि *R.* 14. 34; *Ms.* 8. 245; *Y.* 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोषः. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्षपी *Mk.* 1. 58; किं दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence. detrimental effect; तस्मिन्मयातपदोषः स्यात् *S.* 3. अज्ञातं वशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् दुरितं *Chāṇ.* 48; *Ms.* 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, dist. disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (अय्यासि, अतिथ्यासि and अमेधव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदोद्देशोप, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of *K. P.*). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —*Comp.* —*आरोपः* charge, accusation. —*लकृच्छ्र* *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —*कर*, —*कृत्* *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —*घस्त* *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. **दोषिन्** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —*ज्ञ* *a.* knowing faults &c. (—*ज्ञः*) 1 a wise or learned man; *R.* 1. 93. 2 a physician. —*त्रयं* disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ).

ment made of wood. -m. 1 A tree;
Ms. 7, 131, 2 A branch. -Comp.

-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. **द्रुणः** 1 A mallet, wooden mace. 2 An iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 An axe, hatchet. 4 An epithet of Brahṃā. -**क्षी** a hatchet. -**नखः** a thorn. -**नखः** α. (नखः) large-nosed. -**न** (न) हः a scabbard; see **द्रुण-ह** also. -**सल्लकः** a kind of tree (विशालः).

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -**ज** 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -**Comr.** -**हः** a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -**नी** f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुणः p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy. 2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see **द्रु**. -**न** 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Aco *see* **mi**. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -**Comr.** -**वद्** α going quickly. -**विलिखि** N. of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhṛiṣṭadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also.]

द्रुमः 1 A tree; **वृक्ष** द्रुमा अपि वृक्षः. **अपि** द्रुमो वे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise. -**Comr.** -**अरिः** an elephant. -**अमयः** lac, gum. -**आमयः** a lizard. -**ईश्वरः** 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the परिजात tree. -**उत्पलः** the Kuru kura tree. -**नखः**, -**मरः** a thorn. -**व्याधिः** lac, gum. -**अष्टः** the palm tree. -**पक्ष** a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुपदः A measure (मात्र).

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह्य) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); **याचेति मां द्रुहति** मय्येव सन्नेष्टुयादिति तयाहिर्यवः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39. -**WITH** **अभि** to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); **मच्छरिरमिद्रोऽपुन्यते** Mu. 1 **द्रुह** α. (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. **द्रुह-ग**, **द्रुह-ह**) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; **Si.** 2. 35, **Ma.** 5. 90. -**f.** Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, **द्रुहिणः** N. of Brahṃā or Siva.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see **द्रुघ**.

द्रुणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); **कीयमेवंविदे कलिं कल्पयन्त्यस्येति मयि । अनादृष्टि-हने क्षप्ते द्रोणनेत्र इवादिताः** Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahṃawa by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhīṣma had been mortally wounded, lodged in the cage of darts, he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fiftieth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 10th that Bhīṣma at the suggestion of Kṛiṣṇa said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Kṛiṣṇa gave an evasive reply - uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman an added 'Gana or elephant' in a very low tone; see **Ve.** 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhṛiṣṭadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -**अ**, -**ज** A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Khāri, or 64 or

32 *shers*. -**ज** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -**Comr.** -**आ-चापः** see **द्रोण** above. -**काकः** raven. -**कीरा**, -**वा**, **दुग्धा**, -**दुग्धा** a cow yielding a drop of milk. -**मुखं** the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -**नी** f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūrpas or 128 *shers*. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; **बृहद्द्रोणशिशुकाचारप्रदेशमथितिहनी** मापचस्यवित्कं प्रथमि Mā. 9. **हिमवद्द्रोणी** &c. -**Comr.** -**कलः** the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; **अद्रोहद्वयं कृत्वा** Pt. 2. 35; **Bg.** 1. 37; **Ma.** 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence. 4 Rebellion. -**Comr.** -**अद्रः** 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -**चित्तं** an malicious thought, malice preposse, a thought or attempt to injure. -**द्रुहि** α. bent on mischief or evil design. (-**द्रुहिः** f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोणायनः, -**निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthāman; **यद्रोणे कृम नदेव कुरुते** **द्रोणायनिः** कंठनः **Ve.** 3. 31.

द्रौपदी N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhśasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Duryasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very same way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see **Ki.** 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see **अहल्या**].

द्रौपदेवः A son of Draupadi; **Bg.** 1. 6, 18.

द्वयः A plate on which horses are struck. -**द्वयः** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वयानि मत्स्यं द्वयया विदुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 46; न वेदिर्द्वयमन्योन्यम् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as हृत् and बुद्धिः, शीत and उष्णः); द्वयोरप्यन्योन्याः द्वयस्य स्वादिभिः वृत्तः Me. 1. 26; 6. 81; तत्पदानामेकत्रिंशतिरे विदुस्तत्पदेषु न द्वयद्वयः स्वदिभिः द्विंशतिः सिद्धिः St. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -**द्वयः** (In grain.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; वयं द्वयं P. II. 2. 29; द्वयः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -**COMP.** -**द्वयः-द्वयिनः** a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goose, द्वयिनः द्वयवरे नृपतिः R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -**भावः** antagonism, discord -**भिक्षः** separation of the sexes. -**भूतः** a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -**युद्धः** a duel, a single combat.

द्वयद्वयः and. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वयः a. (दी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्ष्ये द्वयं नतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see St. 3. 57. -**द्वयः** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वययेन द्वयमयं भगवन् R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -**द्वयः** A pair, couple. -**COMP.** -**अद्वयः** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities राज्ञः and तमसः; a saint or a virtuous man. -**आत्मकः** a. of a two-fold nature. -**द्वयद्वयः** a. double-tongued, insincere.

द्वयस्य a. (दी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; उत्तरद्वयस्येति R. 114; नृपतिर्द्वयस्य वयसः (अमः) R. 16. 46; St. 6. 55.

द्वयद्वयः 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ma. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वयद्वयद्वयः द्वयद्वयद्वयः q. v.

द्वयद्वयः 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ma. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वय 'by means of', 'through'. -**COMP.** -**द्वयः-द्वयिनः** (द्वयः-द्वयः, द्वयद्वयः, द्वयद्वयः) a door-keeper, porter. -**द्वयः** 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening;

द्वयद्वयः द्वयद्वयद्वयः R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see द्वय) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ma. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वय 'through' 'by means of'. -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** a porter, door-keeper. -**द्वयः** the bolt of a door. -**द्वयः** the leaf or panel of a door. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. -**द्वयः** teak-wood. -**द्वयः** 1 the panel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -**द्वयः** the threshold of a door. -**द्वयः** the bolt of a door. -**द्वयः** 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -**द्वयः** a door post, jamb. -**द्वयः** a lock, bolt. -**द्वयः** a door-keeper.

द्वयः (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarat (for a description of Devārakā, see St. 3. 33-63). -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** an epithet of Krishna.

द्वयद्वयः द्वयद्वयः q. v.

द्वयः द्वयः m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वयः a. (Noin. du. दी. m, दी. f. दी. m.) Two, both; द्वयः परस्परतुल्यविशेषः द्वयः R. 5. 68. (N. B. In comp. द्वय is substituted for द्वि necessarily before द्वयन्, द्वयनि and द्वयन्त, and optionally before द्वयविन्, द्वयवन्, द्वयि, द्वयनि and द्वयन्ति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अद्वयि.) -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** a. two-eyed, binocular -**द्वयः** a. dissyllabic. -**द्वयः** a. two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers length. -**द्वयः** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -**द्वयः** a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -**द्वयः** a. eighty-second. -**द्वयः** f. eighty-two. -**द्वयः** copper. -**द्वयः** a period of two days. -**आत्मकः** a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -**आत्मद्वयः** 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः, or द्वयवः) a collection of verses or risks. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** 1 a crow (there being two Kās in the word द्वयः). 2 the ruddy goose (there being two Kās in the word द्वयः).

-**द्वयः** m. a camel. -**द्वयः** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-द्वयः) a sub-division of the fatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वयो द्वयवि चोद्वयः. -**द्वयः** a. double, two-fold. (द्वयद्वयः to plough twice; to double, increase) -**द्वयः** a. a. doubled, multiplied by two; R. 3. 46 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -**द्वयः** a. having two legs, two legged; द्वयद्वयः द्वयद्वयः Sānti. 4. 13. -**द्वयद्वयः** a. (द्वि-द्वयद्वयः) forty-second. -**द्वयद्वयः** f. (द्वि-द्वयद्वयः)

द्वयः (द्वयः) forty-two. -**द्वयः** twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya or Vaiśya); see Y. 1. 59. 2 a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samakāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायते सः संस्कारिर्द्वय उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानन्दमयिद्वय द्वयः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ma. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; द्वय द्वयानां नमः Bh. 1. 13 where द्वय means 'a Brāhmaṇa also). -**द्वयः** a Brāhmaṇa -**द्वयः** the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -**द्वयः** 1 the house of a dvija. -**द्वयः** 1 the moon; St. 12. 3. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 camphor. -**द्वयः** Sūtra. 3 द्वयः; -**द्वयः** an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuda. 3 camphor. -**द्वयः** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -**द्वयः** 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. द्वयद्वयः. -**द्वयः** m. 1 Kṣatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. -**द्वयः** an epithet of Vajra, (having Garuda for his vehicle.) -**द्वयः** a Sūdra. -**जन्मद्वयः** -**जातिः** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ma. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -**जातीयः** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -**जिह्वः** 1 a snake; St. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale bearer. 3. an insincere person. -**द्वयः** a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) thirty-two. -**द्वयः** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -**द्वयः** ind. stick against stick. -**द्वयः** a. having two teeth. -**द्वयः** a. pl. twenty. -**द्वयः** a. (द्वयः) 1 twelfth; Ma. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) a. pl. twelve -**द्वयः** an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** epithets of Kārtikeya. -**द्वयः** a measure of twelve fingers. -**द्वयः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ma. 5. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; -**द्वयः** m. the sun. -**द्वयः** pl. the twelve suns; see द्वयद्वयः. -**द्वयः** m. a dog. -**द्वयः** a. consisting of 12000. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -**द्वयः** the constellation विशाखा. -**द्वयः** an epithet of Ganesa. -**द्वयः** an epi-

thet of Ganesa. -नवकः a circumcised man. -नवति (हि-द्वा-नवति) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. (हि-द्वा-नवतिः) ninety-two. -पः an elephant. -आस्थः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird. 2 a month. -पंचाक्ष (हि-द्वा-पंचाक्ष) a. fifty-second. -पंचाक्षत् (हि-द्वा-पंचाक्षत्) f. fifty-two. -पथे two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पदिका -पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पायः, -पः a double penalty. -पाकि m. an elephant -विष्णुः a Visarga (ः). -पुत्रः an angulo. -पुल a. having two floors (as a palace). -मातु, -मातुज an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Juraśandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गः a cross-way. -मुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक रः 2 = रः q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Mc. 59. -अंतकः, -अरतिः, -अहानः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रे two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite. -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेकः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word *रेक*); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -रचने the dual number (in gram.). -रचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles. (sides). -रादिका a swing. -विंश (द्विविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः (द्विविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेणुदा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -वर्ग 1 two hundred. 2 one hundred and two. -वस्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. -वक्र a. cloven footed. (कः) any cloven footed animal. -वर्षिः an epithet of Agni. -वर्ष a. pl. twice six, twelve. -वष्ट (द्विवष्ट, द्वावष्ट) sixty-second. -वष्टिः f. (द्विवष्टि, द्वावष्टि) sixty-two. -सप्तत (हि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (हि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -सप्तक, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-सं) 2000. -सीर्य, -इर्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -इवया a pregnant woman. -वोह m. an epithet of Agni.

हिक् a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं सते इति. Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वित्व a. (वी f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.; दुमसाधुनता किं नतं यदि वायो द्वित्वेति ते चलाः R. 8. 90. -द्वं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. second; त्वं जीविनं त्वमिति ते द्वयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 90; Mc. 83; R. 8. 49.

-द्वः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वावपरिहृतिवः R. 1. 95; so तथा, दुःखं &c. -द्व 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रयः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field).

द्वितीयविक्र a. (वी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः सिद्धयिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव इदं तस्य दुःखिनस्सामवत् Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -द्वरणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -वतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab, 3 a crocodile.

द्विसह ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्वि 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यज्जन्मस्यमजानस्यः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 19. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष्ट a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; रथान्वयद्विष्टा द्विष्टान् मित्रान् वधी R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pl. 1. 70.

द्विष्ट An enemy. (द्विष्टत्व a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विष्टत् m. An enemy (with acc. or gen.); तनः परं दुष्टसहं द्विष्टिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -द्वं Copper.

द्विष्ट ind. Twice; द्विष्टि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60.

-COMP. -आश्रयः (द्विष्टाश्रयः) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आपः (द्विष्टापः) an elephant. -उक्त a. (द्विष्टक) 1 spoken twice, repeated. 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous. -उक्तिः f. (द्विष्टक्तिः). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊहा (द्विष्टहा) a women married twice. -आवः; -वचनं reduplication.

द्विपः, -द्वं 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Moru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the *Dvīpas* are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप under which is included भरतखंड or India.) -COMP. -कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्विपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -सी The earth

द्विपिक् m. 1 A tiger in general' चर्चवि द्विपिनं इति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -द्वं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेधा 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18. Bg. 3. 34, 7, 27; so अवद्वेधा, मकद्वेधा &c. 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषज a. Hating, dialkha; -वः An enemy. -द्वं Hate, hatred enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिक, द्वेषु a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेषः pot. p. 1 To be hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -द्वः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 20; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वेषुजिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest

द्वेषुवं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality. 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities (i. e. - सत्, रजस् and तमस्).

द्वेष्ट 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भवनेन यस्य गलति द्वैताकारो- र्कः Bv. 1. 86. 3 N. of a forest. -COMP. -द्वं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -द्विष्टि m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिम् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine

द्वैतीयिका a. (वी f.) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया विनोदमगमयस्य प्रबंधे म्हाकाव्ये पादवि- वेचनीयचरिते सर्वो नित्योत्कलः N. 2. 110; cf. तर्कशिक.

द्वैव a. (वी f.) Two fold, double, (द्वैवीव् to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind). -द्वं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; द्विष्टिं तु यज स्वाष्टं स्य चर्चवि द्वौ स्तौ Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. 6 Double-dealing, dupli-

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैतीभाव below and द्वय.

द्वैतीभावः 1 Duality; double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; *द्वैतीभावकात् मे ममः* S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; *बलिमोहिषतोर्मये बाचात्मानं समर्पयन्* । द्वैतीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिपदक्षिणः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,'

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैतीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विधाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैत्य 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

द्वेष *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -*यः* A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वेषकं Two parties.

द्वेषावनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

द्वेष *a.* (ट्वा, पी. *f.*) Living on or relating to an island. Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातृ *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -*यः* 1 N. of Gaṇeśa. 2 N. of Jaraśandha; *द्वे हि द्वि द्विगुणा रक्षि देवातरे* कुपि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (की. *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. *देवमातृक*.

द्वैरथ 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general -*यः* An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक *a.* Biennial.

द्विविधं 1 Duality, two fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding &c. -*यः* 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -*यः* Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

धवः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Guṇas or Raktikas.

धविका, **धवो** 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धदिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

-*नी*-*धटी*.

धण 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धन्तः, **धन्तरकाः**-*का* The white thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतरा).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

धन 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, dhātols &c.); धनं तावद्वलम् H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; *कहं जनः कुलधनैरनुजन्मयः* U. 1. 14; *युरोरोपि धनमाहिताग्नेः* R. 2. 44; *मानधनः अभिमानः* &c.; (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. *द्वि* or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. *ऋन*). -Comp. -**अधिकारः** right to property, right of inheriting

property. -**अधिकारिन्**, -**अधिकृतः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -**अधिगोत्रः**, -**अधिपः**,

अधिपतिः -**अध्वक्षः** 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer.

अपहारः 1 fine. 2 plunder. -**आर्द्धि** *a.*

1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents;

मानयता धनार्द्धिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. **अर्द्धि** *a.* desiring or seeking

for wealth, covetous, miserly. -**आढ्य** *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -**आधारः**

a treasury. -**ईशः**, **ईश्वरः** 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्यमन्** *m.*

warmth of wealth; cf. *अर्थोद्यमन्*. -**एचिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money.

-**कालिः** an epithet of Kubera. -**क्षयः** loss of wealth; *धनक्षये वयंति जातराशिः* Pt.

2. 178. -**गर्वः**, -**गर्वित** *a* purse-proud. -**जातं** all kinds of valuable pos-

sessions, aggregate property. -**दुः** 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80.

3 N. of fire. -**अयुजः** an epithet of Kāvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 89. -**दंडः** punishment in the shape of a fine. -**दायिन्**

m. fire. -**यतिः** an epithet of Kubera; *तन्मागारं धनयतिगृहायुक्तं भास्मदीयं* Me. 75. 7.

-**वालः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**विशालिका**, -**विशाली** 'the

demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice.

-**वयोधः** usury. -**मदु** *a.* purse proud. -**मूलं** principal, capital. -**लोभः**

avarice, cupidity. -**व्ययः** 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -**स्थानं** a

treasury. -**हः** 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनकः, **धनार्द्रा** Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb: -*सर्वाङ्गनयः प्रिया वित्तमादाय केवलं । मये धनस्य तिष्ठति तेनाहुर्गो धनंजयः* ॥). 2 An epithet of fire.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

धनिकः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; *दायवेष्टः* निरुत्सर्ग Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader. 5 The fig tree.

धनिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m.* 1 A wealthy man. 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -*ष्टा* N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, **धनीका** A young girl or woman.

धनु A bow (perhaps for धनुर् *q. v.*)

धनुत् *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 A bow; *धनुष्यमोक्ष समपत्तं दानं* Ku. 3. 66;

so *इह धनुः* &c. (at the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal

to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The

sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. *धन्व*. -Comp. -**कर**

(**धनुर्कर**) 2. armed with a bow. (-*रः*) a bow maker -**कांड** (धनुर्कांड)

a bow and arrow. -**खंड** (धनुः खंड) a part of a bow; Me. 15. -**गुणः** (धनुर्गुणः)

a bow-string. -**ग्रहः** (धनुर्ग्रहः) an archer. -**ज्या** (धनुर्ज्या) a bow string;

अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्तल्लयकरपूर्व S. 2. 4. -**द्रुमः**

(धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo -**धरः**, -**धृत्** *m.*

(धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16.

77. -**पाणि** *a.* (धनुर्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -**मार्कः**

(धनुर्मार्कः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -**विद्या** (धनुर्विद्या) the science

of archery. -**वृक्षः** (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the asvattha tree. -**वेदः**

(धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *upavedas* *q. v.*

धम्मलः, धम्मिल्लः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आभूषण-
 धम्मलः, धम्मिल्लः, धम्मिल्लः

1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38 and see धर्म also; एक एव सुदुर्लभं निष्प्रेत्यस्युद्यमि यः H. 1. -65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; धर्मवृत्तरेषि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character: Mā. 1. 6; धर्मि. शीर्ष. 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; धर्मि स्वभावधर्मानां धर्मकं दीवकं ब्रुवः Chandr. 5 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāndava. 17 N of Yama, the god of death. —**CONR.** **अर्ध**, **अर्ध** the Indian crane. **अधर्म** (m. dn.) right and wrong, religious and irreligious. **विदु** m. a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. **अधिकासनं** 1 administration of the laws. **अधि करणि** m. a judge, magistrate. **अधिकारः** 1 superintendence of religious affairs: S. 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge. **अधिष्ठानं** a court of justice. —**अध्वजः** 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —**अनुष्ठानं** acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. —**अपेक्ष** a. deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-) vice, immorality, injustice. —**अरण्यं** a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मारण्यं धर्मिष्ठानि यथाः S. 1. 33. —**अश्लक्ष** a. having a false character. —**आत्मनः** a religious statute, law-book. —**आचार्यः** 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or custom. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Yudhishtira; q v. —**आत्मनः** a. just, righteous, pious, virtuous. —**आसनं** the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न सभाविषमं धर्मसमन्वयसिद्धिं S. 6; धर्मसमाधिपतिं वाससुहं नैऋः Ut 1. 7. —**ईश** an epithet of Yudhishtira. —**ईश** an epithet of Yama —**उत्तर** a. 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाधर्मोत्तरं R. 13. 7. —**उपदेशः** 1 instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. —**कर्तव्यं** n. —**कार्यं**, **किया** 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कालावधिः the Kali age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः, -वः the collective body of laws or duties; पञ्चमहाकायः Ms. 1. 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion); 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. पञ्चक्षेत्रं कुक्षेत्रं सम्प्रेता युपुरतः Bg. 1. 1. -क्षतः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -क्षत्रियः m. a Buddha or Jaina. -क्षत्रं, -क्षत्री observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 88. -क्षत्रियः a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. -क्षत्रिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -क्षित्तं. -क्षित्त study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -क्षत्रं 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of युधिष्ठिर. -क्षत्रम् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथानां पञ्चजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जिह्वन् a one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञः a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणां भर्ता पञ्चद्वाराश्च इति Mā. 6. 18. -द्वैतिन् m. a demon. -धर्मः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धैर्यः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -धामः a legal protector, rightful master. -धामः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेष्टः religious devotion. -निष्ठासिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -धर्मिणी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -धर्मः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -धर्मः a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. -धर्मकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -धर्मः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of ईश 'punishment or chastisement'; or 'sword'. -धीरः transgressing the law, an offence against law. -दुष्टः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -द्वयम् m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -द्वयम् 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 25. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. -धर्मिकः, -धर्मिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -अग्निनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -अग्निनी a virtuous wife. -अग्निकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata &c. -अग्न्यु m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -अग्न्यायः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -अग्न्यु the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -अग्न्यु the Kṛita yuga. -अग्न्यु an epithet of Vishnu. -अग्न्यु a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -राजः m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 युधिष्ठिर. 4 a king. -राजिन् a. 1 opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -राजिन् 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-नः) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -राजिन् 1 irregularity, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -राजिन् a. loving piety or duty. -राजिन् a. just, virtuous. -राजिन् the day of full moon. -राजिन् 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -राजिन् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -राजिन् a legal precept or injunction. -राजिन् violation of duty, immorality. -राजिन् (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—सपरि विलसन् मेतु राजदग्नीकपरि पतन्मया कृपायधाराः। अपहृतुनरो दितः कृपातो मय तु मतिनं मयापरेतु यमात् ॥ -राजिन् a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -राजिन् one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -राजिन् 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -राजिन्, राजः a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -राजिन् a. just, pious, virtuous -राजिन् a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -राजिन् 1 attachment to justice or virtue. 2 hypocrisy. -राजिन् a court of justice. -राजिन् a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties.

राजिन् ind. 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्म्यु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मिन् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); इदं नृणां धर्मिन् विनः Ms. 10. 14; कल्याणकल्याणं कश्चिन् R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्यु a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair. धर्मिपुत्रः युद्धात्कथं न विदुः Bg 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्गः.

धर्म्यु 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A cunuch. Comp. -धर्मिणी a violated woman.

धर्म्यु a. 1 Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -नः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violator. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्म्यु. -नः 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; धर्म्यु. 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect. 6 Abuse.

धर्म्यु. -नी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्म्यु a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तः 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -तः A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्म्यु a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -नी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धर्म्यु 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विधवा. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धर्म्यु a. 1 White; पद्मलतापत्र, पद्मपत्र &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -तः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कम्पूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धर्म्यु). -तः White-paper. -तः A woman with a white complexion. -तः A white cow (पद्मलता also). Comp. -धर्म्यु the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise).

-मिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -सुहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -चुसिका chalk.

अवलिप्त a. Whitened, made white.

अवलिप्तम् n. 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इव द्युतिर्नामि इव विरज-जम्भा अवलिप्ता Subhāsh.

अवलिप्तम् A fan made of the deer's skin.

अ 3 U. (द्याति, षे, हित; Pass. धाते, Caus. भाषयति-ते, Desid. चित्तान्ति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु दधानि इव Mb. निष्पन्नं धाते (v. l. for दोषते) लाके: कल्प मय-चये वदे H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); यत्ते वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् अलङ्कृतं बालवृत्ते Mā. 3. 12; द्युः कुमाराद्युमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्य लक्ष्मीमथ मयि अशो धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यस्य सौ-दधान्ये तस्य स्वयमाविज्ञानं Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; नावपि दधानि मानः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, wear; मल्लि-वासोति विहाय त्वं नृपि... अने जनः काम-म-शालांगः Ra. 6. 13, 16; अने मरे कुसुमव-कलावलीना Bv. 1. 94; दधते मंगलस्त्रोमे R. 12. 8, 9, 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कचन-नैतर्माक्षे मारकती द्युति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधानि दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Ms. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; नावभास्यकथं नागो हृण-सवृषुभिः कजे Ku. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संप्रतिनिमयेनोभी दधतुर्ब्रह्मद्वयं R. 1. 26. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुधा कृदमलिताननेन दधना वायु स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e g. मनः, मति, चित् &c. वा to fix the mind or thoughts upon; resolve upon; पद वा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर वा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अतिष्ठ to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुसुमायुध तस्या चंद्रमसा च विषमरीत्याभ्यासनिर्बंधयते कामिजन-सार्धः S. 3; V. 2. -अस् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विषमरे देवि मातर्भातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (अनु-abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide, obscure,

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); दितु-तरेषु कीर्तिं दितुं दधयामासि Mb. -अधुर् 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm one-self. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अधि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; अजानि मधुपक्षुदे अजानमपि दधाति Gīt. 5; so अजानि-मधुप-विदधाति (b) to cover, hide, conceal; शत्रो युष्मः एतिस्यविषो नामिमानं विषते S. Til. 17; प्रमादविह्वला V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; मृज्जनापिहिवारं वतालमपि तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. -अधि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्कृतिते योऽयमपि च स वाचकः K. P. 2; तज्जाम येनादिदधाति सत्यं. 2 to name, call. -अध्या to put under, throw under. -अभि 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; अज्युधममिसंघाय Mv. 5; अभिसंघाय तु कलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वांसकः सकलमभिसंघाय Mā. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंघाय सात्मादिभिरुपकथ्यः Ms. 7. 169 (वशीकृत्यात्). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अह to be attentive, attend to, give ear; इतोऽवपतो ह्वराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न नः पद्मादधी R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपाद्यमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येन मन आपत्त्य Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धेर्वै धर्मं च जीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; नमोभास राज्ञी R. 2. 75 here conception; आधते कनकमयातपमलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितपुमिभारः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाधरति बहुधा मयमाधवानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; नमेव वाधाय विधासाधये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविन् to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजानु बाहुपुषाव Si. 9. 54; इति येनायुषातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरावनमजिवा सुकुलजाल-मशोमनं किञ्चुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 66. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Mk. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; तदुपविष्टकृत् R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; नाममुप-पथाव Dk. 111. 6 to employ, apply,

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपद्विधा वर्णयति R. 8. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उप 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिर 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; आभिप्रेत्यमकृतस्य कृष्णमपि तिरोक्ष्य R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see under तिर also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसं निधयानां जालिष्ठं Bb. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निधे विजयानं वाप सतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; विनतिं विहितं तेजः सविश्वं दृताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलनिहितं रजः शिला Ghat. 1. 3 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground). Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मया परिधाय रारतां H. 3. 91. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुर 1 to place or put at the head; दृताः पुरं धाय वाम स्वायम्भवे ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितान्तरा वा कर्तव्या-द्विपराधे M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय वाय Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिस्तुतिं प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; मनुष्यनिर्दिष्टानां R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामकाकाप्रवाणं नमनं निदधान्मन्त्रेण Ms. 107; नीर्धं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु कर्तव्येण सत्यः क्षात्राभ्यां इह कांचिदपि स्मराम K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रति 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद्य एषः क्षोभं तु मे कांचिच्छेद्यं यमं न प्रतिप्रधानं U. 1; शिष्यमेव कस्मात् प्रतिप्रतिनिर्माणं Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रति 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -दि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमे पुंसवनदिकः क्रिया धृत्य धर्मः सरशीत्यर्थः सः R. 3. 10; तथा दद्या विधेयाय Bk. 19. 2; विधेयाधेयाः परमरमणाय परिधाति Mā. 6. 7. प्राप्तिः शुभं च विधेयाय शुभं च ज्ञेयोः सर्वेषां भगवती भावतम्यते 1. 23; यदे कालं विधेयः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य नस्याचला अहो तमिह विधेयाय Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राक्ता-मिधेयायुषो जानकमं विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; यदस्यं तु सवर्णेन नाम्ना मार्गं विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; इदं विधेयं यत्तं यथायुक्तमापि R. 1. 25; अनादि च यद्विदुः स विधाय पुनं कति कथं वटिन-वायुलेन वेता S. Til. 3. 4 to appoint,

host. 11 State, condition. -Comp.
-देविष, -सिषि: the sun.

being the first creation of Brahma;

धोः f. 1 (a) Intell-ct, understand-
ing; विषयः समुच्चयः गुणोद्धारः R. 3. 30; of
कुप्री, लुपी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टी wicked-
minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30 2 Ideas,
imagination, fancy, conception; न
विद्यो नान्ये वस्तुने Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought,
intention, purpose, propensity Ki
1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A
sacrifice.—Comp. इन्द्रियं an organ of
perception (इन्द्रियं q. v.); समः कर्त्तव्य-
तां नैवे रत्नस्य च त्वया सह । मासिच येति वद
तामि धीरिषां च त्वया सह. — इन्द्राः (pl.) in-
tellectual qualities; (they are)

सुहृदा मयं वेच वयं भारं तथा । ऊहापोहार्थ-
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीमन् ॥ Kāmandaka)
-धिति (धिवापति) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -अभिधन् m.
-अभिधन् 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
कर्त्तव्यः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -अभिधन् f. intellectual quality
or faculty. -अभिधन् a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमन् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
—m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see वे.
धीति f. 1 Drinking, snoking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
धीरुता मतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तत्त्वार्थं
K. 175; विकारहीनो सति विक्रियते वेदा न वेदासि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52. 4 Composed,
calm, collected. 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic. 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;
धुनश्च धीराः सहस्रीश्वर्यं सः R. 3. 10;
5. 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound);
सर्वेण धीरेण निर्वर्तयन्ति R. 3. 43, 58; U. 6.
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरमयी यमगा-
तिर्यसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Headsstrong —r.
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. —r Saffron. —r ind. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh 2. 31; Amaru. 11. —Comp.
—उहापोहः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अभिधन्मन्
समाधाननिगमिनी महासत्त्वः । स्थैर्यादिप्रधानो धीरो-
र्गो ह्यवतः कथितः S. D. 66. —उज्ज्वलः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but haughty; मायापरः
प्रचंडप्रपञ्चोऽकारं प्रचंडविभ्रतः । आत्म-
स्वाभावान्वितो धीरिर्विरोद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. —वैतन्त्र्य a.
firm, resolute, strong-minded, cour-
ageous. —वैतन्त्र्यः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm;
सामान्यधैर्यं धिजातिको धीरवज्ञातः स्यात् S.
D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो
यदुनिर्गच्छन् धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.
—रुक्मः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विषयो न चाहोके धीरतामनुभवति
H. 8. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यक्षेण चक्षु मयसी
धीरता कथयन्ति Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in his presence,
or as the Rasamanjari puts it धैर्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.
—Comp. —अधिरा the heroine of a
poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (अधैर्य, धैर्यकोपप्रकाशिका-
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलहि— ही f. A daughter.

धीरः A fisherman; धुनमीनसज्जनानां
तुणजलसतीराविविधधुनीनां । तुण्यकधीरपरिचिन्ना
विकारलैरिषो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 86.
—र Iron. —री 1 A fisherman's wife,
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धु.

धुक् 1 A. (धुनते, धुनित) 1 To be
kindled. 2 To live 3 To be weary
—Caus (धुनयति) To kindle, inflame.
—With क् to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); सेतुधुक् तयोः कोपः Bk. 14.
109. (—Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वीर्यहृदयमथास विर्यं सेतुधुक्सीव
यदुनयेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुतिः, —नी f. A river; धुतां सेतुः
धुतुनि कपर्दोऽधिकते G. L. 22. —Comp.
—नारा the ocean.

धु (Nom. sing. धुः) 1 A yoke
(lit); न गन्धं वाजिधुं वदति Mk. 4. 17;
अनसुभिर्धुक्धुक् धुतिः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); responsibility, duty, task,
तेन धुन्यते धुतिं सविधुं निधुतिः R. 1. 34;
2. 74, 3. 85, 66; Ku. 6. 80; अतिरि-
च्यतव्योऽप्यधुः काश्यप पूरुषिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अवांशरानां धुरि धीतेनीवा R.
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता एवं पतिवैतन्त्र्या 14. 74;
अधिपत्यस्तु ते स्थिताः विवेकं धुरि धुतिना 1. 91;
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयित्वा रथं M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरि क् to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). —Comp. —गत
(धुनंत) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. —जतिः (धुनतिः)
an epithet of Siva. —धर (धुरधर, also
धुरंधर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (—r) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. —धर (धुरधर) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (—r) a beast of
burden; so धुरीधु.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.
धुरीण, धुरीण a. 1 Able to bear or
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-
sed. 3 Charged with important
duties. (—रा, —रः) 1 A beast of bur-
den. 2 A man of business, or one
charged with important duties. 4
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. 1 Fit for a burden, able
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be
entrusted with important duties. 3
Standing at the head, chief, fore-
most; see below. —रः 1 A beast of
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked
to the pole or carriage; नाभिनीतिर्धुर्य
धुर्यः Me. 4. 67; वेनेद् भिषते विषं धुर्यं धानमिवा-
ज्जि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विनामयेति R. 1.
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries
a burden (of responsibility); R. 5.
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति
कुलधुर्यं सर्वव्याप्य गृह्यात् R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-
ster, one charged with important
duties.

धुस्त (स्तु) N. of a plant (= धनुर
q. v.)

धु 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुनति,
धुनति-ते धुनोति, धुनुते, धुनोति, धुनति, धुनयति-ते,
धुत, धुत) 1 To shake, agitate, cause
to move or tremble; धुनयति पल्लवमनेन नभो
रलाकाः R. 3. 12; धुनन् कल्पमुक्तिस्तलाणि
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5.
101, 9. 7; 10. 22. 2 To shake off,
remove, throw off; सज्जनयि शिरस्त्रयः
क्षिप्तं धुनोत्यहिसंयुक्तं S. 7. 24. 3 To blow
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,
fau (as fire); बाधुना धुयमानो हि वनं वृद्धि
पावकः Mb.; पवनधुनः अग्निः R. 1. 86. 5 To
treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धा-
धीरारि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake
off from oneself, free oneself from;
(सेवकाः) आराधितं ज्ञानेः पञ्चाङ्गुल्यन्तमपि पार्थिवं
Pt. 1. 36. (The following stanza
from Kavirabhasya illustrates the
root in its different conjugations :—
धुनोति धुनयति धुनोत्यते धुनोति धुनति
धुनति (तिष्ठति) बाधुर्धुनयति धुनयति धुनयति धुनयति
नने धुनति धुनयति धुनयति धुनयति धुनयति
to shake, move, cause to tremble,
wave; रणः पवनधुनः R. 7. 43; क्षीलाधुन-
क्षीरः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. 2
to shake off, remove, overcome;
राजसत्त्वमयधुनं मातुलं R. 11. 90; सत्त्वधुनयति
मयाः सति 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with
disrespect or contempt; चंडी मायधुनं
पादपतिव V. 4. 38; बाधनतः कोपनयाधुनः
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. —उधु 1 to shake
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,
कैर्नोद्धताणि पादपतिव K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.
50; उधुनीयात सकेतु Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.
39; मातुलधुनोति धुनयति धुनयति Dhan. V. 2
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-
pel, destroy (fig. also); उधुनयताः
Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-
cite, rouse up. —निधु 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; विप्लवकारिणी Glt. 12; क्षातिप्लवकाः Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -वि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; ह्युपव्यपिप्लवाः R. 6. 29; 8. 10; शीर्षा देवी विप्लवाः Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपिर्विप्लुं प्लि Bk. 9. 22; R. 9. 72. v. 1. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 85.

शु. f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

प्ल p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -Comp. -जलमय, -वार a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

प्लि. f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

प्ल p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

प्लि. f. Shaking, agitating.

प्ल 1. 1. P. (प्लवति, प्लवति) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (प्लवतिने) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

प्लः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; प्लवज्जा प्लवज्जाप्लव Ku. 7. 14; Me. 33; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुल n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अगुल 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अगुल 1 a black kind of agallochum. -प्लः a vessel for incense, censer. -प्लः fumigating, perfuming. -प्लः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

प्लन 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 210.

प्लित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

प्लः 1 Smoke, vapour; प्लवज्जाप्लवः क्षमेयः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sterutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -Comp. -आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -अमलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -अमणिः ammoniac. -अमणिः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -अमणि N. of the wife of Yama. -प्लिः an epithet of Yama. -केलः, -केलः 1 fire; केलः श्वेतुलकायनप्लवः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; प्लवज्जाप्लवः क्षमेयः Glt. 1; प्लवः क्षमेयः Ku. 2. 32. 3 Keta. -प्लः a cloud. -प्लः fire. -प्लः inhaling

smoke or vapour. -मणिः fog, mist. -प्लिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

प्लः a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

प्लवतिने To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; प्लवतिनः प्लवः प्लवतिनः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

प्लिका Vapour, fog, mist.

प्लित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

प्लः A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

प्लः a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 10. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -प्लः 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -प्लः Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अमः the fork-tailed shrike. -अमः a. of a purple hue. -प्लः a pigeon. -प्लः a dark-red, deep purple. (-प्लः) an epithet of Siva. -प्लः a camel.

प्लः A camel.

प्लः a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roughtish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -प्लः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gny deceiver; नमः प्लः इति स्थितः विजयः काविर्यमपरा Pt. 4. 6; प्लः प्लः प्लः Amar. 16; नमः प्लः प्लः प्लः Glt. 11. 4 The thornapple (प्लः). -Comp. -अमः a. crafty, dishonest. (-मः) the Dhattūra plant. -अमः a man. -अमः a roguery.

प्लः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

प्लः The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

प्लः Poison.

प्लः 1. 1. f. 1 Dust; अमः प्लः प्लः प्लः Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-Comp. -अमः, -अमः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field. -अमः wind. -अमः a cloud of dust.

-अमः, -अमः the Ketaka plant.

प्लिका Fog, mist.

प्लः a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; प्लः प्लः प्लः Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -प्लः 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

प्ल 1. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of प्ल (प्लवति, प्लः) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; अमः प्लः प्लः प्लः U. 3; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II 1. 10. U. (प्लः, usually प्लवतिने, प्लः, प्लः) 1 To hold, bear, carry; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Bh. 2. 4; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; प्लः प्लः Glt. 1; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Ms. 9. 511; Pt. 1. 126; प्लः—प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Me. 113; प्लः प्लः प्लः R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; प्लः प्लः प्लः Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); प्लः प्लः प्लः Glt 1; प्लः प्लः प्लः 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Glt. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः S. 1; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. प्लः प्लः to bear in mind, remember; प्लः प्लः to bear on the head, respect highly; अमः प्लः to pledge, deposit anything as surety; प्लः प्लः to bring to terms or agreement; प्लः प्लः to punish, chastise, use force; प्लः प्लः, -प्लः, -प्लः &c. to continue to live, maintain the soul &c.; preserve the vital spirits; प्लः प्लः to observe a vow; प्लः प्लः to hold in a balance, weigh &c. प्लः, -प्लः, -प्लः, -प्लः, -प्लः to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; प्लः प्लः to become pregnant, conceive; प्लः प्लः to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -WITH अम 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -अम 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extirpate, root up; (the meaning, of प्ल with अम are the same as those of प्ल with अम q. v.). -प्लः to determine accurately, settle, fix; प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः प्लः Si. 2. 70, 9. 20. -प्ल 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अमः प्लः प्लः, Amar. 79, 86. 2 to put on, wear, use; R. 13. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 82; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -प्ल 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अमः प्लः प्लः प्लः Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -अम 1 to pull up by the roots,

नादिं तुल्येनीयधेतु Ms. 4, 63. -लिङ्ग to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a
coach &c.); हलौ प्रधनुः Bg. 1. 14.
-वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

व्याकारः A black-smith, smith.

व्यासः v. l. for व्यास q. v.

व्यास p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind in-
strument). 2 Blown up or into,
inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. 3
Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

व्यासित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt
to cinder.

व्यास a. Thought of, meditated
upon; see चै.

व्यास 1 Meditation, reflection,
thought, contemplation; जगद् व्यास
विविधते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72.
2 Especially abstract contemplation,
religious meditation; तदेव व्यासवृत्तो-
ति S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition
or discernment. 4 Mental representa-
tion of the personal attributes of a
deity; इति व्यास. -COMP. -व्यास a. at-
tainable by meditation; only. -सत्वर,
-निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed
in meditation, contemplative. -मन्त्र
mere thought or reflection. -योगः
profound meditation. -रुच a. absorb-
ed in meditation, lost in thought.

व्याप्तिक a. Sought or obtained by
pious contemplation or abstract
meditation.

व्याप्त a. Unclean, dirty, black,
soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -न A kind
of grass.

व्याप्तम् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light -n.
Meditation (less correctly व्याप्त).

व्ये 1 P. (व्याप्ति, व्यात; desid विचारित;
pass. व्याते) To think of, meditate
upon, ponder over, contemplate,
reflect upon, imagine, call to mind;
आयती विचार्य वृत्तः संग्रहेषु व्याप्ते Bg. 2. 63;
न व्यात पश्यति च Bb. 3. 11; विदुः व्याप्त
Ms. 3. 224; व्याप्तिं चान्यं विद्या Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अहं
1 to think of, muse, 2 to remember.
3 to wish well to, bless, favour;
R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अव to think ill
of, curse mentally. -असि 1 to wish,
desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think
of, -अव to disregard -सि 1 to think
of, meditate upon, remember; Bk.
14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon,
look steadfastly or intently at;
अंगुलिकं विचार्यती M. 1; Si. 8. 89; 12
4; Ki. 10. 46. -विह्व to think of,
meditate upon.

व्याप्तिः Gathering flowers.

व्युष a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, im-
moveable, stable, permanent, con-
stant, unchangeable; इति व्युषश्चासुहासनी
ह्य Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, ever-
lasting, eternal; व्युषेण नमो Ks. 7. 85;
Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology).
3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि
वृत्तिं व्युष्ये जन्म वृत्तस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो
प्रधानि परिचय्य अप्रधानि विचिन्ते Chan. 63.

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in व्याप्ति
5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-व्याः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35;
18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of
any great circle. 3 The distance
of a planet from the beginning of
the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude.
4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post,
stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of
a tree lopped off). 7 The intro-
ductory stanza of a song (repeated
as a kind of chorus; see Git.). 8
Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet
of Brahmin. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of
Siva. 12 N. of the son of
Uttanapada and grandson of Manu.
[Dhruva is the polar star, but personi-
fied in mythology as the son of Uttara-
pada. The account of the elevation of
an ordinary mortal to the position of the
Polar star runs thus. Uttanapada had
two wives, Suruchi and Sumiti, but the
latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had
a son named Uttama and Sumiti gave
birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried,
like his elder brother, to take a seat in
his father's lap, but he was contemptu-
ously treated both by the King and his
favourite wife. The poor child went
sobbing to his mother who told him in
consolatory terms that fortune and
favour were not attainable without hard
exertions. At these words the youth
left the paternal roof, retired to the
woods, and, though quite a lad, per-
formed such rigorous austerities that he
was at last raised by Vishnu to the
position of the Polar star]. -ह 1 The
sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -ह्व A
sacificial ladle (made of wood).
2 A virtuous woman -ह ind. Certainly,
surely, verily; R. 8. 49; 8. 1.
18. -COMP. -अक्षरः an epithet of
Vishnu. -आयतिः the point on the
crowd of the head from which the
hair radiate. -सारा, -सारवः the Pole-
star.

-प्रमुखः 1 The introductory stanza
of a song (repeated as a sort of
chorus); see ह्व. 2 A trunk, stem.
3 A post.

व्युष 1 Fixedness, firmness,
stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

व्युष 1 A. (व्युषे, व्युष) 1 To fall
down, fall to pieces, be reduced
to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55.
2 To drop, sink, despond; Mā. 9.
44. 3 To perish, be ruined or
decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3.
8; -Caus. To destroy. -Witu व
to perish, be destroyed. -सि 1 to fall
to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scat-
tered. 3 to perish, be destroyed,
be ruined.

व्युषः, व्युषन 1 Falling down, sink-
ing, falling to pieces. 2 Loss,

destruction, ruin. -सि A mote in
the sun-beam.

व्युषिः The hundredth part of a
Muhūrta.

व्युषः 1 A flag, banner, standard,
ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 82; P. 1. 26.
2 A distinguished or eminent
person, the flag or ornament (at the
end of comp.); as in व्युषः the
head, ornament, or distinguished
person of a family. 3 A flag-staff.
4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol;
व्युषः, मकरः &c. 5 The attribute of a
deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7
The sign of a trade, any trademark.
8 The organ of generation, (of any
animal, male or female). 9 One
who prepares and sells liquors. 10
A house situated to the east of any
object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy.
(व्युषीकृत to hoist a flag; fig. to use as
a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अव्युषः,
-व्युषः, -ह 1 a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a.
seized on the battle-field. व्युषः a room
in which banners are kept. -वृक्षः
the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind.
-व्युषः any contrivance to which a
flagstaff is fastened. -व्युषिः f. a
flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

व्युषवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags.
2 Having a mark. 3 Having the
mark of a criminal, branded. -म.
1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of
spirituous liquors, distiller.

व्युषिज्ज a. (जी f.) 1 Bearing or
carrying a flag. 2 Having as a
mark. 3 Having the mark of a
liquor-vessel (वृषभाज्यविक्र); Ms. 11.
93. -म. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A
distiller or vendor of spirituous
liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage,
chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake.
6 A peacock. 7 A horse. 8 A
Brahmana. -सि An army; R. 7. 40;
Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

व्युषीकरणं 1 Raising a standard,
hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up
as a pretext or claim, making any-
thing a plea.

व्युष 1 P. (व्युषति, व्युषति) To sound,
produce or utter sound, buzz, hum,
echo, reverberate, thunder, roar;
विधियन्ता इव व्युषुर्विशः Ki. 14. 46;
अयं धीर् धीर व्युषति नमनीलो जलधरा Bv.
1. 60; कथिर्व्युषान् मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3;
व्युषति यद्युपसृष्टे अव्यवस्थितव्युषति Git. 5.
-Caus. (व्युषयति) To cause to sound,
ring (as a bell); but व्यावस्थित 'to
cause to articulate indistinctly.'

व्युषः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum,
buzz.

व्युषेन 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at,
suggesting or implying (as a mean-
ing). 3 (in Khet.) The same as
व्युषना q. v., or that power of a
word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; of, अञ्ज also.

अञ्जि: 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दुर्धनपीर्यादिमन्त्रम् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इन्द्रधनुमतिशयिनि अञ्जे वाच्यारूपविशेषः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of अञ्जि; see under अञ्जि) COMP.—अञ्जः 1 the ear. 2 hearing. 3 the sense of hearing. —नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काङ्क्ष.

अञ्जित p. p. 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —अञ्ज 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

अञ्जितः f. Destruction, ruin.

अञ्जिका 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थयात्रः q. v.). 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. —COMP. —अञ्जितः an owl. —अञ्जः the (Indian) cuckoo.

अञ्जानः 1 Sound (in general). 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

अञ्जितः Darkness; अञ्जितं नीलनिषोलपाङ्क सुरसा प्रथममालिङ्गति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. —COMP. उज्ज्वलः, —विज्जः a fire-fly. —आञ्जः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour.

अञ्ज 1 P. (अञ्जि) 1 To bend. 2 To kill.

न.

न a. 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided.—नः 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. —ind. (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not,' क्षतिर्भविष्यति शङ्कं नर्तयद्वा भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नानीयितामसाहो न हृष्टं न च हसितं । न नात्र न खरं नोर्ध्वं नैरिणस्यो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविर्तते न वा कश्चिदप- स्तव्यमन्त्राय Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिच; संपदि यस्य न इदं विपदि विपदि रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रसुधाच तस्य विने तत्पतत्स्य न वेति दुर्धनं पुरातनं B. 11. 85; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यमयः M. 1. 11; न पुनरालेकाभिर्न न पुन्यति S. 1; नार्द्धयो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Ms. 63. 106; नास्ती न काम्यो न च वेदस्तव्यं हृष्टं न वा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासय, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नेव, ननु, नचेद्, नस्तु &c. &c.—COMP. अञ्जानो (m. du) Asvins, the twin physicians of the

gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. आत्मन् a. of manifold or diverse nature. —अञ्ज a. 'not living,' gregarious, living in society. —अञ्ज a. various, multi-form. —अञ्ज ind. repeatedly, often. —किञ्चन a. very poor, beggarly.

नकुल The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon; नक्षत्रं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः विष्णुः Vā. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितद्विस्त्वपि नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्तुका जाता Vā. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. —COMP. अञ्ज a. blind at night. —अञ्जः wandering at night. —आरिन् m. 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजनं supper. —नातः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. —नृणां evening. —अहं 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; नक्षत्राणां समन्वयसिद्धिं शोधितो नम नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. —COMP. —अञ्जः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. —आरिन् m. —नक्तचारिन् q. v. —दिनें night and day. —दिनें-दिनें ind. at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). नक्तः A crocodile, an alligator; नक्तः स्वस्यावमात्यं गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. —ऊर्ध्व 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. —ऊर्ध्व 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps.

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रा- राहसं कुलादपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven. 3 A pearl. —COMP. —नक्षत्रः, नक्ष-

रः, नक्षत्रः, -पा, -पतिः, -राजः the moon; R. G. 66. —अञ्ज 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —अञ्जः an astronomer or astrologer. —अञ्जितः 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu (-निः f.) Revati, the last asterism, -अञ्जः the starry sky. —आञ्जः an astrologer. —नाला 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अर्धमवारण- शिरोनक्षत्रमालावधानेन वेत्तुलाद्यान् K. 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. —अञ्जित m. the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —अञ्जिः f. shooting or falling stars. —अञ्जकः a bad astrologer; तिष्ठतुपतिं न जानति ग्रहाणां नव साधनं । पराधर्मेन वर्तते ते दे नक्षत्ररूपाः ॥ or आदिदिव्यैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं वचते । स वीरिदुष्टकः पापी ज्ञेयो नक्षत्ररूपाः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् m. 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः —ऊर्ध्व 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्चिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2, 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. —नखः A part, portion. —COMP. —अञ्जः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. —आवातः a scratch, nail-wound; Mā. 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. —आञ्जिन् m. an owl. —अञ्जः a barber. —आहं the root of a nail. —आरणः a falcon, hawk. —(ऊर्ध्व) a pair of a nail-scissors, —निक्षु- तनं, —रञ्जनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. —अञ्जः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसंज्ञां प्राप्य वर्षापरिवर्तु Mb. 35. —अञ्जः a bow. —देखा 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. —विचिकरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws) —अञ्जः a small shell.

नखपञ्च a. Nail-mooring; Si. 9. 86.

मन्त्रः १ Darkness. २ An epithet
of Bahu.

मरः 1 A man, male, person ; संयोज-
यति विधेयं वीक्ष्यपि नरं कस्मिन् । लघुप्रतिष्ठां पुनर्यं
नरं भगवतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2.
213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3
The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme
spirit, the original or eternal man. 5
Man's length (पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of
a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna;
see बलराज्य below. —**Comr.** —**अभिषिः**,
—**अभिषिः**, —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः**, —**देवः**, —**पतिः**,
—**पारुः** a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13;
R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 87; Y. 1.
310. —**अमृतः** death. —**अमृतः** an epithet
of Vishnu. —**अनः** a demon. hobbin.

-**राजः** 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 83, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चि-
कश्चिद्विदो नो निर्णयं Bk. 81; सुविद्वद्वा-
कश्चिन् कश्चिद्वा इव शब्दः Si. 2. 88 (where
the word is used in both senses).
-**वराहः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**वराहः**
'the chief of men', a prince, king.
-**वराहः** a man's skull. -**वराहः** the
murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
-**वराहः** m. Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. वृद्धि below. -**विराट्** m.
a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -**नारायणः**
N. of Krishna (-**नौ** dual) original-
ly regarded as identical, but in
mythology and epic poetry, con-
sidered as distinct beings, Arjuna
being identified with Nara and
Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some
places they are called देवी, पूनदेवी or नक्षी
or नक्षितनक्षी. They are said to have
been practising very austere penance on
the Himalaya, which excited the fear of
Indra, and he sent down several dam-
sels to disturb their austerities. But
Narayana put all of them to shame by
creating a nymph called Urvasi from a
flower placed on his thigh who excelled
them in beauty; cf. रघोने खलु नारायणद्वि-
वेकोमयेत्यस्तनवृत्तमवाप्तिना इडा वीहिनाः सर्वा
अनन्तर इति V. 1.]. -**वज्रः** 'a beast-like
man; a beast in human form. -**वज्रः**
'best of men,' an excellent man-**मानि-**
का-, **मानिनी**, **मालिनी** 'man like woman
with a beard', masculine woman or
an amazon. -**वैजः** a human sacrifice.
-**वैजः** sun-dial. -**वैनः**, -**वैजः**, -**वैजः**
a vehicle drawn by men. -**लोकः** 1 'the
world of men', the earth, terrestrial
world. 2 mankind. -**वाराहः** an epi-
thet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -**वीरः** a
brave man, hero. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**कायूलः**
an eminent man. -**वृण** 'man's horn',
an impossibility, chimera, nonentity
-**संसारः** human society. -**सिंहः**, -**हरिः**
'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. तत्र करकमलवरे नखयजु-
तनुं दलितदिव्यकसिप्रननुद्धं । केशव भूतना-
हरिलय जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -**संज्ञः** a
multitude or body of men.

नरकः, -**सं** Hell, infernal regions;
(corresponding to the realm of
Pluto; there are said to be 21 diffe-
rent parts of these regions where
different kinds of tortures are in-
flicted upon sinners). -**न**: N. of
a demon, king of Prāgyotisha.
[According to one account he carried
off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the
request of the gods killed him in a single
combat and recovered the jewels. Accord-
ing to another account, Naraka assumed
the form of an elephant and carried off
the daughter of Virvakarman and out-
raged her. He also seized the daughters
of Gandharvas, gods, men and the

nymphs themselves, and collected more
than 16000 damsels in his harem. These
it is related, were transferred by
Krishna to his own harem after he had
slain Naraka. The demon was born of
earth and hence called Bhūma.]
-**COMP.** -**अंतकः**, -**अरिः** -**जित्** m. epi-
thets of Krishna. -**आत्मन्**: 1 the soul
after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -**कुण्ड**
a pit in hell where the wicked are
tormented (86 such places are enu-
merated). -**व्याघ्र** the Vaitaripi river.

नरैः, **नरायः** The penis.

नरैः Worldly life or existence.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नरुद्धकं Nose.

नरः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a
dancing preceptor. 2 An actor,
mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald.
4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A pea-
cock. **नरी** 1 A female dancer, a sing-
ing girl, an actress; रंगय द्रुपिणा नि-
र्तने नर्तकी यथा कृष्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10.
41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female ele-
phant. 3 A pea-hen.

नर्तनः A dancer. -**न** Gesticulation,
dancing, dance. -**COMP.** -**नृद**, -**नारुद्ध**
a dancing hall. **निर**: an epithet of
Siva.

नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.

नर्द 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow,
roar, sound in general; अनर्दितः कवि-
ज्वालाः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17.
40. 2 To go, move.

नर्द a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दन 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Ce-
lebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित: A kind of die or a throw at
dice; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो याति
Mk. 2. 8. -**न** Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्मद: 1 A pot-herd. 2 The sun.

नर्मद: 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake,
libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amuse-
ment. 4 Copulation, coition, 5 The
chin. 6 The nipple.

नर्मन् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diver-
sion, merriment, pleasure, amorous
pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिक्रम्य
नर्मजनकमलकं सुखे Git. 12 (कीतुकजनक);
R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit;
नर्मजायानिः कथाभिः K. 70 jocular, humor-
ous. -**COMP.** -**नरुद्ध** a husband. -**नर्द** a.
humorous, full of humour, witty.
(-**न**) a secret lover. -**नृद** a. Delight-
ing, making happy. (-**नृद**) a jester
(नर्मदविषय q. v.) -**नृद** N. of a river
which rises in the Vindhya mountain,
and falls into the gulf of Cambay.

-**नृद** a. bright with joy, cheerful,
merry. (-**नृद** f.) enjoyment of a joke.
-**नृद**, -**नृद** m. 'a pleasure-com-
panion', an associate of the amuse-
ments of a prince or a man of rank;
इदं नृदवर्गं यदुन कृतेनैव नृदिवः सुतान्नामिन् यदुन

Mā. 2. 7; तत्र वाचते नरपतेनैव नृदवर्गं नृद-
वर्गः 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मन् 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A
bellows. 3 An old woman past
menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarcod.*

नल: 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a
celebrated king of the Nishadhas
and hero of the poem called 'Naiśha-
dharita.' [Nala was a very noble-
minded and virtuous King. He was
chosen by Damayanti in spite of the op-
position of gods, and they lived happily
for some years. But Kali—who was
disappointed in securing her hand—
resolved to persecute Nala, and entered
into his person. Thus affected he played
at dice with his brother, and having lost
every thing, he, with his wife, was banish-
ed from the kingdom. One day, while
wandering through the wilderness, he
abandoned his wife almost naked, and
went away. Subsequently he was
deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and
so deformed he entered the service of
king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-
groom under the name of Bahuka. Sub-
sequently with the assistance of the king
he regained his beloved, and they led
happy life; see कृतपर्ण and दम्पती also].
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of
Visvakarman, who, it is said, built
the bridge of stones called Nalasetu
or 'Adam's bridge' over which
Rāma passed to Laukā with his army.
-**न** A lotus. -**COMP.** -**नरुद्ध**: the knee.
-**नृद** (नृद) n. N. of a son of Kubera.
-**नृद** a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12.
50, N. 4. 116. -**नृदिका** a sort of mat
made of reeds. -**नरीन**, a shrimp or
prawn.

नलक 1 Any long bone of the body;
Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.
नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The
leg.

नलिना: The (Indian) crane. -**न** 1
A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3
The indigo plant. (नलिनेश्वरा) an
epithet of Vishnu.

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतादे
नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीपल्लवजल-
मलितरले Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or
place abounding in lotuses. -**COMP.**
-**नृद**, -**नृद** a group or assemblage of
lotuses. -**नृद**: an epithet of Brahmā.
(-**नृद**) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a
lotus.

नल: A measure of distance equal
to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent;
विद्योतिमिव नवः R. 19. 46; केशः फलेन
वि पुनरुत्ता विद्यते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19;
R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1.
4, 3. 81; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -**न**: A
crow. -**न** ind. Recently, newly, lately,
not long ago. -**COMP.** -**नव** new rice

or grain. -अंशु *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -हृत्तर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उज्ज्वलं fresh butter. -ऊहा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter; अग्रे नवीनकलाह्वय आयुषः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -मलिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -पक्षः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवने fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -यवतः *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -यवुः, -वरिका a newly married girl. -वल्लभं a kind of sandal. -वर्जं new cloth. -शशिधनुः *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -वृत्तिः *f.* -वृत्तिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवकं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninetieth. -नतः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतस्यको-टीश्वरान् Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintd ush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवम् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवतिं नवतिका R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवम् drops its final न्). COMP. -अष्टीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अश्वि *m.*, -दीपितिः the planet Mars. -कुलम् *ini.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -हारे the body (having nine apertures; see हार) -त्रिंश *a* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशन् *pl.* nineteen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; i. e. महापद्मम् पद्मम् शङ्खो मकरः कच्छपी । सुकुटुम्बनीलाश्व स्वर्णम् विषयो नव ॥ -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; i. e. सुकामाणि स्वयंभूयंगमेवान् ब्रह्मविद्युः । पद्मराग मरकतं मोलं चेति वयाकनं ॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya. -चन्द्रेण विपणयामासि-राक्षसालम्बुदकपङ्कालेवासा । ख्यातो ब्राह्म-दिगं नृपः सभायां रत्नानि वै वरकथितं विक्रमम् ॥ -रत्नाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टम and रत्न also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvin held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -वृत्तं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -वृत्तिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold. नवम *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवहाः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनष्टति, निनष्टयति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; प्रयाति तस्य नश्यति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; स्रजगच्छति विरि Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति इदानीं दृष्टं कपीदः Bk. 10. 12; मञ्जुशिरा निशाचराः 14. 112, Itan. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -With प्र (प्रणश्यति) or चि to perish, die; Bk. 3. 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नष्टाः, नष्टान् Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्ट्वर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निमित्तं जगदेव नष्ट्वरं G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंक *ind.* without anxiety or fear; भ्रातृके हरिणशिशवो मृदुन्द्वे चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आसिद्धं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -चेतन, -वेद्य, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेष्टा universal destruction.

नसु *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -COMP. -सुष्ठु *a.* small-nosed.

नसुत् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नसा The nose.

नसतः The nose. -स्न A sternutatory, snuff. -स्त A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -COMP. -उतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नसित *a* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal. -रसं 1 The hairs in the nose. 2 A sternutatory. -स्वा 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नष्ट 4 U. (नश्यति, नष्ट; desid. निनष्ट-ति-ने) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; शैले-यनञ्जानि शिखारुहानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -Caus. To cause to put on. -With अय to untie. -अयि (अयि being often changed to यि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिप्रियं न वरकलेन S. 1; म्नामाळा हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop; कुसुमविष विनद्धं पादुपमोदने S. 1. 19. -अय् to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17. 23, 18. 50. -यति to surround, inter- twine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -स्तं 1 to tie, bind, fasten. 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समन्यासीततो शैव्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनयते Mbh. छेत्तुं वज्र- मयींश्च शिरसि कुसुममयानेन संनयते Bh. 2. 6; see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; भाशंसा नहि नः धेने जीवेन दशमयति Bk. 19. 5

नहुवा N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti. [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indram and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishtira].

ना No, not (न q. v.).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकाश्चक्षन्ना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -COMP. -नारः 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नाथः, -नाथकः an epithet of Indra. -नानित an Āpsaras. -सन् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4. नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An out-hill. 2 A mountain. नाक्षत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) Starry, sidereal. -त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭṭe each; नाक्षत्रेण तु नाक्षत्र- महोत्सवं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. 5.

नाक्षत्रिकः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नागः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Mo. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25. 4 A shark. 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्कृता. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' - **सप्त** 1 Tin. 2 Lead. -**Comp.** -**अंजना** 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -**अंजना** a female elephant. -**अधिपः** an epithet of Sesha. -**अंतकः**, -**अरातिः**, -**अरिः** 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -**अज्ञः** 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuda. -**आननः** an epithet of Ganesa. -**आहः** Hastināpura. -**इन्द्रः** 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Sesha. -**हंसा** 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 N. of the author of Paribhāṣaṇḍusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patañjali. -**उदरः** 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवम्). -**कंसरः** N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -**गर्भ** red lead. -**गुरुः** an epithet of Siva. -**ज** 1 red lead. 2 tin. -**जहिका** red arsenic. -**जिवन्** tin. -**दंतः**, -**दंतकः** 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -**संज्ञ** 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a barlot. -**नक्षत्र**, -**नक्षत्र** the constellation called Āśleṣhā. (-**कः**) the lord of serpents. -**नासा** the proboscis of an elephant. -**निर्युहः** a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -**पंचमी** N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -**पद्मः** a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -**पाशः** 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -**पुष्पः** 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -**बंधकः** an elephant-catcher. -**बन्धुः** the holy fig-tree. -**बल** an epithet of Bṛhma. -**धृष्ट** an epithet of Siva. -**संज्ञिका** 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -**सलुः** an epithet of Airāvata. -**सष्टिः** f. -**सष्टिका** 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the depth of water in a newly dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -**रक्त**, -**रेयुः** red lead. -**रंगः** the orange. -**राजः** an epithet of Sesha. -**रत्न**, -**रत्नरी**, -**रत्नी** piper betel. -**लोकः** the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -**वाहिकः** 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuda. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -**संभवं**, -**संभुतं** red lead. -**साहवं** Hastināpura.

नागर a. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -**रः** 1 A citizen (शेर); Mo. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -**री** 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतमीरीः स्मृतं स कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant रुद्रि.

नागरकः, **नागरिक** a. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञायता S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वत्) -**कः** 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीहः, **नागरीहः** 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागरकः Orange.

नागरी Shrewdness, cleverness.

नागिकेतः Fire.

नाहः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Karnaṭaka country.

नाटक 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -**कः** An actor, a dancer.

नाटकीय a. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वस्य प्रसंगस्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Viddhasāśhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it: -**नाटिका** कथंवा स्वास्तीयाया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्वास्तीयाया नृपः । ...स्वास्तीयापुरसंज्ञया संगीत्यायाऽयथा । नवाङ्गुराया कथाञ्च नाटिका नृपसंज्ञया । संवर्तते

नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रातेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्विजयेया प्रख्याता नृपसंज्ञया । पदे पदे मानवती तद्व्यासः संगमो वृद्धीः । वृत्तिः स्वास्तीयाया स्वस्तीयायाः संज्ञया पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटिक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटिकेन S. 5.

नाटिकः, -**रः** The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्य 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा एवं Ratn. 1. 6; पुनः नाट्ये मयति च (चिरं नाट्ये मयति) Vikr. 18. 29. 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं मितकचैर्जनस्य बहु-शास्त्रेक समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -**नट्यः** An actor. -**Comp.** -**आचार्यः** a dancing preceptor. -**उक्तिः** f. dramatic phraseology. -**धर्मिका**, -**धर्मी** the rules of dramatic representation. -**विद्या** an epithet of Siva. -**शाला** 1 a dancing-hall. 2 a theatre. -**शास्त्र** 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -**डी** f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); चतुर्विंशतिनाडिष्वकनस्यस्थिताया Mā. 5. 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -**Comp.** -**चरणः** a bird. -**चीरं** a small reed. -**जघः** a crow. -**परीक्षा** feeling the pulse. -**मेढरं** the celestial equator. -**पैशं** any tubular instrument. -**घ्नः** sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटः Mā. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडि (डी) घन a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिघनेन नासेन K. 353. -**मः** A goldsmith.

नाणक A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकवैयिका मक्षिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर a. Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिबाधः Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ 1 P. (नायति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते वृत्तिः Vop.; नाथते किमु वृत्तिं न बुध्यतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टिमाप्तिं तमिद्वये नाथते के नाथ न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail. 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथि-

मिव. 1. 11; (Mammata quotes the line शीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुग्मं पनाहते मा कृपाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्वो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कृतस्त्वय्युग्मं प्रजानां R. 5. 18, 2. 73, 3. 45; निलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -Comp. -हरिः a boast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्सल्य लोकात्मननाथा विप-
त्यते U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नाथः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनाथ, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Mā. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ).

नाथिन् a. Sounding, resonant; अनुवदन्मारी यः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-
lowing, roaring; वरं, सिंहं &c.

नाथेय a. (धी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -चं Hockkalt.

नामा ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Yop.; (विधे) न नाना संयुक्त रासात् बर्णनांशजो वरः *ibid.* 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-
कलैः कलति कल्पलतेव धुमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अन्वयः a. of different kinds manifold; -अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नामाङ्गः A husband's sister's son.

नात a. Endless, infinite.

नातरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नातं Praise, eulogy.

नाथिकरः, नाथिन् m. The speaker of the नाथी or benediction.

नाथी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशी-
र्वचनमुक्त्वा निवेद्यस्मादनुजयते। देवविजयवादानां तस्मात्नाथीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवविजयवादीनामाशीर्व-
चनमुक्तिः। नदति देवता यस्यां तस्मात्नाथीति कीर्ति-
ता ॥ -Comp. -करः see नाथिन्. -निवाहः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well.

-पुत्रक a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नाथिपुत्रभाद्र is offered. (-कं). -आहुः a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-कः) the cover or lid of a well. -वाहिन् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आहुः see नाथिपुत्रं above.

नाथितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नाथिर्द The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; शीर्षवर्तननाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity. -m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृतस्त्व नाभिर्मुपमं-
दलेय R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kehatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. वृणनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as वयनाभा. -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जम्बन् m. नृः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नाल 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभील 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -ज्यः An epithet of Śiva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नमोऽपिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कविनी सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-
वेचेन प्रवेष्टव्यानि तयोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासि-
तस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अथे पश्चाद्ब्रूह मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकारं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तथैव नामाश्रयतिः Ku. 3 19; त्वया नाम मुक्तिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तातिको नाम मुष्ण Dk. 130; so भीतो नामभूय 104 as if afraid; परिचयं नाम विनीतं च कुण Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्वदतु नाम शोकावेगः K. 308; करोतु नाम

वीतिनी व्यपसायमिहस्तः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Mā. 10. 7; S. 6. 8. 7 Wonder; अथी नाम पर्वतमारीहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; मयावि नाम द्वाशनस्य वीः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्तुरं शङ्खानि U. 4; मयावि नाम हर्षमिहृष्यते गृहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अवि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; को नाम राज्ञां त्रियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम वाकामिहृष्यस्य जेतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य विधातुमिति U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) किं तु नामितद्वयाः Mu. 1. 1; नामं वदुः to address or call upon by name; नामवाहमरोहीहति Bk. 5 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुनामजम्बवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलपी चकार किल नामनः 15. 32; चङ्गावीह इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; नातरे नामतः पृच्छते S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतनायति संस्थितस्य पयसो नामावि न जायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अवयव); तन्नाम देनाभिद्वयाति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृत्तनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आचली a list of names (of a god). -कारणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name गुण्यानि नामप्रधानाण्यपि महासुनीना 43; Mv. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाथायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योत्येति कृतनाम-
धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -नाम a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -नाला, -संघटः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -सूत्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उमे नाम मुद्राक्षरापधुनाय परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. -अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नारिकेल a. Bent, bowed down &c.
नारिकेल a. Pliable, flexible, pliant.
नारिकेल 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नारिकेल 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; हेमनारिकेल &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नारिकेल:—वीरनारिकेल, भीरुनारिकेल, और नारिकेल, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक: 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; वही नारिकेल नारिकेल: -COMP. -अधिपति a king, sovereign.

नारिकेल 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नारिकेल is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अम्बा or परकीया, and साधारणकी. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; of. अन्यकी. also.)

नारिकेल: Water (said to be f. also; of. Ms. 1. 10.) -र A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवन gold.

नारिकेल a. (की f.) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -क: 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारिकेल, नारिकेल, नारिकेल a. Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारिकेल 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -क, नारिकेल 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योऽनुवितमपह्नुषाणिदुक-प्रसवि नारिकेल. 2 A carrot.

नारिकेल: N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारिकेल a. Pertaining to Narasimha. -क: An epithet of Vishnu.

नारिकेल 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नारिकेल-कुर्वित् R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनारिकेलपरमामिदम् K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नारिकेल, नारिकेल A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारिकेल 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति कोणा आपो हे नारिकेल:। ता वदस्वामिं दुर्ग तेन नारायणः स्वतः ॥) 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvashi from his thigh; of. कल्पवृक्षा नारिकेलः दुर्गे: हरणी. V. 1. 2; see नारायण under नर also. -की 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेल: -क: The cocoa-nut; नारिकेल-लसनाकारा इत्येते हि वृक्षजनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि, नारिकेल-क, नारिकेलि-की, नाकि (की) केर, नाकि-केर, नाकिकेलि-की).

नारिकेल 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्वतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -सर्वक: 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दुष्टक: a woman's vice; (they are) -गमं दुर्जनसंसर्गः वस्त्रा च विरोधतः। स्वयोऽन्यगृह-नासक नारिकेल दुष्टजानि वद Ms 9. 13. -वसंग: lechery, libertinism. -वर्ण a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नारिकेल: The orange tree.
नारिकेल a. Consisting or made of reeds. -क 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकृष्टकमलैः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यमलैः Mo. 76; R. C. 13; Ku. 7. 69. (-म. also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 A yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -क: A canal, drain.

नारिकेल The lute of Siva
नारिकेल A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नारिकेल, -की f. 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नारिकेल: A buffalo. -क 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -क 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नारिकेल, नारिकेलि-की See नारिकेल. &c.
नारिकेल: 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नारिकेलि 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नारिकेल: The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अथवातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्रा नीपविके लयि; नाविकपुरुषे न विनाशः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नारिकेल m. A boatman.

नारिकेल a. 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाथ्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाथ्यं पदः केचिद्-तारिष्युं: Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -क Newness, novelty.

नारिकेल 1 Disappearance; वता नाथं तारा-उपहृतमवापयिष्ये Mb. 5. 25. 2 Frus-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so वित्, वृद्धि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नारिकेल a. Destructive, destroying.
नारिकेल a. (की f.) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp). -न 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नारिकेल a. (की f.) 1 Destructive destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नारिकेल: The owner of anything lost.

नारिकेल 1 the nose; सुखद्वयनासापुटतश्च U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्र the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -विग्र, -विग्र, -विग्र a nostril -क a. the upper timber of a door frame. -परिनाह: running at the nose, a running cold. -क: -क: a nostril. -क: the bridge of the nose. -क: running cold

नारिकेल a. Drinking through the nose.

नारिकेल The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -क: the mucus of the nose.

नारिकेल a. 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क: A nasal sound. -क: The nose.

नारिकेल Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -क: 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नारिकेल-सोमंतो: Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नारिकेल ind. 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिकता &c. -COMP. -क: assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बीजदेव सर्वदा नास्तिकद्वारेण K. 49.

नारिकेल a. or -क: An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नारिकेल Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नारिकेल: The mango tree.

नारिकेल A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox

नारिकेल 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नारिकेल: An epithet of Yayāti.

नि ind. (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निरु निरु. 2 A group or collection; निरु,

विक्रम. 3 Intensity; विक्रम, विपरीत. 4 Command, order; विदेश. 5 Continuance, permanence; विविधते. 6 Skill; विपु. 7 Restraint, confinement; विषय. 8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); विपरीत. 9 Proximity, nearness; विकट. 10 Insult, wrong, harm; विकृति; विकार. 11 Showing; विद्वान्. 12 Cessation; विद्वत्. 13 Resort, refuge; विलय. 14 Doubt. 15 Certainty. 16 Affirmation. 17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

विशेषः 1 Throwing, sending away. 2 Spending.

विशेषणी, विशेषणी: f. A ladder, a staircase; R. 15 100.

विशेषासः, विशेषासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. 2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

विशेषणं 1 Going out, exit. 2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. 3 Final departure, death. 4 A means, expedient remedy. 5 Final beatitude.

विशेषः a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. 2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अथि विशि विशिषासि ज्ञाना Māl. 2; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. 3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

विशेषणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. 2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

विशेषः Remainder, surplus.

विशेषः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. 2 The water of boiled rice.

विकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. —इ, —इ Proximity. (विकट is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; वदति विकटे कालजोतः समस्तमगारं Sānti. 3. 2).

विकारः 1 A heap, pile. 2 A flock, multitude, collection; वपत स्वेदयुधर इष हर्षाङ्गिकरः Gīt. 11; Si. 4. 58; R. 6. 18. 3 A bundle. 4 Sap, pith, essence. 5 A suitable gift, honorarium. 6 A treasure.

विकर्तने Cutting down or off.

विकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. 2 A court at the entrance of a house. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

विकषः 1 A touch-stone, whetstone; विकषे देवोत्प्रेष R. 17. 46; Mv. 1. 4. 2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch stone, a test; नयेन द्रव्येकपक्षेन चंद्रकृतः U. 5. 10; आवयोः शिशितानां वृषरितविकषा Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. 3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकविकषवृषिचिचसनेन यस्मिन् न सा वरिजवसनेन Gīt. 7; कनकविकषविरिषा विपु-रिषा न यमोर्षी V. 4. 1; 5. 19. —COMP.

—वपलः, —वापल m., —वापलः a touch-stone, whetstone; तयोर्ध्वनिकयोः वपलतां तयोर्ध्वनिकयोः वपलतां तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210; 2. 80.

विकार N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of imps in general. —ind. 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); विकषा लोचमिदं Dk.; विकष लोचमिदं विकषा वृषि-यति Si. 1. 68. —COMP. —आत्मजः a demon.

विक्रम a. 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; विक्रमज्ज्ञां लोचोक्ता S. 6. 16. 2 Desirous of. —इ, —इ Wish, desire.

—इ ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. 2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रामो विक्रमे श्रुतिव्यपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night'. 3 Very much, exceedingly; विक्रमं क्षामागि Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final इ, विक्रमनिरुद्धः Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

विक्रमः 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. 50. 2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. 3 A house, habitation; dwelling-place; काशिविक्रमः &c. 4 The loamy. 5 Aim, butt, mark. 6 The Supreme Being.

विक्रमः A dwelling, habitation, house; न व्रजायो जनः कश्चिविक्रम्यं ते वृषि-हति Bk. 6. 66.

विकारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Lifting up. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Humiliation, subjugation. 5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तयोर्ध्वनिकयोः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. 6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. 7 Wickedness, malice. 8 Opposition, contradiction.

विकारणं Killing, slaughter.

विकारः, —सः 1 Appearance, sight. 2 Horizon. 3 Proximity, vicinity. 4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

विकारः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

विकृषः A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a Kudava (also विकृषक).

विकृषः, —जः A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; वृषातीरावर्षाविकृषे नंदनास्थितं Gīt. 4. 2, 11; R. 1. 23.

विकृषः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. 2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

विकृष (क) च A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लवविकृषं Gīt. 11; किरणं A. L. 20; विकृष 48.

विकृषीकृता A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

विकृत p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. 2 Insulted, offended;

U. 5. 14. 3 Deceived, cheated. 4 Removed. 5 Afflicted, injured. 6 Wicked, dishonest. 7 Base, low, vile.

विकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. —(वि): f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. 2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अने कृतिविषयं ते वेष्टितं मानसं Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. 3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11. 4 Abuse, reproach. 5 Rejection, removal. 6 Poverty, indigence. —COMP. —वृक्ष a. wicked, evil-minded.

विकृतम a. (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिवृत्तमकुतस्य कृतिकेन वि-वृत्तिताने (वसते) Gīt. 11. —न Cutting, cutting off, destruction. 2 An instrument for cutting; वनेन वननिवृत्तमेन सर्वं कार्णवसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

विकृत a. 1 Low, base, vile. 2 Out-cast, despised. 3 Vulgar.

विकृता A house, habitation, man-sion, abode; अत्रागच्छन्विकृतमीश्वरं R. 6. 33; 14. 53; R. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 23; Si. 5. 26.

विकृतमः Onion. —न A mansion, house, abode; (संज्ञाता संयुज्जीरं वृषिवेष्टा विकृतं Gīt. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 128. Ki. 1. 16).

विकृतनं Contraction, compression. विकृतः, विकृतः 1 A musical tone or sound. 2 A sound in general.

विकृता A nit (a wrong form for विष्ठा).

विकृत p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. 2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. 3 Sent, sent off. 4 Rejected, abandoned.

विकृतः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अत्र मान्यानां ग्राह्यानिष्ट कटाक्षनिष्ठेण S. D. 2. 2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. 3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समस्तं तु विकृतं विकृतः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. 4 Sending away. 5 Throwing away, abandoning. 6 Wiping, drying.

विकृतं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. 2 A means by which anything is kept.

विकृतनं Digging in, burying; as in धूनाविक्षानन्याय.

विकृत a. Dwarfish. —ई A billion.

विक्षात p. p. 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), in-fixed; शूलं विक्षातमुद्धावतासुरसः R. 9. 78; अष्टादशद्विविक्षातपुत्रः 6. 38; गार्ह विक्षात इष ये कृत्ये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. 3 Dug in, buried.

विक्षित a. Complete, whole, entire, all; वसतं ते विक्षितमविष्वज्जातकं यथा वत् Me. 94.

विक्षित a. Fettered, chained; इदं वक्ष्ये विक्षितं Ms. 4. 210. —इ, —इ 1 An iron chain for the feet of an

elephant; बद्धाप्रति प्रति निगम्यलापितः Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगमित a. Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगमः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगमः, निगाहः 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; उदयित-विज्ञात निगमैव श्रुयते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगमैव व्याख्यातः.

निगमितः A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; शास्त्रे वादा साहेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमने 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरण 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —नः 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ना) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; बन्ध m. a horse.

निगर्ज p. p. 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानातर्जनी-स्थोपमस्य यदुपमानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ a. 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private.—इ ind. Secret, privately.

निगूहने Concealing, hiding.

निगूहने Kullib; अ. 1. 1. 1.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वयमेव तु वयामि न मे वयसः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. 6 Dispelling, destruction,

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाग्रहण कर्तुं Pt. 1; निग्रही-स्वयमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 56; 12. 52, 68. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu 5. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण a. Holding back or down, suppressing. —न 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्रहः 1 Punishment. 2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते वयम् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 48.

निग्र a. As high as broad. —वः 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रहः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निग्रहः, निग्रहण Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रहः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food. निग्रहः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. 2 Suppression or abasement of accent.

निग्रहः f. An iron club.

निग्रह Sound, noise.

निग्रह a. 1 Dependant, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रहं नृप तावदनि; प्रहीकृतं मे इदं नृपः Ki. 3. 13. निग्रह्य मे मनुनिदेशीकृतं देवि ह्यमस्मिन् वदन् नमः R. 14. 68. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of a substantive; इति निग्रहनिग्रहः 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निग्रहः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिग्रह. 3 Certainty.

निग्रहिकः See निग्रही.

निग्रहाय A heap.

निग्रह p. p. 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निग्रहं लघुपेयं नीरः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निग्रहः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; रघुनाथस्य सरस्वतीश्रुतयोः कृतः Ms. 14. (where Malli. observes:—निग्रहो नाम महाकाव्यं कालिदासस्य महाकाव्यः; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निग्रहः.

निग्रहः A breast-plate, cuirass.

निग्रहः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ज्ञातं नीलनिग्रहः Gt. 11; शील्य नीलाने-

बोल 5. 2 A bedcov. r. 3 The cover of a litter (कोलिकावरण).

निग्रहः 1 A jacket, bodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निग्रहः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निग्रहः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms 10. 22.

निग्रह 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनेके, प्रनेनेकि, निक्), To wash, cleanse, purify; सद्यः पयःपुत्रेनितुर्बराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—With अव lo wash, sprinkle water.—निग्रहो to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 6. 127.

निग्रह a. 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निग्रहः पुनःनयन्निजा रुचिः Si. 17. 4; B. 8. 15, 18, Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निग्रह 2 A. (निक्) To wash.—With व to wash (प्रनेनेकि).

निग्रहः (Sometimes written निग्रहः) The forehead; निग्रहतदुक्तिः Bk. 4. 15. —Comp.—अग्र; N. of Siva.

निग्रहः The downward flight or swoop of birds; see निग्रहः.

निग्रहः 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); शतं यच्च निग्रहयो-र्द्वयं यामं विनासादिषु S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकचरितं निग्रहचरितं (गिरि) Ki. 5. 27; सन्ना निग्रहा किञ्च श्रुतानां किञ्च स्वरस्ते-रविज्ञानिनीना Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —Comp.—निग्रह round or circular hips; R. 1. 4.

निग्रहवत् a. Having beautiful hips. —नी A woman; चारु युवने निग्रहवती इति Gt. 1; V. 4. 26.

निग्रहवत् a. 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितर ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; श्रानास्त्यजामि नितरं तद्वाग्निहोतः Gh. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुष्टिं वेदां नितरं प्रयासिना R. 2. 4; Amaru. 10; शोभितस्य निग्रहे नितरमेवोदतः शिङ्गः Pt. 1. 104; नितरं नीचोत्पत्तिः Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events. 5 Certainly.

नितलं One of the seven divisions
of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितित a. Extraordinary, excessive,
very much, intense; नितितकडिया वजे
मम न वेव सा मावली V. 2. 2. — *ind.*
Excessively, very much, exceedingly,
in a high degree.

विशेष अ. १ Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि विश्वमविश्वेन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; विश्वमालम्बाः प्रतिहततमोक्षनिरन्तराः प्रवेष्टाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. २ Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काल्य) ३ Necessary, obligatory, essential. ४ Ordinary, usual (opp. वैदितिक). ५ (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर्त्तं, अग्न्यं, आशानं, ध्यानं, &c.—स्यः The ocean—स्यं ind. Daily, constantly, always, over, perpetually, eternally. —Comp. —अनन्तराद्यः invariable suspense; Ms. 4. 107. —अभिरक्ष अ. eternal and perishable. —अस्तु अ. regularly recurring at the seasons

—**कर्तव्य** न., —**कृत्य**.—**क्रिया** any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —**वायि** air, wind —**दान** daily alms-giving. —**नियमः** an invariable rule. —**नैमित्तिक** an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a वर्षाहोम). —**नलदा** sleep. —**शुक्लः** the Supreme spirit. —**वीरणा** (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —**संकित** a. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —**समसासः** 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जयद्रथि, जयद्रथ &c; हवेन नियमसासः &c.

निष्पत्तिः-१ Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यम् *and*. Perpetually, always,
constantly, eternally.

नित्यम् ind. Constantly, always,
eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96;
4. 150

मिथुनः A man.

निर्दिष्ट a. 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

विदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना वा योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति विदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; यद् विदर्शनं विदर्शनं S. 2; विदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्विदर्शनं वाः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A Prognostic. 6 sign, an omen. 7

A scheme, a system. ३. A precept. scriptural authority, injunction. —नञ्
A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined:—विदर्शना । अथवाअनुसंधान उपमापरि-
कल्पकः K. P. 10; s. g. R. 1. 2.

निवापः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निवापमिहिरज्जलाशयिः Bv. 1. 16; निवापकालः समुपगतः विदे Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. —Comp. —कारः the sun. —कालः summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदाननिश्चयमुक्तस्य सततिः R. 3. 1; अथवा कलमार्गो निदानं ह्यनंतपथः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; युज्यते मयि मायानि-
दानं Git. 5. 3 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smear'd, anointed,
2 Increased, accumulated. — गण
Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound
and repeated meditation, constant
musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्यविधेयं स्थापिता इति निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14, 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निर्देशिका. Pointing &c. - १। A
quarter, point of the compass. २। A
region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रसूत-
वृत्तनिद्रा शिवाः S. 1. 2. 3 Sloth. 3
Shutting, budding state. -Comp.
-भयः awaking. -हृत्तः darkness. -संज्ञ-
ननं phlogia, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. Sleeping, sleepy.
निद्रालु a. Sleeping, sleepy. -तुः
An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निषण a. Poor, indigent; अशो निषणता
सर्वांशमास्यं Mk. 1. 14. -नो -ने 1 De-
struction, annihilation, death, loss;
स्वप्नो निषण भयः Bg. 3. 35; स्तंभनिषणिविधे
कलयति काराळं Gt. 1; काराणेभ्यश्चि न प्रमाति
निषणं विद्याभ्यमसर्जनं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Cou-
clusion, end, termination, -नं Fa-
mily, race.

नियान् 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; नियान् अर्थात् G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निदानमभिधानं सागरोत्तरं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; निधिः श्रेयस्स परं निधानं 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधि 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; अङ्ग°, बीज°, तपोनिधिः &c. 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see कूबेरि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -**Comp.**—**ईशः**, -**नाथः**: an epithet of Kubera.

निपुणः 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय-
नपुणनिपुणसीक Glt. 2; Sl. 11. 18; Ch.
P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment,
sport.

निष्पन्नः Seeing, beholding, sight.
निष्पन्नः Sound.

विन्धु ८. 1 Wishing to die. 2
Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk.
4. 33.

निज (जा) इ: 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-
चार निजद्वयसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15;
Rs 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of
bees &c.)

निगद्यन् 1 Performance. 2 Perform-
ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निङ् १. P. (निन्दति, निन्दित, प्रणिन्दति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निजिद् लृङ् इत्येव पार्वति Ku. 5. 1; तां निन्दति इति भाष्येति बाळा S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निंदक a. Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निंदा, निंदा 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुतिमुखे निंदा K. P. 10; ११०, वेद. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुति: f. 1 ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निहित p. p. Blainod, censured,
abused, defamed &c.

Fig. 5. A woman bearing a dead child.

विश्व २. 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निषः -यं A water-jar. -यः The Ka.
damba tree.

निप (पा) ङः Reading, reciting,
studying.

मिपतन १ Falling down, descending,
alighting. २ Flying down.

निपट्या 1 Slippery ground. 2 A
battle-field.

मियाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down; descending, alighting; पयोधरोत्पन्ननिपातः कु. 5. 24; रा. 5. 4. 2 Attacking, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall; विशितनिपाताः द्वाराः 8. 1. 10. 5 Dying; death; Ms. 6. 81. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; वृत्तिनिपातः, निपातेषु &c. 8 A particle, an indeclinable; P. 1. 4. 58.

निपातन 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 208. 2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. 3 Touching with. 4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. 5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception.

निपात 1 Drinking. 2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; मातं महिषा निपातलिलं कुण्डैस्तुति S. 2. 5; H. 1. 179; R. 9. 53. 3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. 4 A well. 5 A milk-pail.

निपीडन 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. 2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस निपुणः शिवः M. 3. 2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाणि निपुणः, वाच, निपुणः. 3 Experienced. 4 Kindly or friendly towards. 5 Acute, fine, delicate. 6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —न ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. 2 Perfectly, completely, totally. 3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमिन्द्रियपल्लवज्ज Dk. 59. 4 in a delicate manner.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. 2 Connected with, relating to. 3 Formed of. 4 Set or inlaid with. 5 Called as a witness.

निबध् 1 Binding, tying, fastening. 2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. 3 Composing, writing down. 4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षमन्त्रमध्यासवैदिक्यानिबध्निनिबध् बके Vas. 5 A compendium. 6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. 7 Suppression of urine. 8 A bond, fetter. 9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूयः (विनाशदायक) निबध् द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121 fixed property. 10 Foundation, origin. 11 Cause, reason.

निबध् 1 The act of fastening, binding together. 2 Constructing, building. 3 Restraining, checking, confining. 4 A bond, fetter. 5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबध् जाना जीवलायस्य U. 3; यस्यमिष मायकातरस्य मयसो द्वितीये निबध् M. 3. 6 Dependence, connection; ते स्वदायानिबध्ताः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबध्ताः It. 1. 79 inter-dependent. 7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation, वाचयतिशानिबध्ताः तद्धिना व्यस्तारतंशानि M. 4. base on &c. —नाना 3; अनिबध्ना causeless; accidental; U. 5. 7. 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; M. 2. 6. 9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). 10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. 11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सुदुति, सविबध्ता Si. 2. 112 (where निबध्

means 'a treatise' also). 12 The peg of a lute. 13 (In gram.) Syntax. 14 A commentary.

निबध्नी A bond, fetter, tie.

निब (व)ध् a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 87. —न Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड a. Dense, thick; see निबिड.

निब a. (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धुय-कनकाग्रनिबं वदति M. 1. 40; so चन्द्रनि-मावना &c. —नः, नं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. 2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. 3 A trick, fraud.

निभालन Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अभ्यन्-भीत). 2 Gone, past.

निभूत a. 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. 2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निभूतः Bhāg. 3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभूता कृत्वा Pt. 1; नमसा निभूतेषु R. 15. with the moon become invisible, about to at or go down; Si. 6. 30. 4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. 5 (a) Still, silent; निभूतद्विरेकं (कानने) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. 6 Mild, gentle; अनिभूता वायवः Ki. 13. 66. not gentle, violent or strong; M. 2. 12. 7 Modest, humble; अनिभूतकरेणु श्रिये Mu. 68; प्रणमनिभूता कुलधुरिष Mu. 1. 8 Firm, resolute. 9 Lonely, solitary; निभूतनिकुण्डं वतया Gt. 2. 10 Shut, closed (as a door). —न ind. 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Silently, quietly; K. 134.

निमग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); निमग्नस्य पयोराशी, चिन्तानिमग्न &c. 2 Gone down, set (as the sun). 3 Overwhelmed, covered. 4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. 2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कान्तारः सायं नम्येव विह निमज्जयु Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जन Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); इह निमज्जयु-धौतं श्रुवाय N. 5. 94; एवं संहारगहने उन्मज्जन-निमज्जे Mb.

निमेषण 1 Invitation. 2 Summoning, calling. 3 A summons.

निमेष Barter, exchange.

निमान 1 Measure. 2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). 2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्त 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनिमित्तकयोश्च कयः S. 7. 30.

2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपदान). 3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमानं मय सम्यसाचिद् Bg. 11. 83; निमित्तमात्रेण पाञ्चकोपेन मयितम् Ve. 1. 4 A mark, sign, token. 5 A mark, target; निमित्तादपराधेयोपदि-क्कस्येव वसितं Si. 2. 27. 6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं ह्यवसित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 30; K. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमिदमित्य-मातङ्कः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तमेव, निमित्ताद् 'because of, on account of.'). —Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). —आश्रयः f. dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कुल m. a crow. —धर्मः 1 expiation. 2 an occasional rite. —विद् a. knowing good or bad omens. (—म) an astrologer.

निमिष 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. 2 Twinkling of the eyes as a measure of time, a moment. 3 The shutting of flowers. 4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. 5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमीलन 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिलया वया ते Gt. 4; Amaru. 33. 2 Closing the eyes in death, death. 3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीलता, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. 2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. 3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमूलं ind. Down to the root; निमूलकार्यं कर्तव्यं.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; अनिमेयेण चक्षुषा with a steadfast or fixed look; K. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. —Comp. —कृत् f. lighting. —हव्य m. a fire-fly.

निम्न a. Deep (lit. and fig.); चकितहरिणीप्रेषणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. 2 Low, depressed.

—इतं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पदप्र निम्नाभिमुखं प्रीतिरेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिषु सलिलं निपतते ते तयो हृदयं S. 3. 2; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 A gap, chasm in the ground. 4 A depression, low part; जलानिबिदिनपक्ष्मकनिम्नावतामिः M. 4. 10. —Comp. —उन्नत a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —वर्त a low place. —वा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; अग्रे हिस्वा कुदारेण निम्बं परिबरेच्छ यः पश्येन पयसा निवेनेवायस्य मधुरो भवेत् Rām.

निम्नोच्चः Sunset.

नियत p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see नुपयोगिता. -नं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

निषत्तिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); *निषत्तिवत्ता* Dk.; *निषत्तेर्विद्योगात्* Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator, R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण- 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणमुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकायं सत्यं नियन्त्रणं S. D. 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ma. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नयनमकान्तो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *यम* q. v.; शीघ्रमिज्या तेषां दानं स्वाध्यायाभ्यासविग्रहः । प्रतमोऽन्येषां च स्नानं च नियमो दश ॥ Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविग्रहादि S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; निमित्तस्य नियमो नियमः पाक्षिकं सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Rhet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनावसतो च नराणि R. 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियामः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियामनं See नियामन.

नियामक *a* (निका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुत 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्ध Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; नः सावज्जा माधवशीनियोगो M. 5. 8, मनो नियोगिके यथाशक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वर्णहस्तो मंदमायस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु का नियोगीमुपयितामिति S. 1; त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्रुयतु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्प-पराश्रमः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called *क्षेत्रजः*; cf. Ma. 9. 59:—देवराज्ञा सविताज्ञा जिया सम्पद्-नियुक्त्या । प्रजपितामित्या संतानस्य परिकल्पे ॥; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot वसु and युवराज on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सित्यंति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियोज्य *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. 2 A cock.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निष् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निर and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अंश *a.* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property.

-अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अंशुका *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरकुशा इव दिवः Bhāg.; कामो नि-काशनिरकुशः Git. 7; निरकुशाः कश्यपः Ek.; Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अण *a.* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अज्जन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-नः) the day of full moon. -अतिहाय *a.* unsurpassed. -अत्यय *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful.

-अथ *a.* one who has lost his way. -अदुःकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-कः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुय *a.* having no followers. -अनुयामिक *a.* not nasal.

-अनुशील *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Mā. 10. -अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपदः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वप्नरातवृष्टिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space. having no interval, close; दूरे निरंतरयोपरया मयेव Mk. 5. 15. इदं निरंतरदुःखकडिबलमहलाबाध-मन्त्रमिदं Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-रं) *ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिचयः) कतिरिदं मम निरंतरमंगलैः Vc. 3. 27; परिचयेते ज्ञाने निरतरं Ra. 2. 11. 4

immediately. **अव्यास** *a.* constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अन्वय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see **अन्वय**. **अपमय** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. **(-यः)** innocence. **अपार** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); व्यागिणीतसरत्नाकरपेक्षनिवासे Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. **(-क्षा)** indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वहृत्निरभिलाषः निरपेक्ष लोकहताः S. 5. 5. **अञ्ज** *a.* cloudless. **अमर्ष** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अन्व** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अनल** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. **(-ले)** *ind.* freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. **(-कं)** an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हस्तिपति पूरणकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवयव** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवयवो यूपो ब्रह्म Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts, indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलम्ब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अवहन** *a.* abstaining from

food. **(-न)** fasting. **अशस्त्र** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **अश्लेष** *a.* boneless. **अहंकार**, **अहंकृति** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. **(-रः)** 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. **(-तिः)** 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **आकुल** *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **आमल** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **आतंवर** *a.* without drums. **आतंक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays **(-पः)** the night. **आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारं हा रादिभिः कथं कथयिष्यते G. L. 4, 39. **आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety. **आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आवाध** *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्वृद्धप्रदीपप्रकाशेनारं स्वर्गं व्यवहरति Mit. **आमय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. **(-यः, यं)** freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. **(यः)** 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **आमिश्र** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **आवास** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **आलम्ब** *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालम्बो लोभोद्वजनि के शशि शरणे Jag. **आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; MAl. 5. 30. **आश** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनोवृत्तवर्तमानाश R. 6. 2. **आशंक** *a.* fearless. **आशिष** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगत्प्रपञ्च निराशिषः सनः Ku. 5. 76. **आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, unsupported, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाणां वसन्तता. **आस्वाद** *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. **आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. **(-रः)** fasting. **इच्छु** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **इक्षि** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **इक्षत** *a.* destitute of fuel. **इक्षि** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. **इक्षर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **इक्ष** the body of a plough. **इक्ष** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10. 21. 2 inactive. **उच्छ्वास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. **(-सः)** absence of breath. **उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; चित्तं गन्धर्वतुर्दिहसः R. 8. 66. **उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. **(-हः)** absence of energy, indolence. **उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **उदक** *a.* waterless. **उद्यम**, **उद्योग** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **उद्भेग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2.: 2. **उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mu. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि न कर्माणि संज्ञानि S. 3. **उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as **उपाख्य**). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **उष्मन्** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **गन्ध** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्ध इव किंशुकाः 'बुद्धिः' f. the Sālmali tree. **गर्व** *a.*

free from pride. -**वशाक** *a.* windowless. -**वृण** *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; **विश्वः** कोमते वै विपुलावराधि ना Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (**वः**) the Supreme spirit. **वृष** *a.* houseless, homeless; **वृषी** विपुली कृता Pt. 1. 390. -**वीरव** *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -**वय** *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar, 3 alone, unassisted. (-**वः**) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -**वयिक** *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-**वः**) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -**वयिक** *a.* (**वः**) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -**वत** 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -**वृण** *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -**वन** *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-**वः**) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -**वर** *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-**वः**) a deity, god; (nom. pl. विजितः-विजितः) (-**वः**) ambrosia, nectar. -**जल** *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-**जः**) a waste, desert. -**जिह्व** a frog. -**जीव** *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -**जर** *a.* feverless, healthy. -**सूद्र** a Sūdra. -**वृष** *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; **वृषे** विदेहि मयि विद्वन्वत्तु Gtt. 10; विद्वन्वत्तुमालसा R. 19. 32; विद्वन्वत्तुमे Me. 106. -**वृदे** *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -**वृद्ध** *a.* more than ten days old. -**वृक्ष** *a.* toothless. -**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -**वृष** *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न विद्विष न विद्विष. 2 guiltless, innocent. -**वृष्य** *a.* without property, poor. -**वृष** *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -**वृष** *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; विद्विषो नित्यसत्त्वो निर्मोक्षे आत्मधार् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -**वन** *a.* without property, poor, indigent; **वनि** वन्यवराधि विभेनः परिपुते ChAp. 82. (-**वः**) an old ox. -**वर्ज** *a.* unrighteous, impious. -**वृक्ष**

a. smokeless. -**वर** *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -**वरा** *a.* without a guardian or master. -**विश्व** *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -**विमिश्र** *a.* causeless. -**विमेष** *a.* not twinkling. -**वयु** *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -**वल** *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -**वरा** *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -**वृद्धि** *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -**वृष**, -**वृष** *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -**वय** *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -**वर** *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; **वरा** विमिश्रितश्चर Gtt. 12; Amaru. 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); **वृक्ष** विमिश्रितश्चर Gtt. 5; परिपुते विमिश्रित Gtt. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; आवृ, वृ, &c. (-**वः**) excess. (-**वः** *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -**वरा** *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -**वृष** *a.* without wagon. -**वृषिक** *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-**वः**) *ind.* without flies; *i. e.* lonely, private; **वृष** मयि विमिश्रित S. 2. 6; -**वृष** *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -**वृष** *a.* fishless. -**वृष** *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -**वृष**, -**वृष** *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -**वृष** *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; **वृष** विमिश्रित R. 12. 60; Hg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.). विमिश्रित विमिश्रित R. 15. 28; **वृष** विमिश्रित विमिश्रित Mb. -**वृष** *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; **वृष** विमिश्रित विमिश्रित विमिश्रित Ve. 3. 22. -**वृष** *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); **वृष** विमिश्रित जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 218. (-**वः**) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -**वृष** *a.* crystal. -**वृष** *a.* free from gnats. -**वृष** *a.* fleshless. -**वृष** *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -**वृष** *a.* roadless, pathless. -**वृष** 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-**वः**) a large free market or fair. -**वृष** *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.) 3 eradicated. -**वृष** *a.* cloudless. -**वृष** *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -**वृष** *a.* free from illusion. -**वृष** *a.* inactive, lazy. -**वृष** *a.* 1 unrestrain-

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-**वः**) absence of restraint, independence. -**वृष** *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -**वृष** *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -**वृष**, (**वृष**) *a.* colourless, faded. -**वृष**, -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**, **वृष**) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -**वृष** (**वृष**) *a.* see **वृष** (-**वः**) a woman not menstruating. **वृष** absence of passion or darkness. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; **वृष** विमिश्रित S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; **वृष** विमिश्रित न विमिश्रित विमिश्रित V. E. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-**वः**) the pomegranate. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) having no girdle; (**वृष**) Ki. 5. 11. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) without lustre, faded, dim. -**वृष**, -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**, **वृष**) free from sickness, healthy, sound; **वृष** विमिश्रित H. 1. 1. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) formless, shapeless. -**वृष** *a.* (**वृष**) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -**वृष** *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-fated. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -**वृष** *a.* shameless, impudent. -**वृष** *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -**वृष** *a.* 1 smeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -**वृष** *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -**वृष** *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -**वृष** *a.* without posterity, childless. -**वृष**, -**वृष** *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -**वृष** *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -**वृष** *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-**वः**) a place sheltered from wind. -**वृष** *a.* free from monkeys. -**वृष** *a.* free from crows. -**वृष**, -**वृष** 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness; निर्विकल्पकः शास्त्रज्ञादिविकल्पमेवलयविश्वः; नोपेक्षितः शेषित सहस्रा निर्विकल्पे समाधी Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. (-इयं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विचार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकास a. unblown. -विग्रह a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-ग्र) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; २२ ऐतिह्य निर्विचारकविते वासस्तकाशी-म्व Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विविक्तित्व a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -वितर्क a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विनर्त a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वयं Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) स्वामनीशोऽप्यलनिर्विशेष Ku 1. 46; स निर्विशेषात् विचिन्तयति R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-का) absence of difference. (निर्विशेष and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषेभ्यः स्वीयता II. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विष a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्मिषा बुद्धिमाः सूताः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एव काम्यं तन्निष्ठ-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -बीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -बीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीर्यवीर्यतल P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly; impotent; निर्वीर्यं दृक्शापमपितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृष a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेद a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-वे ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याज a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -व्रण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिंस cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीन a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; स्वयं &c. 3 Pleased, delighted, 4 Rested, ceased. निरति f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयनगरादनुत्पाद्यंती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -न 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कालीनरीतेन गृहभिरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अहोय तावद्व्येन तयो निरस्त R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देवो परदोषि बुभुक्षते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly. 9 Turn out or

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -स्त 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comr. -मेव a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निराकः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निराक).

निराकरणे 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविक्रमा S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacra-ficial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdain. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गुलं कुलकुलमसह निराकुलकुलकलापे Gtt. 1. 2 Distressed; see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृतिः 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिह a. Paid off as a debt. निरादामलुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिणिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्ष्य as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (वं) A plough-share.

निरक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च वातुजमाह निरक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yaska.

निराकृतिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—(निराकृतिर्योगते) नाम्नामप्यर्थत्वप्रकल्पनं। इदंश्रुतिर्जाते सत्यं दोषाकरो मन्वाद् H. Chandr. 5. 168 (दोषाकरो is equal to दोषाणामाकरो).

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. 2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निर्बद्ध *p.p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. —Comp. —*कृत* *a.* having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. —*सुद्ध*: obstruction of the rectum.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its *वैयक्तिक* or etymological sense); *वैयक्तिक* का विरोध निरुद्ध है सा चलि यत्र हि विचिं N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. —*वृ*: Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') —Comp. —*लक्षणा* *a.* *lakshana* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivaksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; *यत्र विद्या निरुद्धिगता* K. i. 2. 6. 2 Confirmation.

निरूपणं, —*ना* 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निरूपित *p.p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकरुष निरुद्धिः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निरुधः, निरुधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; *Amaru.* 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगसूत्रानुक्तिनिरुधः *Yoga S.*; *Ku.* 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निरुधः Country, region, place.

निर्धनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्धनः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथनव्यवहारादिभिः प्रवर्गो K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.

निर्धनं Going out or forth.

निर्धुः The hollow of a tree.

निर्धनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्धुः —*ह* 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्धनं Rubbing, friction.

निर्धनः 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky: निर्धनोऽयं कुजलिवायुः जिघांशुनिर्धनैः क्षामयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1. 145 (वायुना निर्धनो वायुर्गन्धमास पतत्यथाः । प्रचंडधोरनिर्धनो निर्धन इति कथ्यते ॥). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह शक्यो धैर्यनिर्धनः U. 2.

निर्धनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्धनः 1 A sound in general; *Ve.* 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging, ज्वनिर्धनैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; मातृनिर्धनः U. 3.

निर्धनः, निर्धनः *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्धनः, —*र* A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; शीतो निर्धनवती याने Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. —*र*: 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निर्धनः *m.* A mountain.

निर्धनः, निर्धनः A river, mountain-torrent; स्तलनमुत्तरधुनिर्धनो निर्धनः U. 2. 20.

निर्धनः 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्धनो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; हृदय निर्धनं देव वाचति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञसाक्षिकानिः निर्धनमनुगमनो दोषाय M. 1. —Comp. —*वाप*: a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्धनः *a.* Settling, conclusive.

निर्धनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्धनः *p.p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निर्धनः *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; *Mv.* 4. 25.

निर्धनः 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्धनः A washerman.

निर्धनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्धनः Removal, banishment.

निर्धनः, —*ह* *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्धनः, —*रि*: A cave, cavern.

निर्धनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्धनं Burning, consuming.

निर्धनः *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds. 2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper.

निर्धनः *a.* 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; *Si.* 18.28.

निर्धनः *p.p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. 2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्धनः *p.p.* 1 Pointed out, shows, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized. 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निर्धनः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तार्थं निर्धनः *Mbh.*; *Bṛ.* 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity.

निर्धनः, निर्धनः 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्र निर्धनः P. 11. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. 2 Determining, settling, deciding. 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धनः *p.p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see *y* with निर्धनः.

निर्धनः *p.p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected. 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided. 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see *y* with निर्धनः).

निर्धनः *p.p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निर्धनः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्धनसत्पत्न्यः (गुरुः) R. 5. 21; *Ku.* 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency, निर्धनपट्टः स जगद् सत् R. 14. 32; अत एव सत् निर्धनः S. 3. 3. 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निर्धनः See निर्धनः.

निर्धनः *a.* Hard, firm (रुद्ध).

निर्धनः, —*ना* 1 Threat, menace. *Si.* 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निर्धनः 1 Burning, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration; M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्धनः, निर्धनः, निर्धनः, निर्धनः 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निर्धनः *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —*वृ* The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्धनः 1 Measuring, meting out यत्र धानकालनिर्धनः P. 11. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमत्राधनिर्धनः (वालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth,' 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईशो निर्माणमागः प्रतिपत्तः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादृष्टालनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणस्यो नमस्तस्मैनुभावः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. —वा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मालः 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मालोऽजितपुष्पदामनिकरे का वद्वदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैव नमस्तेऽधीतिनां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसकविर्निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति निर्मुक्तः p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. —कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनः Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनस्य Bh. 3. 72.

निर्महः p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्महस्योऽयः S. D. 1.

निर्मलः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मासः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मासने Liberation, deliverance. निर्माणः 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; शरणं निर्माणमपिभिन्ना Dk. 97; निर्माणविद्युत्सर्जं चलिन् निर्मासी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य दूरं दृश्यते Si. 12. 41.

निर्मासने 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, retributive, revenge (as in वैरनिर्माण). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वासिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्वासः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्वासः, —कः 1 Exudation of tears or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्वासमभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्गुहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); चित्तिनिर्गुहविट्कनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्गुह by मल्लवारणस्य उपासकः and quotes Vaijayanti; per-

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चास्तौर्णनिर्गुहा Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्गुह्यन् Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्गुह्यन् The slough of a snake.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Utterance, pronunciation.

2 A proverbial expression, proverb. 3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Pouring out, offering. 2 2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्गुह्यन् a. (तिका f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्गुह्यन् Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 68. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्गुह्यन् Amaru. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किं निर्गुह्यन् कुकविद्वृत्तनाटकस्येव अत्यन्तम् अन्त्यनिर्गुह्यन् Mu. 6.

निर्गुह्यन् p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्गुह्यन् अग्निः प्रज्ञादासीत् Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 25. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead, deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged, —न् 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शून्यनिर्गुह्यन्नादिति निर्गुह्यन् इवात्मः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्गुह्यन्मयिन्मन्त्रादन्तरायं अवशिष्य Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये ह्यस्यैव निर्गुह्यन् S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, ceasing. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant; see अर्निर्गुह्यन् in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. —Comp. —स्त्विति a. almost vanished or departed; निर्गुह्यन्स्त्वितिमास्य वीर्यं संयुज्यतीति वयुर्गुह्यन् Ku. 3. 52. —अस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproch. 2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. 3 Decision of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (वादमात्र).

निर्वाहः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणः 1 An offering, oblation; a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखिनिर्वाणानि U. 3. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वाणाय S. 3. 10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end. 3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सतामेतद्वि शेषवत् Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. 6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाह्यः See निर्वाण.

निर्विण्यः p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Disgusted with anything; मन्त्रज्ञानस्य निर्विण्यः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विहः p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages; निर्विहं वैश्यसूयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृतः p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृती स्मः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; वज्रति निर्वृतिमप्युपैव मनः V. 2. 9. R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; दूरं निर्वृतिसदनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृतः p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वृत्तः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिजवाभिर्वृत्तमायते Mk. 1. 14. Humiliation. 5 Grief. 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात (quietude); निर्बन्धस्याविनाशोक्तिः शान्तोक्तिः नवनी रत्नः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्बन्ध. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लज्जया सा ह्येक्षणा न मदीक्षणासंनिधिं सयेत्यति । अमुना जडजीविनेन ये जगता वा विकलेन किं फले ॥).

निर्बन्धः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्बन्धः 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्बन्धः p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृन्निर्बन्धविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्बन्धसौहृदमयेति 6. 17 (उपनिषद् Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जरायो निर्बन्धस्तेजस्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्बन्धः संवाचनमयो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्बन्धे तातस्य कायसिद्धये Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्बन्धः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्बन्धः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Devotion; cf. निर्वह.

निर्वहः 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying; or drawing out, extracting, removing. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्वहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वहः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Me. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. अङ्गत).

निर्वहः c. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्वहः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्वहः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निर्वहः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in.' 3 Setting, disappear-

ance; दिवते निर्वहः R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निर्वहः 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निर्वहः 1 A god; निर्वहः विष्णुः कान्वि च निर्वहः विष्णुः कान्वि च G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निर्वहः the celestial Ganges.

निर्वहः, निर्वहिका A cow.

निर्वहः p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with नि).

निर्वहः ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; c. p. निर्वहः कृत्वा, निर्वहः कृत्वा P. I. 4. 76).

निर्वहः Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, a. oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निर्वहः निर्वहः निर्वहः S. 6. 24.

निर्वहः A virgin, an unmarried girl. निर्वहः a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निर्वहः a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नः 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पतनां नास्त्यलोको न चापि निर्वहः Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. वर्त्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निर्वहः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निर्वहः A village.

निर्वहः 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निर्वहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; गजमुनिर्वहः Bh. 3. 37. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निर्वहः a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तः 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निर्वहः निर्वहः निर्वहः Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 19. 52, 3. 17, Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निर्वहः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; एके निर्वहः सलिलं विवर्षीत्यनुकं Māl. 9. 40; निर्वहः पितृभिः R. 8. 86; निर्वहः जलः पितृणां 5. 8, 15. 91. Mn. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निर्वहः, निर्वहः 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; इक्षुनिर्वहः R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निर्वहः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निर्वहः श्रितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निर्वहः a. 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -m. A resident, an inhabitant. निर्वहः 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निर्वहः (निर्वहः) a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निर्वहः सुष्ठुः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निर्वहः a. 1 Compact, close; उग्र-निर्वहः निर्वहः निर्वहः Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निर्वहः a. Not different, alike. -तः Want of difference.

निर्वहः p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled, Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निर्वहः 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland), निर्वहः मनुष्याणां वस्त्रनिर्वहः विष्णुः श्रुतिः देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle.

निर्वहः p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निर्वहः f. Covering, enclosing.

निर्वहः p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repeating of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole; see also with f. -तः Return. -Comp. -अवस्य m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -विरहः a. without further cause or motive. (-तः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -विरहः a. one who abstains from eating meat; निर्वहः मत्स्यं जनकः U. 4. -विरहः a. of subdued passion. -वृत्तिः a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदयः a. with relenting heart.

निर्वहः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 67. 2 Disappearance, cessation, termination,

suspension; श्रापनिबन्ध 8. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. श्रुति). 4 Abstaining from, avern; श्रापनाशनिबन्ध: Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving of, desisting from, 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निबन्धन 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निबन्धन Offering of food to an idol; cf. निवेदनः.

निबन्धन 1 Encamping, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेवानिबन्धन तुल्य चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निबन्धन 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निबन्धन A cover, an envelope.

निबन्धन Covering, enveloping.

निबन्धन f. (This word is optionally substituted for निश in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निबन्धन 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निश (श्रा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निश 1 Night; या निश सर्वदृशानां तस्या जायते संवत् Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिशयः, -अत्ययः, -अतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a. blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पतिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आकषा -आकाश turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमयः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -कुक्षं a bed-chamber. -कर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. -पतिः 1 an epithet of 1 Siva.

2 of Ravana. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथसंगे ताहिता दुःखेन इदं निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -कर्मणः m. darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -कुक्षिन् m. an owl. -निशं ind. every night, always. -पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoar-frost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -वृक्षः a jackal. -वज्रः bomp (शत्रु). -विशारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rakshasa; वज्रकूटानिशाचविहारी Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् m. a cock. -वृक्षः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशात Sharpening, whetting.

निशात p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -नैः A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशातः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशातनं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिशातः शत्रुः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -सं Iron.

निशीयः 1 Midnight; निशीयदीपाः सदा इतिविः R. 3. 15. Ms. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; इत्ये निशीय-लुभन्ति कश्चित् Ka. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीयिनि, निशीयया Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अघनी, -अघनी an epithet of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्रयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; इदं मे स्थिते निश्रयः Mu. 1. 4

Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; केकेयी कुरनिश्रया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्रय a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -सृष्टा The earth. -Comp.

-अय a. firm-bodied, firm. (-यः) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्रयक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्रयक 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्रय p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded

(used actively also); अत्रायमसमं या जगद्वेति निश्रितः R. 12. 83. -सं Certainty, decision. -सं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्रितः f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्रयः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्रयणी, निश्रयेनि, निश्रयेणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्रयः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःश्रयः.

निश्रयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निश्रयः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निश्रयि a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -m. 1 An archer, bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निश्रय p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निश्रयः.

निश्रयक A seat.

निश्रय 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market; Si. 13. 15.

निश्रयः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निश्रयः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -यः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निश्रयः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c., a mountaineer

या निश्रयः प्रतिष्ठा लभन्त. श्रापनीः समा Rām.; R. 14. 52, 70. 2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brahmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In munda) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गणितशालिः-सगिष निश्रयः K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निश्रयित a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निश्रयि p. p. (नी f.) sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 2. -m. An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निश्रय a. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; असंश्रय with नि.

निश्रय p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into; impregnated.

निश्रयः f. 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निश्रयः Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in वल्लभनिश्रय &c.

It implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (वि). ३ As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of,' 'away from'; as in विर्विष, विर्विषादि; or (b) more usually, 'not,' 'without,'

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निः शेष without a remainder; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. In compound the र of निर is changed to र् before vowel, and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to ह before र् and ह, and to र् before ह and र्; see निर. -**कौटुक** (निष्कौटुक) a. 1 thornless. 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंठ** (निरकंठ) a. without edible roots. -**कपट** (निष्कपट) a. guileless, sincere. -**कष** (निष्कष) a. motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कषामरशिखाः S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. -**कषण** (निष्कषण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) a. 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. (-ः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebres. 3 N. of Brahmā. (-ला, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलंक** (निष्कलंक) a. stainless, spotless. -**कषाय** (निष्कषाय) a. free from dirt or impure passions. -**काम** (निष्काम) a. 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. 2 free from all worldly desires. (-ने ind.) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) a. 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणे षुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-ने ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालक** (निष्कालक) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) a. 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय) -**किञ्चन** (निर्विकञ्चन) a. penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) a. having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति श्वनिं Sk.) -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) a. of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) a. free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कृप** (निष्कृप) pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) a. 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -**कौशान्वि** (निष्कौशान्वि) a. who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) a. 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**क्षय** (निष्क्षय) a. destitute of the military tribe. -**क्षेप** (निष्क्षेप) निःक्षेप q. v. -**चक्ष** (निष्चक्ष) ind.

completely. -**चक्षुः** (निष्चक्षुः) a. a. blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) a. past forty. -**चित** (निश्चित) a. 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) a. not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) a. motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) a. depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**चंद्र** (निश्चंद्र) a. not studying the Vedas (छंद). -**चिद्र** (निश्चिद्र) a. 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**चैतु** a. having no offspring, childless. -**चैत्र** a. not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क, -**चैत्र** a. 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**चक्रे** a. unimaginable, inconceivable. -**चल** a. 1 round, globular; घुक्कालपय च निलालय Ku. 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**चुष** a. 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, Simplified. -**क्षीर** wheat. -**चरु** crystal -**तेजः** a. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -**चप** a. impudent, shameless -**चित्र** a. 1 more than thirty; निश्चित्रानि षड्भिः चैत्रस्य P. IV. 4. 73. Sk. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-शः) a sword. -**धृत्** m. a sword-bearer. -**धेनुष्य** a. destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**धेन** (निष्धेन) a. free from mud, clear, pure. -**धराक** (निष्धराक) a. having no flag or banner. -**धृति** (निष्धृति) a. woman having no husband and no sons. -**धृष्ट** (निष्धृष्ट) a. 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्धृष्टा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्धृष्टाक-गति (युग ध्याः) (सधृष्टस्य शस्त्रे अपर पार्श्वे निर्गमनादिजन्य करोति Sk.); एकस्य युगः सधृष्टाः कृतोऽप्यथ निष्धृष्टाकृतोऽप्यतः Dk. 165; 80 यानी श्रुजैः शकं स्वयमानानवाधुजा निर्वैयर्थं यद्वासी-नविधृष्टाकरोमाम् Bv. 2. 132. -**धृष्ट** (निष्धृष्ट) a. having no foot. (-हं) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परिकर) a. without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) a. having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिषद्** (निष्परिषद्) a. having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) a. not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) a. not observing caution. -**परित** (निष्परित), -**पार** (निष्पार) a. boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) a. sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) a. sonless,

childless. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) a. 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter (-चः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) a. freed from chaff. -**पौष्ट** (निष्पौष्ट) a. unmanly. -**प्रक्षय** (निष्प्रक्षय) a. steady, immovable, motionless. -**प्रकारक** (निष्प्रकारक) a. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्दि-कृतं T. S. -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) a. not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रचार** (निष्प्रचार) a. 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ही) कार (निष्प्रति (ही) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) a. 1 incurable, irremediable; तर्ह्यथा निष्प्रतिक्रियमावयुष्यता K. 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-तः) ind. uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिष** (निष्प्रतिष) a. unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 71. -**प्रति-हृष्ट** (निष्प्रतिहृष्ट) a. 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रमिष** (निष्प्रमिष) a. 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रमिषान** (निष्प्रमिषान) a. cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) a. 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रसूह** (निष्प्रसूह) a. unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपञ्च** (निष्प्रपञ्च) a. 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रम** (निष्प्रम or निष्प्रम) a. 1 lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) a. without authority. -**प्रवाजन** (निष्प्रवाजन) a. 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 3 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. (-ने) ind. causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -**प्रवाण** (निष्प्रवाण) a. lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) a. 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. (-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) a. foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) a. not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं तेदित्ति-मारेये K. 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) a. lonely, solitary, retired. (-क) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाकं वा संन्यस्तविभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) a. without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविभाषितकोशजातं R. 5. 1 -**शोष** (निःशोष) a. washed; clean. -**संक्षय** (निःसंक्षय) a. 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (—) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संय (निःसंय) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; २ निःसंयत् कल-स्वान्तः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (—) *ind.* unselfishly, —संय (निःसंय) *a.* unconscionable. —संय (निःसंय) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (—) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संविग्ध (निःसंविग्ध), —संवेह (निःसंवेह) *a.* see निःसंय. —संवि (निःसंवि, निःसंवि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; २ किरिककपयि निःसंयत्नोय जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. —संय (निःसंय) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (—) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अह महता निःसीमन्नातिविस्तृतः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमन्मयं S. 97. —संवेह (निःसंवेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unctio or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) or निःसंयत्न *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ३ कृत्यविशेषनिःसंयत्नः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any wordly ties —संय (निःसंय) *a.* poor, indigent; निःसंय नहि ज्ञते Sānti. 2. 6. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निर्दिष्ट See निःसंयत्न.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निर्दिष्टपूर्व Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; —निर्दिष्टः, निर्दिष्टेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —निर्दिष्ट *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —निर्दिष्ट *a.* different by nature; निर्दिष्टविचारद्वेकतत्वं R. 6. 29.

—निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निर्दिष्टः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —निर्दिष्ट Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.—Comp. —जर्ज *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—जर्ज) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. —हृरी a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तस्मिन्नि निर्दिष्टहृरीद्वयः स्वयमिच्छः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निर्दिष्टहृरी by तस्मिन्ना नयकस्य वा नयोरयं ज्ञात्वा स्वमया कार्यं साधयति वा)

निर्दिष्टः 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Crossing over; संसारं त्वं निस्तारयस्वी न दुष्यसी Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; इतस्तत् निर्दिष्टः कुतः H. 3. 3 A means, expedient.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36.

निर्दिष्टः Pricking, sting.

निर्दिष्टः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निर्दिष्ट (ज्य) *ह* 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; बभ्रुल-शिरानिस्त्यद्वेकाकिताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; विनाशिनिसंयद्वापतीर्नः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नृनिस्त्यद्वेकायोः 10. 58; Ms. 42.

निर्दिष्ट *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निर्दिष्ट, निर्दिष्टः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निर्दिष्टः, निर्दिष्टः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्टः Invocation, summoning, निर्दिष्टः See निर्दिष्ट.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निर्दिष्ट *a.* Low, vile —जः A low man, one of vile origin.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वनीतिर्निर्दिष्टः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 287. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation.

निर्दिष्टः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजो ह्यमं नयति Sk.; नय मां ज्ञेयं नयति यथो-दुत्ता V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; नीता संता नीता ह्यपि Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनान्नयते दण्ड-द्वारे विनाशनायित Bv. 1. 10; नीता नाशान् कतिपयं Me. 2; संविष्टः कुतश्चने विना विनाश R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तयि तत्त्वनामयद्वयः K. 143; नीतस्वया वचनं Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as हृ q. v.; e. g. कुतश्च नी to reduce to misery; वदो नी to reduce to subjection, win over, असं नी to cause to rest; विनाशो नी to destroy; वरितोय नी to gratify, please; कुतश्च-वचनं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra slave &c.; साह्ये नी to admit as a witness; दुष्टे नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; दुष्टवचनं नी to render superfluous; विनाशो नी to sell; अस्वर्ता-वचनं नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; कुतश्च निस्त्य द्युतेय व्यवहारोपेयः Y. 2. 19; एवं ज्ञात्वा निस्त्य द्युतेय नीते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; वतोल्लेखेनैव नीता Ms. 8. 252, 256; तथा नयत्युत्पत्तिर्द्वयस्य द्युतेयः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; ज्ञात्वा नयते Sk. —Caus. (नयति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमाकृत्य K. 38. —Desid. (निनीति-ते) To wish to carry &c. —With. अहं नी to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स चाहुनीतः प्रयतेन वचनं B. 5. 54. विनाशो ज्ञेयं वराहमुनीतमुनेनमनाः स तयते 19. 38; Ki. 18. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 187. 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline. —अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 8. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; अक्षयपञ्चमि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शब्द इवकादपनीतवि V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); पराधियवपनव Mk. 6; अपनयं पनो इवनेष S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आने 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); अति-नमिनी 3; कुसुमाचरणमभिनयं लक्ष्मी S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -आनेति to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; सुपनं सपान्यमानयते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; अतिनाव दुः क्ष R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतवा नरता Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उत् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); इत्युच्यते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकांतमुच्य Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29; 3. 22. -उत् 2 to bring near, fetch; विनिवेशपनीतस्य Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयन्यान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्योत्तरोत्तरं Gt. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; पुन-नीतं नृप रामणीयं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); मायवकपुनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकापुनयते Sk. -उत्तरा 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, incline; कर्षं निनीव. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निक्ष 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुपायमात्मनैव निरीव Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -वति 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); ती इपती निः परिणीव वति (पुरीवा) Ku. 7. 80; अतिं पर्यवर्षं च वत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिनिष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्पत्नीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -व 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); वानरेणैव रणीतेन (वलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं इवीव जम्बकजम् Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; निरा इवीते जलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; न रव पनीं नकुवा इनीतः R. 14. 67; अक्षयनीतमाचार-

मायमति हि साधवः Ku. 5. 31. 7 to write, compose; इनीतः नृप इकादितः U. 4; उत्तरं रावपतिं तत्पत्नीं प्रकुर्वते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -वति to carry or take back. -ति 1; to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटुवतिनिर्विनीतविदः R. 9. 71; 5. 75, 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; विनयते स तयोषा यदुमिर्विजयवर्ण R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिमु-रेन इपती इवतिनं R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्ति वृहत्सवार् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि वामिनी विनीय Gt. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); ज्ञातं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्तं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -सम् 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in शाली, वेपली, अश्वली.

नीका A channel for irrigation. नीकारः See निकार. नीकास a. See निकास; Si. 5. 35. नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्राप्यते न क्षुद्र विप्रमयेन नीचे Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य मोचनतेः वृक्षमाप्यते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -का An excellent cow. -Comp. -वा a river. -ओन्धः onion. -ओन्धि- a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वकाः, -कः a kind of gem (वेकात).

नीच (नि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिनी).

नीचकिञ्च m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचोद्देश ind. See नीचे below. नीचोद्देश ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उत्तरि); नीचैर्नक्षत्र-परि च दृष्टा चक्रनेत्रिकमेव Ms. 109. 2 Bowing down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्नक्षत्रि Ms. 48. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचेः शब्द इति स्थितो नृप स मे प्रायेयः नीचोत्ति Amarh. 67;

नीचैर्नुदातः P. I. 2. 30. 5. Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विद्वद्वाद्यत R. 3. 24. -म. N. of a mountain; नीचैराक्यं शिरसिपिन्देन विनामदेतोः Ms. 26. -Comp. -मतिः f. slow pace. -दुःख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, a home, resting-place. -Comp. -उत्तुष्टः, -हः a bird.

नीहकाः 1 A bird. 2 A nest. नीह p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or produced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -है 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जुनं हि दुष्टिरेव न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Mal. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आलोच्यः परलोकानेर्ध्वं नीतिरिति वती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुलः, -ज्ञः, -विज्ञः, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -कोचः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -कोचः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -नीचं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वाणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -द्वारा the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (ज) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेती.

नीरा 1 The foot of a mountain 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीरः प्रवीणवते Mk. 5. 14; नीरते च लघुपमजं च नीरं वृक्षां Ms. 6. 65. 3 A species of Aśoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -व The flower of the Kadamba tree; Ms. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीर 1 Water; नीराधिरुतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -जः a cloud. नीचनिमित्तं ते नीरं वे मासिको कर्मः Bv. 1; 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -जः a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the mouth of Arvina before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.* the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलसिन्धुः अयति सिन्धुः रत्नस्तोत्रादयः U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with indigo. -**लः** 1 The dark-blue or black colour, 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -**लं** 1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -**Comp.** -**अंबः** the Sārāsa bird. -**अंजनं** antimony. -**अंजन**, -**अंजना** lightning. -**अंजनं** -**अंजुलं**, -**अंजुलम्** *n.* -**उत्पलं** the blue lotus. -**अश्वः** the dark-cloud. -**अंबर** *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -**अजयः** early dawn, the first dawn of day. -**अजयम्** *m.* sapphire. -**कौटः** 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of gallinule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -**केसी** the indigo plant. -**कीचः** an epithet of Siva. -**कुटः** 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuḍa -**तदः** the coconut tree. -**तलः** the Tāmāl tree. -**देकः**, -**क** darkness -**पटलं** 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. विष्णुः a falcon. -**दुषिका** 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -**मः** 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -**मणिः**, -**रत्नं** the sapphire; नेपथ्योचित-नीलत्वं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -**नीलिकः** a fire fly. -**पुषिका** 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -**राजिः** *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशङ्ककस्तनीलराज्यः Re. 1. 2. -**लौहितः** an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -**कः** A dark-coloured horse.

नीलं (लां) *सु.* A kind of insect. **नीला** See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

नीलसिन्धु *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूर्व महापातकादी Pt. 1; रवी बहसु नीलानां नीलीमण्यपेक्षया Pt. 1. 260. 2 A species of blue fly. 3 A kind of disease. -**Comp.** -**राज** *a.* firm in attachment (-रा) 1 affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -**संज्ञानं** fermentation of idigo. -**वातं** an indigo vat.

नीवरः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -**र** Water.

नीवारः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवारः कुकर्मकोटर-द्वयप्रदासस्तत्त्वतः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

नीविः, -**नी** *f.* 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिनां न वरं नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविमेषोद्युतनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे शिवे K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

नीवत् *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव See नीव.

नीवारः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

नीवारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ma. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माया नु अतिप्रमोः नु S. अस्तौल्लसहं नु निवस्वा-नामिदं जलं नु नु मही नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 64; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; हि ज्वेतस्याकिमन्यदितोऽयथा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवद्विषयं कलनं Dk; see किं नु, also.

नु 2 P. (नीति, प्रीति; नुन; *caus.* शवयति; desid. नुनयति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सारस्वती तन्निधुनं नुनाच Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परमनुतिभिः (v. l.) स्वात् गुणान् व्यापयतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

नु 6 U. (नुनति ते, नुन or नुन-प्रत्ययः) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; नुनं नुनं नुनति पवनद्वारादुल्लो यथा स Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away,

cast away, dispel; अदुस्त्वया नुनयन्नुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केदम्बोऽनुनितेदुर्गो R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 65; Ki. 8. 33; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -**Caus.** 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -**With** अप to drive away, remove; Bk. 10. 13. -**अप** to propel, drive onward; Si. 4. 61. -**नि** 1 to throw back, reject; काना मत्स्यमयो मांशं शाकं च न निपुंरेत् Me. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -**न** to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -**वि** 1 to strike, pierce. 2 to play on a musical instrument, (शीतं, अतोचं &c.) (-**Caus.**) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तावं विनोदय रश्मिः Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 66. 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; लताय रश्मिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -**ल** 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet.

नूतन, **नूतन** *a.* 1 New; नूतना राजा समा-जाययति U. 1; R. 8. 15. (Fresh, young, 3 Present. 4 Instant;) *ns.* 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious. 1. 10, *m.*

नूतं ind. Certainly; नूतं नूतं, surely, verily, indeed; अयादि नूतं हरकोपवद्विषयि ज्वलन्त्येषं द्वावुत्तरी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 16; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

नूपुरः, -**र** An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि नूदामणिः पदे नूपुरं दृष्टिं पश्यते H. 2. 71.

नु *m.* (Nom. sing. न, gen. pl. नूनां or नूना) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; नपुंसकं विप्रो नान् Ak. -**Comp.** -**अस्थिमालिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**कपालं** man's skull. -**केसरिन्** *m.* 'man-lion', Viṣṇu in his Naraśimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -**जलं** human urine. -**देवः** a king. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**रा** a ruler of men, King, sovereign. -**अवधः** N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -**आरमजः** a prince, crown prince. -**आभीरं**, -**मानं** music played at the royal meals. -**आमनः** consumption. -**आसनं** 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -**पुत्रं** a royal palace. -**नीतिः** *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेदस्यावेन नूनीतिरेक-त्वा Bh. 2. 47. -**विषः** the mango tree. -**लदम्ब** *m.* शिखं a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -**क्रासनं** a royal edict. -**सभे**, -**सभा** an assembly of kings. -**वस्ति**, -**वासः** a king. -**पशुः** a beast in the

form of a man, a brute of a man. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see यजुषः). -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाहुनः and epithet of Kubera. -वेङ्कनः N. of Siva. -शृङ्गं 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनः an army of men. -सैनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

सुबा A son of Manu Valvasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

दृष्ट 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रकृत्यति, नृत्य) To dance, move about; नृत्यति सुवर्तिनो नमः तसि Utt. 1; लोलोर्मो वसति महोत्तमं नमः Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमात्रे भोवाशे किमपरमते नर्तयति मा Bb. 3. 6; तादृशे शिवायलयधुमधैर्नितः कातया मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मङ्गलान्तर्गतनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; R. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यं देवेषु. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतिः f. Dancing, dance.

नृत्यं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृपादस्यानृति-तमतिरां कांतं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मयरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -नृत्यः an epithet of Siva. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c See under नृ.

नृपसं a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नृपजः A washerman.

नृपजनं Washing, cleansing.

नृपु m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 39; Me. 69; नृपाधरय नृपु सुप्रस मा &c.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नृप 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रायेण सुविनिर्वाः कस्यांश्च कुरुविनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नृपकमेवोपरोप र्द्वि R. 7. 39 (where some com-

mentators take नृप in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a collyrium for the eye; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः an, pleasing or beautiful object. -अरुमं the almond fruit. -कणीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोकः 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -नीचर a. within the range of sight. perceptible, visible. -कुक्षः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्वतः the outer corner of the eye. -विहः 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -सलं the naucos of the eyes. -सरोजिः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रञ्जनं a collyrium. -रिमन् n. the eye-lash. -वदं a veil over the eye. -स्तम्भः rigidity of the eyes.

नृपिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

नृपि 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नृपिष्ठ a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिष्ठ q. v.).

नृपिष्ठ a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिष्ठ q. v.). नृपिष्ठी मूला Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

नृपः A family-priest.

नृपयं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदात्तनृपयभृत् R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रेणैव विधानशोभा 14. 9; उदात्तनृपयविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विलनृपययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नृपयं behind the scenes. -Comp. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नृपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -Comp. -जा, -जाना red arsenic.

नृपालिका Red arsenic.

नृप a. (Nom. pl. नृपे-नृपाः) Half. -प्रः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Even-ing. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नृपिः-सी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोहृशब्दा नृपिः नृपिः S. 7. 10; नृपिः नृपिः Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्विभेति R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -निः The tree त्रिनिश.

नृपु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नृपुः A clod of earth.

नृपेयस a. (सी f.), नृपेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नृपेयः, नृपेयः Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नृप a. (न+एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp; आत्मन् m., रूपः, सूर्यः epithets of the Supreme Being.

नृपविक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नृपविक Proximity, neighbourhood.

नृपविकः A demon, Rakshasa.

नृपविक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ma. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नृपय a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see वाङ्. -प्रः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नृपयः 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, towns-man. 6 A trader, merchant; पापाहारीपनयनरा नृपयः साधुमनः V. 4. 4.

नृपयुक्तं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नृपिकं The head of an ox.

नृपिकी An excellent cow.

नृपलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सत्त्व m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नृपः Eternity, perpetuity.

नृपक a. (की f.) नृपिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions) 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नृपायः Summer.

नृपानः An etymologist.

नृपानिकः A pathologist.

नृपेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नृपासिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नृपुष्यं (यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नृपुष्यो नृपुष्यः U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नृपुष्यं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Secrecy; नृपुष्यमवलंभितं M. 5.

नृपुष्यकं A banquet, feast.

नृपयः A trader, merchant.

नैमिषिक *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निव). -**कः** An astrologer, prophet. -**कं** 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमिषिकदोषः *कः* S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -**न** N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived—यतस्तु निमिषेभ्यः निहतं शब्दं बलं; अल्पदेयं तत्तल्लेखं नैमिषारण्यमिति न).
नैमिषः Barter, exchange.
नैमिषोऽम् The fruit of नैमिष, the Indian fig-tree.

नैमिष Restrain, self-command.
नैमिषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -**कः** Regularity.

नैमिषिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.
नैमिष 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैमिष Disregard, indifference.
नैमिषः An inhabitant of hell.
नैमिष Senselessness, nonsense.
नैमिष 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैमिषात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; नैमिषाः दहतः कृत्वा नैमिषमवलम्बित H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नैमिषः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.
नैमिष Health

नैमिष A demon; मयमयप्रयोगेनादायचरुर्नैमिषोऽयः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20
नैमिषी 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नैमिष 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैमिषदेव सारीशो विमस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैमिष Pitilessness, cruelty; नैमिषदेवपुत्रे न सविस्तरात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sū. 11. 1. 34.

नैमिष Cleanliness, purity, spotlessness.

नैमिष Shamelessness, impudence.

नैमिष Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैमिष (चि) इव Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness.

नैमिष An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*), **नैमिषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तस्मै निमित्तमप्यपि नैमिषः S. 6. 29; नैमिषार्थिर्दुर्गम इव विमर्शयिषुना V. 1.

नैमिष 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्मसंन्यास q. v.).

नैमिषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -**कः** A mint-master.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्वेदं निमित्तं नैमिषः R. 8. 25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Completely familiar with or versed in 6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -**कः** A perpetual religious student who continues, with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows lifelong abstinence and chastity, Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैमिष Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैमिष Constancy, firmness.

नैमिषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैमिषिकी सृष्टिः कुतश्च सिद्धा प्रणि स्थितिर्न स्रष्टव्यताद्वयानि Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैमिषिक A swordman.

नो ind. (न-उ) No, not, often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amara. 5, 7, 10, 62.

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at night.

नैमिष Fixedness, immovableness, fixity.

नैमिष 1 Determination, certainty. 2 A fixed ceremony.

नैमिष 1 A king of the Nishadhas. 2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha.

नैमिष 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्मसंन्यास q. v.).

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नो ind. (न-उ) No, not, often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amara. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नो (if not, otherwise.

नो 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. 2 Removing, driving away, dispelling.

नो ind. Ninefold, in nine parts.

नो 1 A ship, boat, vessel; सन्ता गुणपुष्पेन क्रीतेर्य कावनीरस्य Sānti. 3. 1. 2 N. of a constellation. -**Comp.** -**आरोहः** (नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board a ship 2 a sailor. -**कर्णधारः** a helmsman, pilot. -**कर्मन्** n. the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -**चरः**, -**जीविका** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -**सार्य** *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -**द्वहः** an oar. -**वारः** navigable. -**वादिन्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. -**वारः** a steersman, pilot, captain. -**व्यसन्न** shipwreck, 'naufraige'; नैमिषे विपन्नः S. 6. -**सङ्घर्ष** fleet, navy; वग्रावृत्त्याप तस्या मेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्वचिह सज्जयन्मतिरेका प्रवति भगवन्च-

तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वहः** an oar.

न्यह ind. An adverb, prefixed to कृ or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -**Comp.** -**कारण**, -**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रहील इव मे तीक्ष्णं परिसंयते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -**घातः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. -**भावित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपवाचीकृत); न्यमभावित-वाच्यमर्थमयजनसमस्त शब्दार्थद्वयलक्षण K. P. 1. 1. -**न्यह** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. -**न्यः** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Parasurāma. -**क** The hole.

न्यहोष 1 The (Indian) figtree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -**Comp.** -**परिमंडला** an excellent woman; (she is thus described)—सती सुकडिनी यस्या नित्यं च विशालता 1 मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्य सा न्यहोषपरिमंडला Śabdak. 4. 18.

न्यह A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यह *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21. (where it also means विपन्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

न्यह 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

न्यह 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

न्यह 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यह *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताहतः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Rātā. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -**Comp.** -**द्वह** *a.* giving up punishment. -**द्वह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. -**न्यह** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनपुरोयस्तस्य न्यहः शोकान् Va. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

न्यह Fried, rice.

न्यह Eating, feeding.

न्यह 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; न्यहार्थं निमित्तमर्थ-पुष्टीयत्ययत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 50. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यहप्रवृत्तं विद्व-चैति सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वहः** an oar.

न्यह ind. An adverb, prefixed to कृ or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -**Comp.** -**कारण**, -**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रहील इव मे तीक्ष्णं परिसंयते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -**घातः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. -**भावित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपवाचीकृत); न्यमभावित-वाच्यमर्थमयजनसमस्त शब्दार्थद्वयलक्षण K. P. 1. 1. -**न्यह** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. -**न्यः** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Parasurāma. -**क** The hole.

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न्यह 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

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न्यह *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताहतः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Rātā. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -**Comp.** -**द्वह** *a.* giving up punishment. -**द्वह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. -**न्यह** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनपुरोयस्तस्य न्यहः शोकान् Va. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

न्यह Fried, rice.

न्यह Eating, feeding.

न्यह 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; न्यहार्थं निमित्तमर्थ-पुष्टीयत्ययत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 50. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यहप्रवृत्तं विद्व-चैति सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वहः** an oar.

न्यह ind. An adverb, prefixed to कृ or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -**Comp.** -**कारण**, -**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रहील इव मे तीक्ष्णं परिसंयते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -**घातः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. -**भावित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपवाचीकृत); न्यमभावित-वाच्यमर्थमयजनसमस्त शब्दार्थद्वयलक्षण K. P. 1. 1. -**न्यह** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. -**न्यः** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Parasurāma. -**क** The hole.

न्यहोष 1 The (Indian) figtree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -**Comp.** -**परिमंडला** an excellent woman; (she is thus described)—सती सुकडिनी यस्या नित्यं च विशालता 1 मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्य सा न्यहोषपरिमंडला Śabdak. 4. 18.

न्यह A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यह *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21. (where it also means विपन्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

न्यह 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

न्यह 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

न्यह 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यह *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताहतः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Rātā. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -**Comp.** -**द्वह** *a.* giving up punishment. -**द्वह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. -**न्यह** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनपुरोयस्तस्य न्यहः शोकान् Va. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

न्यह Fried, rice.

न्यह Eating, feeding.

न्यह 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; न्यहार्थं निमित्तमर्थ-पुष्टीयत्ययत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 50. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यहप्रवृत्तं विद्व-चैति सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वहः** an oar.

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तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वहः** an oar.

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as वृक्षादृष्ट्या, काकतालीयव्या, बुजादृष्ट्या &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; म्यादिभिर्वर्णैः Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes म्या to mean एव; but it is quite open in our opinion to take म्या in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋ, उज्, and एम्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपपत्ति, and निगमन). -Comp. -म्याः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तिना a. well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञा the science of logic. -सादिनी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्र aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधाचक्षुःकृत्याः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to बुजादृष्ट्याः q. v.

2. अंधपरोपगम्याः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवृत्तीदर्शनम्याः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhatti. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear—अर्धवृत्तीं विदुर्दृष्टिस्तस्मात्तस्या रथलो तातममुखा प्रथममववर्तति यादयिष्या तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्वर्ततेति यादयति.

4. अशोकवृक्षम्याः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलीयम्याः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim पाणिहृदम्या is similarly used.

6. कर्द्वकोरक (गोलक) म्याः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयम्याः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandraloka:—वत्सा मेलने दललो मे यक्ष सुधुः । तदेतकाकतालीयविवर्तितसंमर्कः ॥ also Kuvalayābunda: वतत् तालफलं यथा ककिनोपप्लव्धं मेव रोदरीनिष्ठमितदृष्ट्या तन्मी मया मुक्ता । see ककतालीय also.

8. काकदंतवेषकम्याः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिणीलम्याः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; cf. p. द्विपदोऽस्मिन्मंत्रिणः इत्यत्र अस्मिन्मित्रस्य काकाक्षिणीलकम्यावेन अंतरापशब्देनाप्यम्यः.

10. कूपचक्रवर्तिनम्याः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काक्षिणीलम्यायेति वृत्तयति वा काक्षिणीलम्यायेति काक्षिणीलम्यायेति वृत्तयति वा वृत्तः काक्षिणीलम्यायेति वृत्तः । अम्यो-न्यत्रपक्षसहतिमिमां कोटिरिति वृत्तयति क्रीडति कूपचक्रवर्तिनम्यायेति वृत्तयति: a Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुरीयमतम्याः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तद्विदं चट्टकुरीयमतम्यायेति वृत्तयति.

12. बुजादृष्ट्याः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. वृक्षादृष्ट्याः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. बुद्धिरेव दूरो मर्षिताः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमप्यमम्यमयादायते भवतीति नियतसमानम्यायादर्थान्तरमापत्तिरित्यत्र म्यायो वृक्षादृष्ट्याः ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपम्याः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. सुपनायितुमम्याः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly toy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कालमास्मीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पक्षपक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. पक्षालनादि पक्षस्य दूरादस्यार्थं वरः; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. दूतस्य करणं दूषा.

18. बीजादुत्पन्नन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहपुष्पकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. वह्निभूतन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—वृद्धा मे बहुवीर-वृत्तमोक्षणं काञ्चनपात्रां पुत्रीरव. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. हाकाचंद्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहपलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सुवीरकटान्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. दण्डानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्म्यः श्रद्धा-पूरुषो न जीतः Bh. 2. 83; Rg. 18. 18; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Kuf. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुत्यासपदिपदां R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, वरन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनन्यासः R. 12. 75 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; अत्यतिशयन्यास इतिरत्या S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; न्यास, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारि m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासि m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

शु (शु) अ. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

शुभ्र a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वार्धित्यु-न्नकटाक्षले (शोभि) N. 22. 32. 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. —शुः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —शुक्रः a crooked sword, sabre.

शून्य a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थशून्य, 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ); शून्य. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —शून्य ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अशून्य a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —अशून्य a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

शून्यवति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in शीप, रूप, क्षिपिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षग The hut of a पक्षाल or barbarian.

पक्षि f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —पक्षि violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्षु a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्ष 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्षिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्ष a. 1 Cooked; roasted, boiled; as in पक्षान्न. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. अपक्ष); अक्षि-कामाक्षिपक्ष Mk. 3. 4 Mature, ripe;

वर्धितवती Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in वरुणी. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a bird), ready to suppartate. 8 Grey (the hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -COMP. -अतिक्षरः chronic dysentery. -अक्षे dressed or cooked food. -आक्ष-न, -आक्षवः the stomach, abdomen. -इक्षका a baked brick. -इक्षकविर्त a building constructed with baked bricks. -कुक्ष् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रक्षः wine or any spirituous liquor. -वर्षि n. the water of boiled rice (वाञ्छि).

वक्षः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândala.

वक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (वक्षति, वक्षति-ते) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

वक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अयापि वक्ष-पि बोधिते K. 347; so उद्विषपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेदोपतं शक R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभना उमयपक्षविनीतिना R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिषपक्षेऽपि सप्तविंशतिर्ज्योत्स्नावती विविशति प्रबोधान् R. 6. 34; Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं सजा-वति शुक्लपक्षोऽत्राद Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रवृत्तिवर्गः R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षा मन्त्रा H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as शत्रुं विभ. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; एते in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवतस्तस्मिन्नामवद्वरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in वक्षोते 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); सतिपक्षाम्बुवार् पक्षः T. 8.; द्यतः कुक्षिपक्षो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); देवपक्षः; cf. इत. -COMP. -अक्षः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अक्षर 1 another side. 2 A different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आवर्तः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आवर्तः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -अह्नं choosing a party. -अरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -अक्षि m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -अः the moon. -अक्ष 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -अक्षर 1 a side-door, private entrance. -अक्षर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd. -आक्षी a quill. -आक्षः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); अक्षति अक्षे हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U 5. 17; विपक्षे वक्षेपक्षपाताः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्त्रे M. 1; सत्वं जना वक्षि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds 5 a partisan. -पक्षिण a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पक्षपातां Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; न ह्यपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पक्षिः a private door. -पक्षिः a heron. -पक्षः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -पक्षिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -पक्षः the root of a wing. -पक्षः 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -पक्षः a bird. -पक्ष a. paralysed on one side. -पक्षः a bird. -पक्षः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अक्षिपक्षं पुष्टेन पक्षिणी N. 2. 2; अक्षिपक्षजटा-पुष्टतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 20. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षिणः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (हावहावेष्टरपि पक्षिणीवमिथीके). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिण a. (जी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m,

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -COMP. -अक्षः, -अक्षः, -राक्ष m., -राक्षः, -सिंहः, -वर्मानि m. epithets of Garuda. -अक्षिः an insignificant bird. -पक्षकः, -शावकः a young bird. -पक्षला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षम n. 1 An eyelash; ललितपक्षमिः पक्षमिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षम a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षमलक्ष्मः S. 3 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; इतिवत्पक्षमलक्ष-कानः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -अक्षः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वक्षिण एव वीक्षेततद्विजयते द्विपक्षे एतस्य पक्षयोः V. 1. 16.

पक्षः, क 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीला पक्षतां पुलिस्तुषं नापतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णपक्षः K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire. 4 Sin. -COMP. -अक्षिः a lapwing. -अक्षिः a hog. -पक्षः a Makara or crocodile. -अक्षि m. the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -अक्षः a lotus. -अक्षः, अक्षम m. an epithet of Brahmā. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -अक्षम n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārass bird. -अक्षः a bivalve conch. -अक्षः, -अक्षः a lotus. -पक्षः a crab.

पक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षः The hut of a पक्षाल, see पक्ष.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षेज A lotus.

पक्षेज n. -अक्षः A lotus. -अक्षः The crane or Sārass bird.

पक्षेज a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येत वाक्यपक्षेऽक्षिरलक्षका V. 4. 6; पक्षपक्षि R. 2. 19; अक्षिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपान below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पक्षिप, पक्षिपि. -COMP. -अक्षिः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -अक्षः an osprey. -अक्षः, -अक्षः a person degrading a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

with the Nihāda or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śātrabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) -**पञ्चनी** *a.* devoted to the five races. (-**नः**) an actor, mimic, buffoon. -**पञ्चक** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsupatas. -**पञ्चक** a collection of five carpenters. -**पञ्चत** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, आप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tantrikas, also called पञ्चकार because they all begin with प; *i. e.* मघ, मोक्ष, मय, मुद्रा and मैत्र्य. -**पञ्चम** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practices penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्मुञ्जामेषवता षट्पुर्णं मये कलटनयनसतति R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -**पञ्च** *a.* five-fold. (-**चः**) a pentad. -**त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. -**त्रिंशत्**, -**त्रिंशतिः** *f.* thirty-five. -**पञ्चा** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदश ज्ञतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. -**पञ्चान्** *a.* pl. fifteen. -**पञ्च** a period of fifteen days. -**पञ्चि** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. -**पञ्ची** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**पञ्ची** the five long parts of the body; बाहु नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । सप्तयोरन्तरं चैव पञ्चदीर्घं प्रपञ्चते ॥ -**पञ्च** 1 any animal with five claws; एव पञ्चपला मध्या ये योक्ताः कुतजैर्हिजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -**पञ्च**, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, विवाहा, इरावती, चंद्रमाणा and जितस्र्णा, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Raves, Chenab and Jhelum) (-**चः** pl.) the people of this country. -**पञ्चतिः** *f.* ninety-five. -**पञ्चराजम्** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). -**पञ्चाक्ष** *a.* fifty-fifth. -**पञ्चाक्षत्** *f.* fifty-five. -**पञ्ची** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -**पञ्चा** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -**पञ्चा** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; श्वा, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -**पञ्चास** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). -**पञ्च**, -**पञ्च**, -**पञ्च**: epithets of the god of love; see पञ्च. -**पञ्च** *a.* pentagonal. (-**जः**) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. -**पञ्च** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -**पञ्चकार** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter

is म; see पञ्चतत्त्व. (2). -**पञ्चापातक** the five great sins; see महापातक. -**पञ्चापन्नः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महापन्न. -**पञ्चा** a day. -**पञ्च** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठजम्बकं चैति पञ्चापन्नं मीरिक्तं । प्रवालं चैति विज्ञेयं पञ्चरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपञ्चकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पञ्चापन्नं मीरिक्तं । पञ्चरत्नमिदं योक्तुं शक्तिभिः पूर्वदर्शितम् ॥ -**पञ्चा** a period of five nights. -**पञ्चा** the rule of five (in math.) -**पञ्चा** a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्वज्ञ प्रतिमर्गं चरित्रं मन्त्रतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलघुणं ॥ see पुराण also -**पञ्च** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, शैव, साधु, विह and लोचक. -**पञ्ची** 1 the five fig-tree; *i. e.* अमृत्य, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nāsik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -**पञ्चदशी** *a.* about five years old. -**पञ्चदश** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्चक** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* ज्योष, उबुवर, अणाल, वृक्ष and वेतस). -**पञ्चा** *a.* twenty-fifth. -**पञ्चतिः** *f.* twenty-five. -**पञ्चा** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपञ्चविंशतिका -**पञ्च** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds -**पञ्चा** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-**स**) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -**पञ्चा** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. -**पञ्चा** a lion. -**पञ्चा** *a.* pl. five or six; संलभ्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रयुक्तं संभावितः पञ्चाः Bh. 2. 34. -**पञ्चा** *a.* sixty-fifth. -**पञ्चतिः** *f.* sixty-five. -**पञ्चा** *a.* seventy-fifth. -**पञ्चातिः** *f.* seventy-five. -**पञ्चा** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पञ्चसु गृहस्थस्य पुनरिष्यन्त्युत्तरः कदम्बी चोदुङ्गयश्च Ms. 3. 68. -**पञ्चा** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्चनी** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. -**पञ्चा** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -**पञ्चा** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो गीति पञ्चदं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—बाहुः सङ्गतो नाभिक्रोहः कण्ठद्वयं । विचारं पञ्चमस्यान-ग्रामया पञ्चम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); पञ्चमति द्वा-मीनं तन्नि पञ्चम पञ्चमं Gt. 10; so उच्यते पञ्चममपि Gt. 1. -**पञ्चा** 1 A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (पञ्चम), the fifth पञ्चकार of the Tantrikas. -**पञ्ची**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -**Comp.** -**पञ्चा**: the cuckoo. -**पञ्चालः** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. -**पञ्चा**: A king of the Panchālas. -**पञ्चालिका** A doll, puppet; cf. पञ्चालिका. -**पञ्चाली** 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. -**पञ्चाक्ष** *a.* (मी *f.*) The fiftieth. -**पञ्चाशत्**, -**पञ्चाशतिः** *f.* Fifty. -**पञ्चाशिका** 1 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* श्रीपञ्चाशिका. -**पञ्चरं** A cago, an aviary; पञ्चरुका, मृगपञ्चरः &c. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** 1 Riba. 2 A skeleton. -**पञ्चा** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. -**Comp.** -**पञ्चा**: a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. -**पञ्चा** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -**Comp.** -**पञ्चा**: a writer, scribe. -**पञ्चा** P. (पटति) To go or move. -**Caus.** or 10. U. (पाटयति) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कश्चिन्मयापाटयामास इती Si. 18. 51; इत्यर्थं पाटयेत्युक्तं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open; अयास्य भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितास Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्पपाटितलेन वायिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out. -**WITH** उच् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; इतिर्नैरापाटयन्माम् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयितुमारभे Pt. 1. 2 to root up; eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -**वि** 1 to tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपाटयामासयुवा नक्षत्रैः B. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract. -**II.** 10. U. (पाटयति) 1 To string or weave; कुर्वित्स्वं तावत्पाटयति पुन्यायामभितः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle. -**पञ्चा** -**पञ्चा** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पञ्चाः सुवर्ति-प्रता गतो हयं पटश्चिद्रुद्रतेलेकृताः &c Mk. 2. 9; मयाः अयति बलदेवपटवकाशाः 5. 45. 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -**पञ्चा** A thatch, roof. -**Comp.** -**पञ्चा** a tent. -**पञ्चा** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -**पञ्चा** *f.* -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** *a.* a tent; Si. 12 63. -**पञ्चा** 1 a tent. 2 a petticoat. 3 perfumed powder; Bān. 1 -**पञ्चा**: perfumed powder. -**पञ्चा** 1 A camp, an encampment. 2 Cotton-cloth.

पदकारः A thief; cf. पादकार. -ई Old or ragged clothes.

पदकः A thief.

पदपदा ind. An imitative sound.

पदले 1 A roof, thatch; विनयितपदलतं पदले जीर्णकृतं Mu. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general.) शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति क्षीया Rv. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथानपायेः पदलेन रोषिषा Si. 1. 21; जलपट-लाणि Pt. 1. 361. प्रोपटलेः R. 4. 63; हृक्पटलं 13. 17; तारपटलं Git. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -COMP. -दालः the edge of a roof.

पदरः 1 A kettle-drum, a wardrum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संध्याबहिरपटहता द्रुमिनः आचरन्ती Me. 34; पदपटहन्नामिभिर्बिभीतमिन्द्रः R. 9. 71. 2 Begging, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -COMP. -दोकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -दमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पदालुका A leech.

पटिः -टी f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -COMP. -सेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the buried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीसेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -ई 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -COMP. -जन्मन् m. sandal-tree; बहति विषयान् पटीरजन्म Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयन्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); बाधि पटु &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्धर्मसतो न बाधपरम V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहश्लमिभ्यो नादीनाम् Mu. 6; पटुपटहस्त्वमिभिर्बिभीतमिन्द्र R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Bloated, expanded. -टु, -टु n. A mushroom (छपा) -टु n. Salt. -COMP. -कल्प, -देक्षीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडळ). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, पट्ट 1 A sash, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिला-पट्टमिच्छामा Si. 3; so मातृपट्ट &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; मिमोक्षपट्टाः फणिमिच्छिकाः R. 16. 17. 5 silk; पट्टोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टोच्छुक्. 6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -COMP. -अर्धा the principal queen. -उपपात्रपट्टः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -बन्ध, -वासन् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हस्तपट्टिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, रक्तलेकदेशादि-पाट्य पट्टिका K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -COMP. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (हो) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (क्षार. पट्ट), कणवासापट्टिश &c. Dh. (पट्टिसो लोहदंढो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः सुतेपमः Vajjayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरपट्टणम्यवस्थापकः पत्रमेदुः Tv.).

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः वेदेषु पठ्यादौ. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्यनन्मानव शास्त्रं भृगुर्बोर्धं पठ्ठिजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); पठतिच्छात्रो भोतु पुराणे यदं पठ्यते Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्गं च परमो ह्यथः पुरुषस्त्वहं पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.) -Caus. (पठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (पठिष्यति) To wish to recite &c. -With पठि to mention, declare. (-Caus) to teach; ते सधे दिवाः परिपाठितो U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानाश्रयणि-हातो Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य कुणा पाषाणो Mb.

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -With वि to sell, barter; आमीदेते किञ्च पणयन्ति विविध-पट्टिष्वपि गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; पणयन्तः पणः सायुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु मयतां युषतिः पणवः Va. 1. 15; a stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीतिमिष्वरदकेः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -COMP. -अपण, स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -प्रधिः a market, fair. -पणः 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-पणयुक्तं युगानतः पट्टपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्कालं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि मयानिदं युयोरपिद्वयं मयते वास्यामीति समयकरणं पणयन्तः Manoramā).

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणयः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पणयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पणः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डारवत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वयं हो नान पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); यशुरात्मापण्डितसं-पण्डितो Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; यव-पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -COMP. -मातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिक, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -पयः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; वृत्तपण्ये विपणित्य-पण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यार्थं पाणिर्बलं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 5. 129; Y. 2. 245; M. 1. 16.

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; मन्ता
ग्रन्थपत्रेण कतिरे कायवीर्यवत् Sānti. 3. 1.
-COMP. -अन्तरा, कोविद् f., -विहसिनी,
-वी f. a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यवीर्य
विषयकमल्लिकासुखीय रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90;
Me. 25. -अजिरे a market. -आजीरः
a trader. -आजीरका a market, fair.
-वसिः a great merchant. -वसिः f.
a warehouse. -वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला
1 a market. 2 a stall, shop.

पत 1 P. (पति, पतित) 1 To fall,
fall down, come down, alight; अन्तरा-
ग्रन्थपत्रेण कतिरे कायवीर्यवत् R.
2. 60; इतिरेव वात्सेयुषी 10. 77; (रेणः)
पतति पतिताश्चक्राः शल्यसह इवाभ्यन्तरे
S. 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2
To fly, move through the air, soar;
तुं कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पतत कं Bk. 5.
100; see पतत् below. 3 To set, sink.
(below the horizon); सोऽयं पतति
यन्मन्त्रस्योपेक्षितः S. 4. v. l. पतपतपतिमस्त-
कोतिभिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself
at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते
किं कलहकारोऽसौ Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपति Me.
105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense),
lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank
or position, fall off; परधर्मं जीवद् हि
स्यः पतति जातिः Me. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5.
19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come
down (as from heaven); पतति पितरौ
मेवां लुप्तपिण्डोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To
fall, be reduced to wretchedness or
misery; प्रायः कुं कपातमोलनप्रायः पतकपि
Bh. 2. 123. 8 To go down into
hell, go to perdition; Me. 11. 37;
Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to
pass, take place; लक्ष्मणस्य पतति तत्र विवृत-
द्वार इव व्याधः Subhāsh. 10 To be
directed to, light or fall upon (with
loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सहजं पतति चक्षुषि
न शक्याः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to
one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall
in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति
rarely) 1 To cause to fall down
descend or sink &c.; निपतंती पतिमन्त्रपात-
यत् R. 8. 38, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let
fall, throw or drop down, fell down,
(as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-
throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5
To cast, direct (as the sight).
-Desid. (विपतिषति or विस्तति) To wish
to fall &c. -WITH अनु 1 to fly to or
towards. 2 to fly or run after,
follow, pursue, chase; सुहृत्पतति स्वदे
दुःखे S. 1. 7, Mā. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40.
-अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten
near, approach; अभिरोदुमस्तमितिमन्त्रपात
Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack,
assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to
overtake in flying. 4 to get back,
retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall
upon or attack. -अग 1 to fall upon,
attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to
fly towards, rush upon, come or
drive in haste towards. 3 to ap-
proach. 4 to take place, occur,

happen; कथमिदमपतितं U. 2; अहो न ज्ञोम-
नमपतितं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross
(the mind); इति इदं नापतितं K. 268.
-उद् 1 to fly or jump up; यं उद्वाति
परितः पततेऽस्मीनां Si. 5. 37; oft. with
acc. or dat. of place; उत्पतेद्विषयः कं
Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गयोग्यता भवेत् V.
4. 2; Ku. 6. 36. 2 to start up, em-
erge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to
rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 85. 4 to
rise, originate, spring or proceed
from, be produced; निषेवोत्पतितानलं R.
4. 77; रसात्समावृत्तय उत्येतुः Rām. -नि
1 to fall or come down; descend,
alight, sink down; निपतंती पतिमन्त्रपातयत्
R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast
at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11.
3 to throw oneself down (as at the
feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तदेते इव उद्वात्य
किरिटेन जलजलो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bh. 2.
31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet
in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon,
attack, rush at or upon, जिहो जिहुरपि
निपतति मन्त्रमल्लिकपालमिति यं गच्छेत् Bh.
2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take
place, fall to one's lot; सङ्कटं
निपतति Ms. 9. 47. 7 to be placed,
occupy a place; अन्वहितं पूर्वं निपतति.
(-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down,
throw or hurl down. 2 to kill,
destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come
out of, issue from, fly out of; अन्वि-
रन्त्यमन्त्रके निपतति S. 7. 7; एवा विदुर्मन्त्रतः
सङ्कटमन्त्रकानामा निपततीति द्रुमिः R. 13. 18,
Ma. 8. 65; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me.
69. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, ap-
proach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly
round or about, wheel or whirl
round, hover about; विदुर्मन्त्रतः निपतति
परिपतति शिखी प्रतिमन्त्रादिभ्यः M. 2. 13;
Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon,
attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3
to run in all directions; (इवाः) परिपेतु-
दिशो दृश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into;
Si. 11. 41. -प्र 1 to come down, fall
down, descend. 2 to fall off or away
from. 3 to fly, fly or move about.
-प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with
acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य हस्तस्य R. 10. 15;
वागीशं वागिरथ्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपसस्थिरे Ku. 2.
3. -मोद् 1 to fly up, soar. -विनि 1 to fly
at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 18.
(-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down,
ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -सं 1 to fly
or meet together, assemble. 2 to go
or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon,
assail. 4 to come to pass, happen.
(-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect
or assemble together, bring or call
together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going
falling, alighting. -COMP. -मः a bird;
Ma. 7. 23.

पतंगः 1 A bird; दुपः पतंगं सप्तमं पतिना
N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun;
विस्तति हि पतंगस्योदये दुष्टरीकं U. 6. 12;

Mā. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A
moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतंगमृद-
सुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126.
4 A bee. -च 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind
of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind
of small bee.

पतंगिनः m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतंगजलिः N. of the celebrated author
of the Mahābhāṣya, the great com-
mentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of
a philosopher, the propounder of the
Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending,
alighting, coming down &c. -m. A
bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1;
कथितया संचरति शराणां कथितयानां पततां
कथित R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -COMP.
-मः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a
spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकनामिकमन्त्रं
महोक्तं पतद्गर्भं वाहितपाकलनं सः N. 16. 27.
-शिकः a hawk, falcon.

पतक 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A
feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिणः m. 1 A bird; दयिता दृष्टवर पत-
त्रिणं (पुनरिति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11,
12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A
horse. -COMP. -क्षेत्रः an epithet of
Viṣṇu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming
down, alighting, descending, throw-
ing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of
the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4
Apostasy. 5 Falling from dignity,
virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin,
adversity (opp. उदय or उत्थाप); यदा-
र्चना नरेन्द्राणां दुःखाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7
Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming
flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing
the loss of caste. -च A degrading
crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतनः, पतलः 1 The moon. 2 A bird.
3 A grasshopper.

पतपातु a. Tending or prone to fall,
liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also);
ये कामधेजरी कामयेते स इत्युत्तमपताका Dk. 47
'let him carry the palm of beauty or
good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A
sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An
episode or episodical incident in a
drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Aus-
piciousness, good fortune or luck.
-COMP. -अङ्गक a flag. -स्थानक (in
dramaturgy) intimation of an epis-
odical incident, when instead of the
thing thought of or expected, another
of the same character is brought in
by some unexpected circumstance;
(यद्यपि चिन्तितं व्यभिचरति हि गोऽप्यः प्रजुयते ।
आगत्युक्तं मयि च पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D.

299); (for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकित्व a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —**म्.** 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —**नी** An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्ण-रजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुल-पतिः &c. 4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवत्सला इति पतिपत्न्यं हि विवेतयैरवि Ku. 4. 33. —**Comp.** —**पतिनी,** —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता** —**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-देवतामेव्यः परिभ्राष्टुं प्रसहेत S. 6; तमलभेत पति पतिदेवताः शिक्वाशिमिष सामरत्नपद्मा R. 9. 17; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राजा** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**भक्ता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; 'त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतितः p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अपततापतित.

पतेश्वर 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit. **पतनम्** A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पतने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero. —**f.** 1 The smallest division of an army consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —**Comp.** —**कार.** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infant. —**संहतिः f.** a body of infantry, infantry.

पतिञ्च m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे मयं कुटुम्बपत्रकलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; निलोत्पलत्रवारणा S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारीच दीयता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पयात पत्रेण वेगनिर्गन्धके-

तुण R. 15. 48; N. 3. 16. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रथम्. कुपयोः पत्रं विषं कुपय कपोलयोः Gt. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —**Comp.** —**अर्ध** 1 the Bhūrja tree. 2 red sanders. —**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अञ्जनं** ink. —**आवलिः f.** 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आपली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्जी** wovesilk, a silk-garment; स्नानीकवस्त्र-क्रियया पत्रोर्ध्वं बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**करकः** a saw. —**काटिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, largo knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पाद्मा** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटे** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an oar. —**अंगः**, —**अंगिः** —**नी f.** drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c. as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रमनिकत्रां यष्टो न नैदधले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**योजनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थीकृत पत्रयन्त्रेण नन N. 3. 6. —**इन्द्रः** N. of Garuda. —**इन्द्रकेयः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** का, —**वहरी**, —**वलिः**, —**वली f.** see पत्रमंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**बाज** a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**बाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a lettercarrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रमंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**शेष्टः** the Bilva tree. —**सुचिः f.** a thorn. —**दिग्गं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्रिञ्च a. (जी f.) 1 Winged, feathered; मयूरः R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —**m.** 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य धनिनामधे दृष्ट्वा पत्रिणा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird; R. 11. 29. 3 A falcon. 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —**Comp.** —**बाहः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. **Comp.** —**आशः** sraglio, women's apartments. —**सखहर्** the girdle of a wife.

पत्तलः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —**Comp.** —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Ms. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —**Comp.** —**संततिः**, —**सहतिः**, **f.** —**सार्धः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिञ्च m. (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानी, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तांवाथापयथा, स्थिरपथः, महपथः, सत्यपथः, प्रतिपथः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; भयसंनिष पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Ms. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानां (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथः, धृतिः, दर्शनः. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः दृष्टेर्दशवितार ईश्वरा मलीन-सामादृष्टं न पदति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —**Comp.** —**वेद्यं** a toll levied on public roads. —**धूमः** the Khadira tree. —**वज्र** a. acquainted with roads. —**बाहक** a. cruel. —**(कः)** 1 a hunter, fowler. 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way farer.

पथ्य a. 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अग्नि-पथ्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**पथ्यं** 1 whole- some diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. 2 Welfare, well-being; उचिष्टमानसु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10. —**Comp.** —**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पह 1. 10 A (पद्यते) To go or move —**II.** 4. A. (पद्यते, पद्य; Caus. पद्यति-ते; desid. पित्तते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्येतिषामाश्रित्य च प्रमात्र वाचस्पत्यत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वयं पद्यमानस्ते Mb. —**With अङ्** 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मन्वान्ता । अभिप्रेते निदाघातं व्यालीच मलयदुग्ध R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; ह्यनन्वय-यत जनेर्न ह्या वनमे वन्यापिपतिर्गुर्विति Si. 9.

27. 4 to help, assist; कृपायिष्ये Mb. 3 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वत्राभिप्रेक्ष्य धारणादी नष्टायाः पञ्चमाभिप्रेक्ष्य धारणादी नष्टायाः Mb.; see अभिप्रेक्ष्य. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity. Favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्दिष्टमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgraced; आनेदिर्देवपयं वरितः वनेगा Bv. 1. 17; so हीरं वृषिमापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्धपत्नी वरित्ययं वा काममनुवर्तते । वनेगापद्यते हि राजा दृष्टारथो यथा । Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.). 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लुब्धमानमापद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यन्तेऽस्ति मम कंठेऽपि समानममो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.). 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; वज्राण्युत्पाद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यदुनातदुपपद्ये Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 33; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि वस्तुपद्यते M. 1; उपपा हि दारेण वस्तुना सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; नेचरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61, 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा ह्येषं यदुद् दीयेत नेतस्यमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विद्यामुपपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रसमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15, 13, 10. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; वायुं मातुष्यं शक्यमुपपाद्यति K. 62; देवकार्यमुपपाद्यिष्यतः R. 11. 51; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; लं निष्पद्येदमेव वदं निष्पाद्यति Pt. 5. -अ 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; तां जम्बू द्वेलव्युं गच्छे Ku. 1. 21; (चित्तिहो) कीदृशः प्रवेदे वल्लुपुष्पः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; जलार्थं कम्पां कवे प्रपद्ये लम्बि वृषिमाये R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रवेदे पथि वक्रमाये R. 16. 30; सुहृत्कर्मोपलतां प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 81; इत्यस्मिन्महा प्रपद्येति S. 5; आभिनिर्गच्छति संज्ञयः प्रवेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रवेदे मयूषिण मवस्तमं जयति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं वपद्यते हेमः M. 1 'what does he propose to do,' प्रपद्यो नहि किं वपद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -वति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमास्तुक्तं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंख्यां प्रीतिनवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंचानं प्रतिपद्य S. 4; प्रतिपत्ये पद्मीमहं नव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां शिवं प्रतिपद्ये सकलान् दुष्पानि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, recobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मासि प्रतिपद्यति मां येमर्तति मेदिनि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः प्रतिपद्यन्ता इति प्रतिपद्य हि विवेतरेति Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुदृढनिष्पद्यति R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; ननुदुर्गन्धमेव राघवः पावपद्यत समर्थहरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपद्यतस्तु सतामेतद्धि योवप्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं स्वया नः प्रतिपद्यतस्व Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपद्य R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्य S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्य Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवमयापि किं कृजे पत्न्यद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् भाग्यविनुवदस्मात् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपद्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मात् प्रतिपद्युमहात Mu. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिपद्यममि न प्रतिपद्ये Mu. 6. 13 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्पितः प्रतिपद्यमानमिदं प्राप्नोति बुद्धिं पतं Bh. 2. 18;

Ma. 11. 4; दुष्यते कथा प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तदेवाद्यंमुद्रादयेन प्रतिपाद्यति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to affect, accomplish. -वि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स वज्रयो विपत्तानामप्युद्विगलमः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नापयंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्त्यते U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -स्य 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्याप. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -स्तं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; सप्तस्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चिन्प्रीत्यता Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहताः पंचपञ्चाद संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; सप्तस्यते नमसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Ms. 11, 23; संपद्ये अमललोहमो विदुषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोकं यदि सः सः सुतमेव सप्तस्यते M. 3. 16; see संपद्य. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); सहाः शिला दुष्पानं संपद्यते नाहायो Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वहृत्प्रीत्युत्पद्यति संपद्यति स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपद्यि 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to. पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp. काशिम m. a footman. -जः, रथः, (पञ्चः, पद्मः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हतिः-ती. f. (पद्मतिः-ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां चौरचारित्र्यद्वयः U. 5. 32; R. 4. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धति 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names;

6. ७. छत्र, दास, दत्त &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्मिने) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be m. also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिष्ठ पदं श्यस्य Me. 13; अपदे पदपदंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; S. 50; 12. 62; पदं हि सर्वत्र वृत्तिः निधीयते S. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जगत्पदे न गदः पद्मावली 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; पदपदि न पदं द्याति पिये Bh. 2. 14; पदं कु (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); स्नाते कस्मिंश्चिद् पदं पुनराध्वयस्मिन् S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृते वयसि नवदीपमेव पदं K. 137; कृते हि मे कुतूहलेन पद्मावलीया इति पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); दृष्टिं पदं कु 'to mount on the head of'; 'to bumble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषोपकारः पदं कतेति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; पर्वणे कौर्षे पार्श्वेति प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; सखी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाति गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अलम्बाम्बारा पदावध्वनि न गेयथे or बालिनयं, 'do not move over a step &c.'; विष्णुः पदं मध्यमगुरुमती V. 1. 18 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अद्यात्मनः शब्दगुणं छत्रः पदं विमानं विनाह-मात्रः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदचिह्नः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमुद्रविशेषं न महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; पदचिह्नपद-द्वारे वापसावय कते Ku. 2. 64, Me. 35, 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अयोध्या पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा पवित्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble'; तद्वत्पदं पदं शोकचने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अतः संक्षिप्तोक्तिः M. 1 'My doubts were out of place', i. e. groundless; कुतूहलं पदं लोमः पदमभन Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; H. 2. 50; 9. 82; कुतपतं सनमुद्रं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; मगधस्या प्राप्तिपदमप्यासितव्यं M. 1; योस्तेनं गृहीतपदं पुनस्तः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सचिवः, राजः &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter; यथापदं हि यत् X. 2. 6; occasion

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding ततो हि सेवेपदेन वस्तु S. 1. 22; वाणिज्यकलमतेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं द्याः स्वाः कथमीमांसायां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अपरीक्षा पदं बुधविः Ki. 2. 14; अविशेषः पदोपदं पदं S. 30; के वा न स्युः पदिसवर्गं निष्कारभक्त्या Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मे) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word. सुप्रिक्तं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णः पदं प्रयोगाद्, पदविशेषावधारकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. -कः A ray of light. -Csmr. -अंकः -चिह्नः a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अनुयुः a follower, companion. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अंतः the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्या S. 1. -अवजः -अभोजः, -अरविंदः -कमले, -पंकजे, -पदे a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaisesikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot,' a kick. -आज्ञिः a foot soldier. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य द्वितीयावलीयावच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरांगनद्वारापदावली दृष्टुं तदा जयदेवमर-रतीं Glt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool -कमलः walking, pace. -गः a foot-soldier. -उद्गः, -विच्छेदः, -विभक्तः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -व्युत्प. a. dismissed from office, deposed. -व्यासः 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गीतुः. -पङ्क्तिः f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishukd* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संक्षिप्तपाठः), -पाठा, पङ्क्तिः step, pace (of a horse also). -अंजनं analysis of words, etymology. -अंजिकार a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. -वाता a magical formula. -वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words.

पदार्थः A step, position, office; see पद. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठः q. v.

पद्विः -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, contras (fig. also); पवनपद्वी Me. 8; अद्वयविहासपद्वी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so यौवनपद्वीमास्त्रः Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. 3 A place, site.

पदाता, पदातिः 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिवृत्तः 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. -म. a foot-soldier.

पदिक a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पदं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पदपवर्धितं नोयं पद्मेमुकाकलधिवं. 2 A lotus like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. -कः 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see स्वर्गविव. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -स्य N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (न) पदा पदामपेण भजे सप्तपदं विष्णुं R. R. 5. -Csmr. -अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (-स्य) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (-स्य) the seed of lotus. -आकरः 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. -आम्र्य an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-य) an epithet of Lakshmi. -आसनं 1 a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; उल्लङ्घितं वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोर्ध्वं स्वापयित्वा तु पद्मासन-मिति स्थितः (नः) an epithet of Brahman, the creator. -आलं clover. -उल्लङ्घन an epithet of Brahman. -करः, -कस्तः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रा, -स्त) N. of Lakshmi. -कविका the pericarp of a lotus. -कलिका an

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; a. g. (a) परे 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); बर्बनः परे R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किंवा इत्योः परेण विधायनि Mā. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतविधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); स्वस्वस्थानात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन द्वाहाहता परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. —**Comp.** —अर्ध the hinder part of the body. —अंशवः an epithet of Śiva. —अश्नुः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंशतः (m. pl.) N. of a people. —अंशकः an epithet of Śiva. —अज्ज a. living or subsisting on another's food. (—अं) the food of another. परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. —अोजिष a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (—ए) (in logia) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
 -अपूर्व *rain*. -अपव्य (अपव्य) *a.* 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रदुर्बलपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so प्रोक्त^o Ku. 4. 1; अग्रिष्ठो^o &c. (-न्) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.
 -अर्थ *a.* 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः); स्वार्थं यत् परार्थं एव स पुमान्मनः सतामपनीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 20. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another.
 -अर्ध 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वांशः); the latter half; दिवस पूर्वांशपरार्धमिवाऽप्येव मेति बलसज्जना Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एवमादिपरार्धपरिता लब्धा T. S. -अर्ध *a.* 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्ता परंतापरार्धः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्ध) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अदर *a.* 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अह् the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आश्रित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आचल *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; पराचलः गीतः कथयिष्ये तं देव पुत्रः Mu. 3. 4. -आदुक् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -आदिभुः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आश्रयः dependence upon another. -आश्रयिन् *m.* a thief, robber. -अतर *a.* 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Brahmā -अरक्षः another's prosperity. -अपहारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परापहारः गुणान् अपाप परीक्षन्. -अपज्जायः causing dissension among enemies. -अपहृत *a.* besieged by an enemy. -अपुत्र another's wife. -अपित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अपुत्र another's wife. -अपि-कर्म adultery; H. 1. 185. -आर्य another's business or work. -लेख 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -आमिन् *a.* 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -अंघ्रिः a joint (as of a finger). -अङ्ग 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *āṅga*, q. v. -अङ्गः the will of another. -अङ्गवर्तन following the will of another. -अङ्गु a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -अल *a.* 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-ता) a servant. -अल *a.* conquered by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अल *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -आराः (*m. pl.*) another's wife. -आरिन् *m.* an adulterer. -आरुः the sorrow or grief of another, विरहाः परः कुरुक्षितो जयः; महर्षिः पराङ्गं शीतले सपथगा V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. -दोषिन्-दोषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. -दण्ड another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मं निजं ज्ञेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निरातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *a. g.* धन्यः where the sense is धनं दत्तः; so राज्ञातः, अभ्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पद 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -परिहः another's food, food given by another. -अह *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-मः) a servant. -रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. -पुत्रः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुत्र *a.* fed or nourished by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -मङ्गोदरः the mango tree. -पुत्र 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पुत्रा a woman who has had a former husband. -प्रेष्य a servant, menial slave. -मङ्गलः the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; वृत्तिभ्यः परमाणो वाचस्पत्येन वीर्यं न हृते Pt. 1. 330; 5. 84. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्वलङ्कारममंजरी नमः इव वरंजं जलितरतिनयनं Utt. 10; आगतिं लम्पयामासवापतोहे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 6. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुज *a.* enjoyed or used by another. -भुज *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भुजः the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 5. 28; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9.

-भुजः a crow. -रमलः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकाः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. -पितृः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -पक्ष, पक्ष *a.* subject to another, dependant. -पक्षः a fault or a defect. -पाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -पात्रः 1 ramon, report. 2 objection, controversy. -पादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. -प्रातः an epithet of Dhritarashtra. -प्रातः *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सर्व *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्व another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. -द्वयं seizing another's property. -हृत् *a.* killing enemies. -हित the welfare of another. परकीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कथा परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अप्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*
 परजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword.
 परंजन, परंजनः An epithet of Varuṇa.
 परतत् *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with *āble*). वृद्धेः परतत् सः Bg. 2. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently.
 परतत् *ind.* 1 In another world, in a future birth; परित् व ज्ञाने R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -धीः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.
 परतप *a.* Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -यः A hero, conqueror.
 परत *a.* 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्तेति परतं गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient. -तः The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कालोपयोग्यता एतावदिति निमित्ताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -तं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); अतः परमिदमुक्त्वा एतत् द्वयममंजरी Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परतदुःखः &c. -Comp. -तंयः an excellent woman.

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणु परतीक्ष्ण निरं Bk. 2. 78; प्रणी विद्या परमाणुत्वा T. 8; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—आकाश-मूर्ते रक्षी परमाणु इत्यने रत्न । तस्य विशिष्टयो भागः परमाणुः स उपलब्धिः ।) -अर्च्यः 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. -अर्च्यं rice boiled in milk. -अर्च्यः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहृत-विजयितं तजे परमार्थं न युक्तं न चः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; अर्च्यः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. -अर्च्यः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं सत् परमार्थतोऽज्ञानानाम् । प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच येन परमार्थतो हं न वेति दुर्गं वन वनमात्रं न। Ku. 6. 74; Pt. 1. 136 -अर्च्यः an excellent day. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. -आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. -कविः a great sage. -देवर्षी supremacy. -मतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. -मधः an excellent bull or cow. -पद् 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. -पुण्यः, -पुण्यः the Supreme spirit. -प्रसन्न a. celebrated, renowned. -प्रसन्न n. the Supreme spirit ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. मुदिचक्र.

परमैः An epithet of Brahman.

परमेश्वर m. 1 An epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher.

परंपरा a. 1 One following the other. 2 Successive, repeated. -रः A great-grandson. -रः 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीं सत्यनयंपरं K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आम् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयसमास्तुतीयं रेजे क्षुण्णपरं Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing.

परंपराक a. Immolating as a ritual at a sacrifice.

परंपरीय a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; कर्ण परंपरीयं वं युक्तीयिना नव Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional.

परस्य a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey;

ता वाता परस्यति मे विदिते S. 3. 2; मन्त्रपर-वानरं जनः K. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; वाता वदित्वं पर-वानसि वं R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव क्षीयितपायेन MAl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; दिव्येन परवानसि U. 5; आर्षेन परवानसि U. 3; साधनेन MAl. 6. परवसा Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परकाः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परकाः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तज्जिः परकाया नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. -COMP. -परः 1 an epithet of Parasurama. 2 of Jangasa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rama with axe', N. of a celebrated Brahmana warrior, son of Jama-dagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Revuta at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the 'royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of six; teen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Glt. 1:—क्षुण्णपरिपरे जगत्पतंताय स्वपक्षि पक्षि क्षुण्णितमनाय । केचन वृत्तव्यपयित्तं जग जग-दीश रे ।]

परक (र) कः A hatchet, a battle-axe; वारं शिता रामपरकवत् समापयत्तुलप-सारा R. 6. 42.

परक ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of, 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. -COMP. -कुण्ड a. very black. -दुग्ध a. higher

than a man. -अतः a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -यत् ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परःसहस्रः सादृश्यासि तस्या U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रः विज्ञातः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आक्षिप्यते तस्यः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परं विसमर्थं क्षुण्णमालोक्योक्तं विवादेन Bk. 2. 5. -प्रण. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परलोपरि परस्परि R. 8. 24; 7. 85; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परिः अपरर्षः 17. 51; परस्परविज्ञाप- 1. 40, 8. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्परपदं, परस्परवाचा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

पर ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of पर are— 1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत) 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परावृत्त). 4 prowess (पराकृत) 5 direction towards (परावृत्त). 6 excess (पराजित). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, back-wards (परावृत्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरण The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdaining.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः प्रतिमे Si. 2. 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परावः 1 The pollen of a flower; सुकुपरावपरावतपंजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परानवा The ocean.

परा (रं) च a. (चि f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; हे बाह्यमात्रतो लोकाः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away (परावृत्त); Si. 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; हेदे पतिनि Bv. 1. 105; or हेदे परावृत्तमात्रलि- हत जाते S. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards. -COMP. -व्यस a (परावृत्त)

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विप्राय ज्ञाने पराङ्मुखीणां दुर्मेतुमवता ए तन्ने R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ma. 2 195; 10. 119. 2 (a) averse from; नानुन केवलं स्वस्थाः शिरोऽन्वासीन् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning; अवशिष्टपरङ्मुखो नावः V. 4. 30; S. 5. 23. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तदुपरि न हे दोषोऽस्माकं विधिषु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्त्यास्वापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पर्यायिण a. 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ma. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अन्वयनात्-राज्यः. 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्वयनादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य युक्तस्तत्पराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराय (न) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्तरव दम माजिना Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुपेरस्य मन शब्दं हसन्तीव पराभवः Ku. 2. 22; तव पदपङ्क्तयैरिपरामभिवन्द्यमवतु कुपेक्षं Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 4 Destruction. 5 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभव).

पराङ्मुखिः f. See परामुख.

परायणः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरायणः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, दण्डसेवाः परायणः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तवः परामर्शविद्वज्जनयोः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्यापक्षिणोऽप्युपपत्त्यन्तस्तान् परायणः T. 8; or व्यापस्य पक्षधर्मत्वयोः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

पराङ्मुख p. p. Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see सूत्र with परा.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (परा-अवन).

परावर्तः } 1 Turning back, return.
परावर्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराकरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराकै Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

पराशु a. Lifeless, dead; नाश परा-हर्षितामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत p. p. 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—ए A stroke.

परि ind (Sometimes changed to परि as परिवार or परिहार, परिवार or परिहार) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); एषं परि विप्लोते विप्लुः. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); एषं एषं परि लिपति 'he waters tree after tree' (c) to the share or lot of (showing share or participation) (with acc सदन या परि स्वातु 'what may fall to my lot'; or हस्त्यर्धं परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि विप्लोते ह्यो देवः, or पर्यन्तास्तवस्तथाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्ययु 'bursting into tears'; परितुष्टं, परितुष्टः. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in तन्निर्गतं ह्यो देवः P. II 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अन्त, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (दूतव्यवहारे पराङ्ग्रे द्वावे समाप्तः); i. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, दक्षपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्ययवनः च परिश्रानोऽयनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकल्पः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 3. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Rām. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अक्षिपरिकरमात्रं Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धु or कृ to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; दम्पत्यनेनपरिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य मदारस्य भेलोक्यनवि न कृतं परिधीयमिदं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa. 6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विविधवैयत्यादिकः परिकरस्तु हः K. P. 10; s. g. दुर्गादुक्कलितोपसङ्गाप हस्तु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In drama-turgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the plot q. v.; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तृ m. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्तृ नामकः Hārta; cf. परिबन्धु.

परिकर्मन् m. A servant.—n. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; हस्ताचार-परिकर्मन् S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli, theerson). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः, कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction

परिकल्पनं Deceit, cheating, rognery.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकल्पितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकुटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circum-ambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. —Comp. —सहः a goat.

परिक्रयः, क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिचिन्ता 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिचर (7) q. v.

परिचिन्ता p. p. Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिचिन्ता Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिचिन्ता Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिचिन्ता 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिचिन्ता अधिकतर रमणीय Mk. 1; किम् Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ma. 9. 59.

परिचिन्ता a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिचिन्ता 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; भस्मपरिचिन्ता इत्ये S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिचिन्ता a. Quite intoxicated.

परिचिन्ता 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिचिन्ता A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिचिन्ता 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिचिन्ता Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिचिन्ता f. Fame, reputation.

परिचिन्ता Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; भेदीकृता परिचिन्ता निदिशते ब्रह्मा Me. (considered as an interpolation or insertion by Malli.).

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता एव सदा Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Suak 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिचिन्ता Excessive blame.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded.

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see वृ with परि. परिचिन्ता A married woman.

परिचिन्ता 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनपरिचिन्ता R. 9. 46; शकपरिचिन्ता Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round.

3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); शीलिपरिचिन्ता R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिचिन्ता Amar. 92; विशदपरिचिन्ता U. 4. 3 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; शौनो ज्ञे: स्थानपरिचिन्ता R. 13. 36: अर्थपरिचिन्ता 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 58; विशदपरिचिन्ता Māl. 1; so आसनपरिचिन्ता करोतु देव U. 8 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; यत्कृतपरिचिन्ता Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नैषापरिचिन्ता U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रसूतपरिचिन्ता R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिचिन्ताइत्ये S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिचिन्ता m. A husband, S. 4. 22.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिचिन्ता 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्मल); एव: हस्तपरिचिन्ताइत्ये S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; मानस एव: परिचिन्ता सोऽयमस्त्वयमर्थपरिचिन्ता इत्ये R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिचिन्ता Stirring up, stirring round.

परिचिन्ता, चानन 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिचिन्ता 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिचिन्ता 1 Fully fourteen.

परिचिन्ता 1 Hooping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy; प्रवृत्तपरिचिन्ता Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचिन्ता 'familiarity

breeds contempt'; परिचिन्ता बलवत्परिचिन्ता R. 9. 49; सकलपरिचिन्ता R. 76. 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; इत्ये परिचिन्ताइत्ये वक्तुमनक्तिव ता Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वनपरिचिन्ता करोति S. 5. 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचिन्ता 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचिन्ता A servant, an attendant, assistant.—अ 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचिन्ता 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचिन्ता Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचिन्ता 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking.

परिचिन्ता, परिचिन्ता A servant, an attendant.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिन्ता f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्ता f. 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिचिन्ता 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रपरिचिन्ता Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as वस्त्र, चामर); सेना परिचिन्ता R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विशासो वा भवेदाहात-द्रव्यः सपरिचिन्ता Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिचिन्ता Train, retinue.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिचिन्ता f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिचिन्ता 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिचिन्ताइत्ये वति न प्रत्येऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 21; परिचिन्ताइत्ये: सकलवचनानामविषयः 130. 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्येवमव्यक्तपरिचिन्ताइत्ये मे भवः S. 5. 9. 3 Discrimination,

judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पाठित्यं यदापचा विपश्यतः । अपरिच्छेदकर्मणा विपश्यतः येदेवे H. 1. 148; किं परिच्छेदं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. 4 A limit; boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमसं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 3 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेदः a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजने राजानमभितः स्थिताः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितः A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it.—अगोपित्वं च शास्त्राचार्यः सुप्रसादात् । एवमिच्छन्नाम्यात्मिका स्वामरिजल्पितम् (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञप्तिः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिज्वलितं The flight of a bird in circles; see ज्वलितं

परिजुक्तः p. p. 1 Lound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिजुक्तः R. 3. 34.

परिजतः p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिजते वयसि K. 35. 62, 63. 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed सम्पन्नमिदं परिजतमस्य वार्षाभितः U. 7. 21, Ms. 23; परिजतमस्य वार्षाभितः Lv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिजतमस्य वार्षाभितः Bh. 5. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिजते दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (परिजते अस्त्रमस्य परिजते मतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7

परिजतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mr. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिजतिर्यजुर्वेदः परिजतेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mr. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिजतिरम्योऽयः प्रतिपद्यति तन्म Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age; तेषांकारा परिजतिरुक्तः V. 3. 1; अन्वयः परिजतिः सिद्धिः परिजतमस्य वयसि दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where v° means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिजन्तः—अन्वयः Marriage; नवपरिवारा वयः शयनं K. P. 10.

परिजह्वनः Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) जातः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं च तस्य परिजातमेति Susr.; दुग्धस्य परिजातोदुग्धं T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अविश्वस्य पश्य परिजातः सुखायः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिजातमस्य परिजति वयसि औषधं च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपेतं शस्यं परिजातमस्य Ki. 4. 22. कृत्वा परिजातमस्य मज्जा &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिजातमस्यः S. 1. 3 वयः परिजातमस्यः K. 10; परिजातमस्येति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिजाते हि दिलिप्यजातः R. 8 11. 7 Lapse (of time). 8 (In rhet.) A figure of speech allied to लक्ष्यः, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraśloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिजातः क्रियायामेद्विषयी विषयात्मना प्रसन्नं स्वयमेव वीक्ष्य मदिच्छन्ना 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिजातः). Comp. —वृक्षिणः a. prudent, foresighted. —वृष्टिः a. prudent. (—हिः f.) prudence, providence. —पश्यः a. salutary in the end. शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) जायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिजायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परि (री) जाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्वयमेव परिजातः—परिजातः अन्वयः S. 1. 16, स्वयमेव परिजातमस्य मज्जा Māl. 3. 15, large or expansive breasts; कट्टे वृक्षस्य कृत्वा परिजातमस्य मज्जा Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 49; Rain 2. 13; Mr. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिजाह्वतः a. Large, big, expansive.

परिजाह्वितः a. Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिजिम्बकः a. Tasting, eating; पक्ष्मा पवित्रमः Bk. 9. 105. 2 Kissing.

परिजिष्ठा Perfect skill

परिजीतः p. p. Married. —ता A married woman.

परिजितुः m. A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परिजित्यं Gratifying, satisfying.

परिजित् and (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself). 1

All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षाति वेदे परितो निराकृतः Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 26; Ki. 1. 14; माहिसमिन्तं वयं परितो दृष्ट्वा विदधिमः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अन्वयः अन्वयः परितः परितः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादः) अन्वयः परितापः अन्वयः सतितायाः S. 6. 7; दुग्धपरितापाणि मायाणि 3. 18; Ra. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसन्ने निवर्तिते दुग्धं परितापं वयसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विविधविधिविधिवत् सः परितापः पकारोऽयः Gf. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्टः p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयसिह परितुष्टः वयसिह वयसिह Bh. 3. 50; 50 वयसि च परितुष्टे कोऽयं वयसि कीं वयसि ibid. 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभः); त्वं ह्य परितोषो निर्विषयो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; अपरितोषाद्विषयं न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. 3. Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; दुग्धिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषणः a. Satisfying, gratifying. —णः Satisfaction.

परित्यक्तः p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचक्षतः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 1b 1. 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; मोहादस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागमयाचक्षतः परित्यागः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्यागः Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परिजातः तावती विनाशाय च दुग्धता Bg. 4. 8; समापरित्यागविहस्योपः सेननिवेशः तुमुलः पकारः R. 5. 49.

परित्यागः Terror, fright, fear.

परितुष्टितः a. Covered with mail, armed cap-n-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परितुष्टः 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परितुष्टिः m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिद्वेषः.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. 2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिवेशः Wailing, lamentation.
परिवेशनं, -ता, परिवेशितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bawling; अथ तैः परिवेशिताहरेः Ku. 4. 25. B. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिवेशना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.
2 Repentance, regret.

परिवेशन a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिवृक्ष m. A spectator, looker on.
परिवर्जनं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; सप्तविंशतिर्य, परिध्याः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.

परिधानीयं An under-garment.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधुम्बः इवोष्णदीप्तिः R. 8. 30; इतिपरिधिरिवोष्णमहर्षिः तैत्ति N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तशतम् परिधयः विहसन्निवः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp. -परिधेयः an epithet of Śiva. -ह्वः 1 a guard 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').

परिधुत a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुतर a. Quite grey; बहने परिधुतं वस्त्रम् S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment,

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.

परिध्वंसिन् a. 1 Falling off. 2 Raining, destroying; H. 2. 134.

परिध्वानं a. Completely extinguished. -नं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Kṛtreme limit.

परिनिष्ठि p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितोपदेशपञ्चमार्गं वक्तव्यम् M. 1.

परिपक्व p. p. 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (light

also); वृद्धलोपः परिपक्वाणि R. 4. 1; so परिपक्वद्विः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.

परिपन्नं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपंचकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.

परिपेक्षिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपेक्षी महानसतिः Mu. 5; नामविषयम् तत्र यदि तत्परिपेक्षी Mā. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.-m. An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपाकात्. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रवृत्तानां दूर्तः वृद्धतपरिपाको जन्ममत्तं Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाहल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः-सी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तत्र पटीपादः परिपाटीमिमांशुर्बहुर्भूः Bv. 1. 12; वृत्तानां पाटी रक्तपरिपाटी स्फुटवति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; किञ्चनति लब्धपरिपालनमर्थमेव S. 6. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिहकं Lead.

परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुष्टनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उपरिपरिपूतताः किमस्याः पावनतैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूर्णं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्णं p. p. 1 Quite full; अतः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपूच्छा Question.

परिपुलक a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.

परिपोहः, -बोहकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रेक्षः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कृतकतयो जातिपरिप्रेक्षे P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि अविप्रेक्षे परिप्रेक्षेन वेद्यम् Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; अथ in शोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. -तः A spring, jump.

-ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुत p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिष (र) र्णः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं वपुःपरिषदया भवत्या संवर्धता Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिषद्वर्धति देवमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.

परिष (र) र्णः Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.

परिषाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.

परिषु (र्ण) र्णः 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.

परिषु (र्ण) हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with -तः The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वेद्यत्वं सुरतेविषय (सूयनं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Vo. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; पादो दूर्तः परिभविषी नाभिमानं ततोति S. III. 16.

परिभविन् a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभाषः See परिभव.

परिभाषिन् a. (नी f.) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. 2 Putting to shame, surpau.

ing, excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वेद्यस्यपरिभाषितं च R. 19. 56 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषण 1 speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा: 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in work); इति परिभाषाकरणं Sk.; इको ह्यवृद्धीत्यादिषु परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hence) any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनेकमभिप्रायको व्यापकविशेषः); अतः परिभाषास्यैव सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती यता वृत्तिः । न खलु इतिव्यत्ये कदाचिद् परिभाषेव गतिरसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज् a. Bowled, curved, bent. परिभुति: f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभुषणः (Seil सवि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमण 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमण्डल a. Globular, round, circular. -ल 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमृदु a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमृदुयन्वयो दिवस. Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; चिद्विषयस्यास्तु नश्य- त्तोः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दन 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षा 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scents; परिमलो गीतान्येतोदः Bv. 1. 63,

66, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजायमान्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माण 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमुदा Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 68; 1. 319.

परिमाणः, परिमाणन 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमाणन 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित p. p. 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, noted out.

परिमित 4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comm.

-आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -आयुस् a. short lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Ms. 83.

परिमिति: f. 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलन 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं tad About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुख्य a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुञ्चत p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुञ्चतस्मात्स्वजनमन Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुञ्च p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with, Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुर- मसु R. 1. 37. 2 Measurable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; यथा विषाणपरिमोक्षस्तु यममात्मन्यहमात्रकार मुपति- निदिष्टिः सुखः R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षण Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोक्षः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमोक्षिन् m. A thief, robber.

परिमोहन 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान p. p. 1 Faded, fainted, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षण, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समग्रपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरक्षा A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, परिरम्भन Embracing, an embrace; दुग्धपरिरम्भनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव सत्- त्वम परिरम्भनं न ददाति Gīt. 3.

परिरादिन् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः क्षौद्रता चोपभूय Me. 13. 3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year the revolution of one year; देव्या ह्यव्यस्य जगती द्वादश. परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जन 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; ग्रहगतपरि- वर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; नदीदृशो जायलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; १० जीयलोकपरिवर्तमनु- भवायि Māl. 7; स्वपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year. 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re- quital, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kurma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring ex- changing.

परिवर्तन 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.). Ku. 5. 12; B. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revo- lution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; स्वपरिवर्तनं विषय Pt. 8. 5 Ex- change, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परिधर्मि बहारे दूतः क्व वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. 5 Retreating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिधर्मन् 1 Increasing, enlarging. 2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing, growth.

परिधर्मः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarishis* and the celestial Ganges; सर्पिचकं स्वर्गं वहः परिवहस्तथा; for the other courses of wind see under वायु; of the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—विश्रान्तो वहति यो गगनप्रतिहा ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविमर्करश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीय-हविर्कमग्निरस्तमस्कं वायोनिं परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अन्येषु मयि प्रथमं परिवादनः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal, stain, stigma, illrepute; मा भूलरीवादन-बावताः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. 2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. 2 Accusing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4 Conjured, slandered. —m. An accuser, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A lute (बजा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) वायुः 1 Shaving, shearing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture. 5 Train, retinue.

परिवायित a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वातः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (वातं) अग्रास्य कन्या परिवारज्ञोभि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; महानपरिवातो राजमार्गप्रद्वीपः Mk. 1. 57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Overflowing, (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कोतुहलं) सपरिबाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूर्यन्ती तडागस्य परिबाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिबाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिबाहिना चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविण्यः (कः), परिविक्तः, परिविजितः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see M. 3. 171; and परिवन् also.

परिविदः An epithet of Kubera

परिविदकः, परिविदन् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवारण 1 A cover, an envelope. 2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encompassed, surrounded, encompassed. 2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —त The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृद्धः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विभोर्दु तत्र ताम्रपत्ता विवर्द्धे N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 43.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Pervaded, overspread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अभ्युक्षी V. 1. 17. 2 Retreated, turned back. 3 Exchanged, bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त् An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. 4 End, termination. 5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwelling in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविमोक्षोऽयं वाचो व्याख्यानस्यै K. P. 10; a. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेवासी जगद्द्वयं मम। मया तु हृदये दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनम्बरः S. D. 734. 8 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिरुक्तं K. P. 10; a. g. in वृषभस्य, भज्ज may be substituted by लोहण or वाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेत्तकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविद्धं कनीषान् विविजन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेत्तनीका कन्या, परिवेत्तनी वाता, परिकृता राजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. 2 Marriage in general. 3 Complete or accurate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisition. 5 Maintaining the household fire; (अग्निवाहन); M. 11. 60. 6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेत्तनीया, परिवेत्तनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elders.

परि (री) वेष्टः (कः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. 2 A circle, circle, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्षणे स्म तद्-नेनं रश्मिर्दूरीतपरिवेष्टमङ्गलः R. 11. 59. 4 The circumference of a circle. 5 The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any thing which surrounds or protects. परिवेष्टकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. 2 Enclosing, surrounding. 3 A halo round the sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 Circumference. 3 A cover, covering.

परिवेष्ट m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुतस्यावसन्त्ये Ait. Br.

परिवेष्टः 1 Coat. 2 Condiment spices.

परिवेष्टाः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. 2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. 3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः—जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशाश्वत a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—ह A supplement, an appendix; as in गृहपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवण-रत्नपरिशीलनकामलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1; 40 वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. 2 Constant contact, intercourse or correspondence. 3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; कामार्थं S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification, अग्निं U. 4. 2 Justification, acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2 Withered, shriveled; hollow (as cheeks).—वक्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेष्टः 1 Remains, remnant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination, conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशोषः Act of being completely dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपवर्तितः

8. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमेति चतुः-पद्यन्ते ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mn. 1.

परिषदः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रोत्रः An embrace.

परिवत् *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिलषयुविहा परिश्रये S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिवत्; परिवशः A member of an assembly.

परिवेक्षः परिवेक्षणं Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिवेक्षण (क) *a.* Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिवर्क (क) *a.* Fostered by another. -वः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिवारः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिवारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिवार in this sense).

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिवृत in this sense).

परिविकारा Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिव्रा (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परितने (स्त) कः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिवक्त *p. p.* Clapsed, embraced.

परिवेगः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिसंवरसर *a.* A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिसंवरसात् after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; विशय विद्यापरिसंख्या मे R. 5. 21 3 (In Mm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that

everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विशिष्टतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पश्चिमे सति। तत्र चात्मन च प्राप्ते परिसंख्येति गीते ॥ *a. g.* एवं परिसंख्या मन्वाः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a क्लृप्त or pun); वस्त्रिच्छा मही शासति चित्र-कर्मसु वर्षसंकराकारेषु वृक्षसंज्ञाः &c. or यस्य दृष्टेः दुष्टता विषादेषु कर्मणामुपेक्षु कदाचिन्नतः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively. परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate. परिसंखर Time of universal destruction.

परिसमापन, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंनान् गार्जनं).

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरिसन्धाने U. 3. 8; परिसर-विषयेषु लीङ्गशुकाः Ki. 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिसरणं Running about.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; वतगपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परि (री) सर्गः, परि (री) सरः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसरणं 1 Strowing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिस्फुटः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c.; see परिस्फुट.

परिखः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent. परिखावः Effluxion, efflux.

परिखुत् *f.* 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिखता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहृत *a.* Loosened.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; पञ्चज्ञानं परिहारी ग्रामस्य स्वायत्तमतः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection. परिहानिः (नि) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -ये. A bracelet.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; स्वप्नप्रभासोर्ध्वं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Mā. 6. 44. परिहासपुत्रं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासमिज-स्वित् S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहासा-श्रिताः सततमममन् येन भवतः Vā. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8, Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding -Comp. -वेष्टिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहृत *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see गृ with परि.

परिक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पश्चेत् विद्यमानोपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परिक्रिस्त *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, परीक्षितं वाप्यहृत्पद्मेनैतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; क्रीडपरितप्तान्तं Ki. 2. 25; Mu. 3. 30.

पर्यस्ति: f., पर्यास्तका Sitting up
the hams; see पर्य 3.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोसि S.* 6; *Rs.* 6. 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *स्नेहः*, *क्रोधः* &c.

पर्याजं A saddled; *दत्तपर्याजं K.* 126 saddled.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed, 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तश्चैव शरत्त्रियामा Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*स्ते ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तमात्रमिति U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; *पर्यायेवागुह्य Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्यायः नियमस्याय नियमत्वं शरीरिणा Pt.* 2. 99. *पर्वतस्य पर्याया द्वे &c.* 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech; see *K. P.* 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्यायः* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession by rotation, by regular gradation. 2 occasionally, now and then *पर्यायः हि दृश्यते स्वाम् कामं सुभाशुभाः V.* 2. 13. *Comp.* —उक्तं a figure of speech in *Rhetoric*; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*पुनः a.* supplanted, superseded. —*पर्वतः, शङ्खः* a synonym. —*सपनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

पर्याप्ति *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm, injury' (*हिंसन*) used with कृ, भू or भक्ष; *पर्याप्तिरुप=हिंसित्वा*.

पर्यालोचनं —*नर* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तनं, *पर्यावर्तनं* Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

पर्यायः 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

पर्यायम् Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्याप्त्यनं Standing up.

पर्याप्त्यन *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *स्वः* sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *स्वः पर्याप्त्यन एव मायः Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 16.

पर्याप्त्यनं 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्याप्त्यन *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

पर्याप्त्यनः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्याप्त्यनं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्याप्त्यन 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्याप्त्यन Worship adoration, service.

पर्याप्त्यन *a.* Stale, not fresh; *cf.* अपर्याप्त्यन. 2 Insipid. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

पर्याप्त्यन —*ना* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्याप्त्यन The knee-joint.

पर्याप्त्यन 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival 3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine).

पर्याप्त्यन 1 A mountain, hill; *पर्याप्त्यनपरमाशुर्वर्षतीक्ष्ण नियं Bh.* 2. 78; *न पर्याप्त्यनं निलिनी प्रदोहि.* 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.*

—*अरिः* an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः* an epithet of the mountain Mamāka.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvati.

—*आधारा* the earth. —*आशयः* a cloud

—*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river.

—*पतिः* an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —*मोक्ष* a kind of plantain.

—*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —*स्थ* *a.*

situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्याप्त्यन *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to *पर्व* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कर्वेदागुलिपर्व* *R.* 12. 41). 2 A limb, member. 3 A portion, part, division. 4 A book,

section (as of the Mahābhārata). 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *a.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपर्वणि शक्रहृदयंभंडला (मार्गरी) कथं कथं भविष्यति M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारेण m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या. &c. —*यामिन् m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Sāstras. —*धिः* the moon. —*धानिः* a cane or reed. —*रुद्र m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संधिः* the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्याप्त्यन 1 An axe, a hatchet; *cf.* पर्याप्त्यन. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पारि* 1 an epithet of Gāyatrī. 2 of Parāsurāma.

पर्याप्त्यन A rib.

पर्याप्त्यन See पर्याप्त्यन.

पर्याप्त्यन *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9.

पलः Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four karshas. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्नि*

bile. —*अयः* a tortoise. —*अयः, अग्नयः* a demon. Rākshasa. —*क्षारः* blood.

—*संहः* plasterer, mason. —*विद्यः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भर* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

पलकट a Timid, bashful.

पलकटः Bile.

पलकटः 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.*

—*ज्वरः* gull, bile. —*विद्यः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

पलकटः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलाङ्ग m. n. An onion; Ms. 5: 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलाप 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter rope.

पलापन Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित p. p. Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः—ह Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदुः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः N. of a tree, also called किङ्कुजः; नवपलाशफलप्रदानं पुः Si. 6: 2. —ह 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालिद्वयप्रकारादेकाशमावाहयुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोदितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; पलपलाशानलोचरस्तयोः Si. 1. 21 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिक m. A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिचः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. परिच. 4 A cow-pen (गोपुह).

पलित a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; नातस्य मे पलितमालिनिरस्तकाशं (मित्रसे) Ve 3. 19. —ह 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशकुन्याः पलितच्छत्रना जरा R. 12 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण a. Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्यु a. Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पलक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः—ह 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः लतेव संनयमनोऽपल्लवः R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armlet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —कः A libertine. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः, आश्वारः a branch. —अश्वः an epithet of the god of love. —श्वः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित a. 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अतः पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation.'

3 Dyed red with lac. —लः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् a. (मीशु) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —म. A tree

पल्लिः—पल्ली f. 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as मिशिरपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्लले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्लजले-शुभा...कथं वर्तता Dv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 8. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. —ह Cow-dung.

पवयः Air, wind; सपोः पिबति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पवनपद्मी, पवनघ्नः &c.

—न 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (m. also).

—नी A broom. —Comp. —अशनः, —शुखः m. a serpent.

—आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhima. 3 fire.

—आशः a serpent, a snake. गजः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः

—सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhima. —स्वाधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. 2 rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथि-र्विक्रान्तः R. 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. —ह Black pepper.

पवित्र a. 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि आदौ पवित्राणि दीहिषः कृतयस्त्रिंशः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रो स्थान &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. —ह 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing. 2 A vessel in which the arghya is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. —Comp. —आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. —वाणि a. holding darbha grass in the hand. —पल्लवं barley.

पवित्रकः A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवत्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2

An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt;

पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु &c. 5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's fol-

lowers. —Comp. अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. —क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. —गार्हपत्यी a

Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri q. v.; पशुपशाश्व विश्वे

शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मे) धीमही। तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. —घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. —वर्णः copulation. —वर्णः

1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows.

—नायः an epithet of Siva. —पः a herdsman. —पविः 1 an epithet of Siva; Ms. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a

herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 N. of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. S. ad. loc. —पालः, —पालकः

a herdsman. —पालनं, —रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. —पाशकः a kind

of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेरणं the driving of cattle. —मार्गं ind. according to the manner

of slaughtering animals; इतिपशुमार्गं मारितः S. 6. —पञ्जः, —पाणः, —पञ्चनं an animal sacrifice. —पञ्जु f. a cord for

tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or with gon. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्भद्रपुरुषमादाय S. 6; पश्चा-

दुर्धैर्भवति हरिणः स्वागमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the

back (opp. पुः) गच्छन्ति पुः शरीरं प्रावति पश्चात्संस्तुतं वेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in

time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्धी पुः वृद्धिमर्ता च पश्चात्

Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From

the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. —Comp. —कृत a. left behind,

surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः क्षिप्यन्नाक्षिणोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. —तापः repentance,

contrition; तं कृ to repent.

पश्चाथः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चाथेन प्रविष्टः शरपत-

नमयाज्ज्वला पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in

time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25; R. 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाध्यामिनीयामाका-

शादमिव वेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरताः पश्चिमादाका

17. 8 ; पश्चिमयोः पितुः पदयोः Mu. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92. (पश्चिमे is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west' or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gon.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -Comp. -अर्धः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरातु Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -Comp. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पश्यद् A house, habitation, abode; पश्यद् प्रवृत्तम् न प्रवृत्तपश्यद् Kir. K. 9. 74.

पश्यन्तः 1 N. of the first Abhika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhasya; ज्ञानविद्येय नो माति राजनीतिरप्यज्ञा Si. 2. 112 (where अप्यज्ञा also means 'without 'apies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपारम्भः).

पक्ष (क्ष) वाः, पक्षिकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?)

पा 1. 1. P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःकालस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युत्तमः Ve. 1. 15; B. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पायमे च सिन्धुः R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24, 3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; विधातव्यमस्तिमितं पश्यता दृष्टस्य कर्तुं विप्रतः ह्यननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36, 13. 80; Ms. 16; Ku. 7. 61. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (स्त्रियः) आयुर्द्व्यहतिभिः पीत रुधिरं तु पततिभिः R. 12. 48. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. ह्यज्ञा हलं सलं पिपासति कीदृकेन Bv. 1. 95. -With अद्भुत to drink after, follow (one in drinking; अनुपासति वायुद्वयं परलोकोपेतं जलजलि R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; अपीतवर्षं नमः Mk. 5. 20; उपेति सविता हस्तं सप्तमीयं पाथिब Mb. 3 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता रात्रं इतिमिराविश्या R. 7. 12. -ति 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निरीयतेऽपः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निरीयसारं Ks. 4. 19. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -वति 1 to drink; उपनिषद् वति पीता Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पत) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend,

preserve; (oft. with abl.); पयोमसि प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु स्वा..... सुतस्य भुजंगवद्विषलवहनद्वृष्टा-जटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः क्षण्यपुत्रेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजामात्रं विवेकं पाति R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern, पातु पृथ्वी..... भूयाः Mk. 10. 60. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं हनुः स्वयं पश्ये प्रजास्यं पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; नं पुरी पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराह R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अनोपविश्य सुहृन्-मार्गः पालयतु कृष्णावपनं Ve. 1. -With अद्भुत to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -वति 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अमीकृतं सुकृतिः परिपालयति Ch. P. 50. 5 to wait for, await; अथ नदनपुत्रपुत्रात् व्यसनं नृणां परिपालयाम्युव Ku. 4. 46. -वति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in मेवपाः अवेपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गीपा.

पांस (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; गेलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible 4 Infamous.

पांस (श) न a. Consisting of dust. पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Ks. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -Comp. -कासीयं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कुलं 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपन्नमान). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -क्षतरं hail. -क्षेदनः an epithet of Siva. -क्षामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrva grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -सर्वनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; क्षारपात्री भवाः पांसुः सक्षारपात्रः S. 5. 28. 3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring; as in क्षमपात्रः. -क्ष

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -क्ष 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अक्ष a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness; ओषधः कलपाकांतः Ms. 1. 46; कलममिदुष-पाकं राजनेन्द्रस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect development; अक्ष मतिः. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; पुष्टाज-पाकामिदं सौम्यं विज्ञापनाकलेः R. 17. 40. 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्मिदं पाकामाहुः पुरःपाका-मिदं किं Ku. 6. 90; पाकमिदं स्य वैषय U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकदि R. 5. 9; (पश्यते इति पाकः धानं). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अगारः -र, -आगारः -र, -शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिसूक्ष्म a. 1 ready for ripeness or development. 2 inclined to favour. -अक्ष 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पाचं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potter's kiln. -पञ्चः a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it: see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -सुक्ष्म chalk. -क्षारकः an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -क्षारमिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vāli. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकल 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कृत्वाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः पाकुः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; निषया पाक्षिके सति. -क्षः A fowler.

पाक्षिकः A heretic; पाक्षिकपक्षादयोः पाक्षिक-मन्त्रैर्द्वयोः द्वयोर्भीर्द्वयोः द्वयोर्भीर्द्वयोः Māl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाक्षिकपक्षात् Māl. 5.

पाक्षल a. Māl. arranged.

पाणिप, पाणव *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -कः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -कं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (पाचयित्वा).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -लं Cooking, maturing.

पाच्य Cooking.

पाचकपाल *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पाचजम्बु *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (द्वाने) निम्बामयम् पाचजम्बुः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -COMP. -धरा an epithet of Krishna.

पाचदश *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पाचदश A collection of fifteen.

पाचन *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पाचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पाचभौतिकी ग्रन्थः Mu. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पाचशाब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लः (m. pl.) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; सम्प्रदायाभावेन तन्मुखी इत्यादिवाक्ये क्रीडायोगे तदनु विनय पाणिना वर्धिता च Mā. 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇjavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it: -वर्णः द्वेयः (i. e. मातृमयकाजः प्रकाशकायां लिखितः) पुनर्द्वयोः समसपञ्चपदो बन्धः पांचालिकः मतः ॥ 628.

पाह *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पाटकरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुप्यमानपाटकरः S. 6; पणिनीयवित्पाणिपाटकरः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; ओषधिरपाटले कुर्यात् V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिनाकितसुरः Git. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपालपाटलादेति चक्षुः सुचेति R. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसर्पसुरभिः पञ्चमताः S. 1. 3. -लः 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -उपलः a ruby. -दुलः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red tulhira. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलि *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रः N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sona and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुण्यपुर, कुम्भपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः A pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटव 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिः R. 1; Ki. 3. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर इव पाटीयात् कः परिपाटीभिर्मासुरीकृतः Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र पञ्चपठेषु मात्रः इति आग्नेयिकः पाठः प्राचीन पाठस्य सुग-लिप्यभाष्यः इति दुर्लभातः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संज्ञी. -शालिनी the Śārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupil, student, scholar.

पाठन Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठित्व *a.* 1 One who has read of studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish: विष्णुपाठीनपराईतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पापः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader, 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; इनेन पाणिं तु कंकनेन (विमर्शितं) Bb. 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (पाणी कृतो to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं marriage); -COMP. -सूहीति 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. ग्रहीतुम्, ग्राह्यः a bridegroom, husband; पण्यपणितुं पणिकृतपाणिग्राह्यं वेत्तुं Ms. 9. 26; पण्यं पितृवंशं तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राह्यं योवेन 5. 148. दः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिनाकितसुरः Git. 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -प्रीत्यनं marriage; पाणिप्रीत्यनं द्वयर्थः कामप्रीत्यनं सौमहिकप्रीत्यनं N. 5. 99; पाणिप्रीत्यनविराजं Ku. 8. 1. -पण्यविनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -मुद्ग *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. रुद्ग *m.*, रुद्गः a finger nail. -बाधः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्वापा a rope. पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired muni, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -पः A follower of Pāṇini; अष्टमपुराः पाणिनीयः -पः The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधन-व *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांश्वर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -रः 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmune.

पांडवः A son or descendant of Pāṇdu. N. of any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; इमाः संवर्ति पांडवा इव क्वादाज्ञातपत्न्या मताः Mk. 5. 6. -COMP. -आभीलः N. of Krishna. -भेदः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇdavas.

पांडुरेय-पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव-मयं पांडित्य-

विद्युत्पयोः Māl. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नक्षत्राणि पाण्डित्यं पण्डित्यं नक्षत्रं सुप्रतिः Br. 1. 2

पाण्डु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकणः पाण्डुकाया कृपा पति-
दुर्लभः U. 3. 22. -*हुः* 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandū*, because he was born pale (पाण्डु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (पद्माशुभवापना विस्मयं वदन् नमिह । तस्मादेव हनन्ति वै पाण्डुरेव प्रविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandū* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -*Comp.*
-*आमयः* jaundice. -*कंबलः* 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -*पुत्रः* a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -*सुक्षिप्ता* white or pale soil. -*रोगः* whiteness, pallor. -*रोगः* jaundice. -*लेखः* a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. पाण्डुलेन कलके धूनी वा प्रथमं लिखन् । धूनाधिकं तु संश्लेष्य पश्चादेषं निवेद्यन् ॥ Vyāsa. -*जामिना* an epithet of Draupadi. -*सोपाकः* N. of a mixed tribe; वासालाराधुमीपाकसद्वक्तर-
व्यवहारान् Ms. 10. 37.

पाण्डुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पाण्डुर S. 3. 10, R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33 -*र* The white leprosy, -*Comp.* -*इक्षुः* a species of sugar-cane.

पाण्डुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पाण्डुरः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; दशमसिखेन पाण्डुराः प्रतापेन विवेक्षिते R. 4. 49. -*ह्वः* A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -*तः* 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्ग, गृह; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोराती rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in कृपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अद्रुपतिः Ms. 8. 41. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दृष्टि R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad. 9 Happening,

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Falling, defect. 11 An epithet of Bāḥu.

पातकः -*क* Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -*ब्रह्महत्या*, *पुत्रपाप*, *स्तेयं*, *सर्वपापक*; महाति पातकान्येतः संयुज्ज्वातं देवदह Ms. 11. 54).
पातसि 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva.
पातकज 2. (*की. f.*) Composed by Patanjali; पातजले न्यायाय कृतद्वयपरिचयः Pāṇḍāshendubhākara. -*क* The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. देहस्य पातनं 'causing the body to fall', chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are: -*अतल*, *विमल*, *सुतल*, *रमातल*, *तलातल*, *महातल* and *पाताल*. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -*Comp.*
-*गङ्गा* the Ganges of the lower world. -*भोक* *m.* -*मिलयः*, -*निरासः*, -*वासिन* *m.* 1 a demon 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकाः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, of felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिनी 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall -*कः* 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निशयार्थं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विनश्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg. 17. 29; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्यति-
पात्रमापीयतां वनः S. 1; उच्यते पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -*Comp.* -*उपकरणं* decoration of an inferior kind. -*पात्रः* 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (हलायुध). -*संस्कारः* 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -*क* A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्रय *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः -*र* An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, पात्रेसन्निभः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पात्रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun -*सं* Water.

पात्रम् *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -*Comp.* -*ज* 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -*द्वः*, -*ध्वः* a cloud. -*धिः*, -*मिधिः*, -*पतिः* the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पात्रेयं 1 Proviander or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जगद् पात्रे-
यनिर्देशयन् Ku. 3. 37; विपत्तिमलमपेक्षेय-
यन्त Ms. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तथैजमुदतः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निख्यः पादगतिः &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पद् after *y* and numerals; e. g. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than द्विरे &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्यापपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्यंतु लघ्वस्य बाह्विशतां तानपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; दशपादानां वासमानि. प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमाराम्यपादा आजापयन्ति Prab. 1, so कुमारलिपादाः &c.; 2 A ray of light; बाह्विशतां रवेः पादाः पतन्त्यपि सुप्यन्त Pt. 1. 328; Śi. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रव्यन्तर्गताः); Ms. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो लघ्वः one and one-fourth rupee; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini; or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**Comp.** -**अग्र** the point or extremity of the foot; Rān. 1. 1. -**अङ्कः** a foot-mark. -**अङ्गुली** an ornament for the foot, an anklet. **अङ्गुलः** the great toe. -**अन्तः** the point or extremity of the foot. -**अन्तरः** the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-**रे**) **ind.** 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -**अण्ड** *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -**अम्बु** *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -**अम्बुद्वि**, -**कमल**, -**पंकज**, -**पद्म** a lotus-like foot. -**अलिदी** a boat. -**अवलेचनं** 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -**आघातः** a kick. -**आगत** *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 8. 8. -**आशतः** a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -**आसनं** a foot-stool. -**आस्कालनं** trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -**आहत** *a.* kicked. -**उदकं**, -**जलं** 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -**उदकः** *n.* a serpent. -**कटकः**, -**क**, -**कीलिका** an anklet. -**क्षेपः** a foot-step. -**ग्रथिः** the ankle. -**ग्रथं** seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -**चतुरः**, -**चारः** 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -**चारः** going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादपौत्रं योति Mo. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -**चारिन्** *a.* walking or fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1 a pedestrian 2 a foot soldier. -**जः** *n.* Sudra, -**जाहं** the tarsus. -**तलं** the sole of the foot. -**त्र**, -**त्रा**, -**त्राणं** a boot or shoe. -**वृ** a tree; निरन्तरं देशं वरकोट्ये हुमायने Il. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि ह्यनो पादः स्त्री-प्रमुखा S. 5. 5. -**खंडः**, -**ड** a grove of trees. -**पालिका** an anklet. -**पाशः** a foot-rope for cattle (-*स्त्री*) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -**पीठः**, -**ठ** a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -**पूरणं** 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरणं भेदे समुच्चयेऽप्यत्र Visva. -**मकारलनं** washing the feet. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** a foot-stool. **प्रहारः** a kick. -**बंधनं** a fetter. -**मुद्रा** a foot-print. -**मूलं** 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागतं K. 8. -**रजसः** *n.* the dust of the feet. -**रज्जुः** *f.* a leather for the foot of an elephant. -**रक्षी** a shoe, boot. -**रोहः**, -**रोहणः** the

(Indian) fig-tree. -**सदृशं** saluting the feet. -**विरजसः** *n.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -**शाला** a toe. -**शैलः** a hill at the foot of a mountain. -**शोषः** swelling of the foot. -**शौचं** cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -**सेवनं**, -**सेवा** 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -**स्कोडः** 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -**हत** *a.* kicked.

पादचिकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4.

-**तं** Infantry.

पादातिः, **पादचिकः** A foot-soldier.

पादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं ज्ञतं 25 percent.

पादिन् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -**का** A wooden-shoe, sandal; वज्र मालं गृहीत्वा पादुके स्व मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -**Comp.** -**कारः** a shoe-maker.

पादु *f.* A shoe. -**कृत्** *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* Belonging to the foot.

-**यं** Water for washing the feet; पाद्यो पाद्यं समर्थयामि.

पानं 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; दधि मुखमलमपूरणं (Rit. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -**नः** A distiller -**Comp.** -**अमारः**, -**आमारः** -**रः** a tavern. -**अस्वयः** hard-drinking. -**गोष्ठिका**, -**गोष्ठी** 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -**व** *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. -**पानं**, -**पाननं**, -**पानं** a drinking vessel, a goblet. -**शुः**, **शुमिः** *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -**मंगल** a drinking party. -**रत** *a.* addicted to drinking. -**वणिज्** *m.* vender of spirits. -**विषमः** intoxication. -**जोडः** a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vender, of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिल A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीयं 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**Comp.** -**नकुलः** an otter.

-**वणिका** sand. -**शाला**, -**शालिका** a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. वषा.

पांसः A traveller. 'a way-farer'; पांसं विहृतमग्नं नवनामपि रसाः Br. 1. 37.

पाप *a.* 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, atrocious; पापं कर्म च यत् परेषु कृतं तत्पापं

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive; accursed; पापेन धृत्युना गृहीतोऽसि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171.

Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापवह. -**व** 1 Evil, be fortune or state; पापं पापः कथय कथा शीघ्रपापः विहृतं Ve. 3. 5; ज्ञाते पापं 'ma the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin

crime, vice, guilt; अपापात् कुले जाते पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4

181; R. 12. 19. -**व** A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person.

-**Comp.** -**अधम** *a.* exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -**अपमृतिः** *f.* expiation.

-**अहः** an unlucky day. -**आचार** *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked.

-**आत्मन्** *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -**आज्ञप**, -**चेतस्** *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -**कर**, -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** &c.

a. sinful, a sinner, villain. -**क्षयः** removal or destruction of sin. -**ग्रहः** a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu.

-**हन** *a.* destroying sin, expiating. -**ज्वरः** 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -**बुद्धि** *a.* evil-eyed. -**धी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

-**नापितः** a cunning or vile barber. -**नाशन** *a.* destroying or expiating sin. -**पतिः** a paramour.

-**पुरुषः** a villainous person. -**फल** *a.* evil, inauspicious. -**बुद्धि**, -**भाव**, -**मति** *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved.

-**भाज्** *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -**मुक्त** *a.* freed from sin, purified.

-**नाशनं**, -**विनाशनं** destruction of sin. -**योनि** *a.* low-born. (निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition.

-**रोगः** 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -**झिल** *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -**संकल्प** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-*स्पः*) a wicked thought.

पापहिः Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाप्मन् *m.* Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; भया गृहीतनामानः सूर्यत इव पाप्मन् U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 15.

पापम् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**Comp.** -**स्त्र** sulphur.

पापम *a.* Diseased with scab.

पापम *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked. 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid. 5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5.

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकल्पः A patronymic of Janam-ejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परिकल्पः.

पारिकल्प a. (की f.) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिकल्पः, पारिकल्पकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāma); कल्पद्रुमावामिष पारिकल्पः R. 6. 6. 10, 11; 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

पारिकल्प a. (की f.) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -त्वं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; वातुः पारिकल्पं दियौ विमजेत् Vasiatha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

पारिकल्पः Household furniture and utensils; Ma 9 11.

पारिकल्पः A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारिकल्पिक a. (की f.) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -कः A present, reward, दृष्ट्वा पारिकल्पिकान्दमयुक्तिकं Mk. 5.

पारिकल्पिकः A standard-bearer.

पारिकल्पः A lion.

पारिकल्पिकः A robber, highwayman. **पारिकल्पः** 1 Mode, method, manner (परिवाही) 2 Regularity.

पारिकल्पः Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिकल्पः, पारिकल्पिकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; पारिकल्पः तत्कालिनं पारिकल्पिकं नारदयसि कुशीलेः सह गतिं Vo. 1.

पारिकल्पिकः A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिकल्पः a. 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिकल्पमत्रा नृपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30, 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वः Restlessness, uneasiness; Mā. 4. 3.

पारिकल्पः A goose. -वः 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिकल्पः A wedding present.

पारिकल्पः 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadāru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

पारिकल्पः Bail, security, surety.

पारिकल्पिक a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. 2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिकल्पः An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣa P. 15.

पारिकल्पिक a. (की f.) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिकल्पः Presence.

पारिकल्पः (पर) वः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिकल्पः (पर) वः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारिकल्पिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिकल्पिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिकल्पः, पारिकल्पः Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिकल्पः, पारिकल्पः The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिकल्पः A cake (अपु प. v.).

पारिकल्पः That which is left over, remainder.

पारिकल्प a. (की f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. -वः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -वः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.

पारिकल्पः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिकल्पिकः A kind of riddle.

पारिकल्पः A bracelet. -वः Taking, seizing.

पारिकल्पः Jest, joke, fun.

पारिकल्पः 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water. 3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.

पारिकल्पः 4 A milk pail; Si 12. 40.

पारिकल्पः पारिकल्पः q. v.

पारिकल्प a. 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.

पारिकल्पः 2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; विषयपारिकल्पसो भवतव्यासस्यवासनमेक-भिन्नाः Bk. 2. 46.

पारिकल्पः Household furniture or utensils.

पारिकल्पः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारिकल्पः 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick, staff.

पारिकल्पः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारिकल्पः 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Aloe-wood. -वः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारिकल्पः Tradition.

पारिकल्पः Dams or ashes.

पारिकल्प a. Belonging to rain.

पार्थ a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थक्य Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (की f.) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवसृजिर्दृष्टिः R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -Comp.

-नन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth, पार्थिवीसुवहद्व-द्वद्वः R. 11. 64. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्थिवः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (द्वयं).

पार्थिविक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्थिव a. (की f.) Belonging or relating to a Parvan q. v.; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon) -मं The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

पार्थिव a. (ती) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्थिविक A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्थिवी 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himalaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तत् पार्थिवीयमिजेन नाम्ना भुविष्यां बभूवुः कु. 1. 26. 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.

-नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganesa.

पार्थिव a. (की f.) Dwelling in a mountain. -वः A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्म रवाचैर पार्थिवैर्विजोषत् R. 4.

पार्थिव a. (की f.) Mountain-born. -वः Antimony.

पार्थिवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्थः -वः 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिवृण्वेकपार्थः Mo. 89. 2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); विरं कथंविना विजयैषोनिव दहतितः Pt. 1. 324.

3 Vicinity. -**पार्श्वः** An epithet of Jina. -**पार्श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; 10 पार्श्वत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे हरे विचित्रमपि न पार्श्वे (पञ्चमः S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** an attendant, a servant; R. 1. 9. -**पार्श्वः** a lib. -**आयातः** a. one who has come very near. -**आसन्नः** a. standing by the side -**उद्वरयिः** a crab. -**नः** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**पार्श्वः** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon, 2 sheltered. -**पार्श्वः** a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**पार्श्वः** an attendant, a servant. -**पार्श्वः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तने** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed, 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**पार्श्वः** the side or flank. -**पार्श्वः** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon, 2 adjacent. -**पार्श्वः** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**पार्श्वः** a shooting pain in the side. -**पार्श्वः** a kind of ornament. -**पार्श्वः** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**पार्श्वः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पार्श्वकः. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वतः** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्वः** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side -**पार्श्वः** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वः** a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**पार्श्वः** A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वः** 1 An epithet of Draupadi. Of Durgā. **पार्श्वः** f. An assembly. **पार्श्वः** 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेग-रूपं पार्श्वमात्रं Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्वमात्रं K. 119. 2 The rear of an army 3 The back of rear in general; उद्वेग-पार्श्वमात्रं R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick.-f. 1 A licentious woman. 2 An epithet of Kunti. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a follower,

-**पार्श्वः** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**पार्श्वः** 1 an enemy in the rear, 2 a general commanding the rear of an army, 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**पार्श्वः** a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**पार्श्वः** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**पार्श्वः** an outside horse. **पार्श्वः** 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in वेपालः, विष्णिपालः &c. 2 A herdman; विपारः स्वाविपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a mushroom. **पार्श्वः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पार्श्वः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**पार्श्वः** The science of elephants. **पार्श्वः** 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पार्श्वः** -**पार्श्वः** Incense. **पार्श्वः** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लक्ष्मि R. 19. 3; 30 पार्श्वः, क्षितिः, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पार्श्वः** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पार्श्वः** a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Pālāsa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Pālāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**पार्श्वः** The green colour. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** -**पार्श्वः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **पार्श्वः** -**पार्श्वः** 1 The tip of the ear; मन्त्रपतिः Git. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अभि); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विष्णुपुत्रपत्नी Git. 6; Si 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पार्श्वः** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पार्श्वः** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पार्श्वः** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पार्श्वः** a. (की f.) Coming from a pool. **पार्श्वः** 1 Fire; पार्श्वः मणिः स मण्डपे

कृष्णज्जलति तामरेधि यः R. 11. 75, 8. 9; 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called मन्त्रिनः. **पार्श्वः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पार्श्वः** a. (की f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पार्श्वः सन्निधौ निष्पन्नः निरीहः पार्श्वः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 63; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Fire, 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Purifying, purification; पार्श्वः सन्निधौ निष्पन्नः पार्श्वः Git. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water, 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a conchshell. **पार्श्वः** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Gauges. **पार्श्वः** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पार्श्वः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पार्श्वः पार्श्वः शोभितः Mk. 2. 8. **पार्श्वः** 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पार्श्वः पार्श्वः पार्श्वः पार्श्वः S. 1. 32; पार्श्वः पार्श्वः पार्श्वः Mk. 9; R. G. 84. 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पार्श्वः expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in लक्ष्मिः a bad pupil; वैयकः, विद्वः &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in वैयकः स च कर्णः पार्श्वः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); कर्णः q. v. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** the back of a garment. -**पार्श्वः** gambling, playing with dice. -**पार्श्वः** an epithet of Varuna. -**पार्श्वः** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**पार्श्वः** a noose, snare, halter. -**पार्श्वः** a bird-catcher. -**पार्श्वः** a snare. -**पार्श्वः** m. an epithet of Varuna; R. 2. 9. -**पार्श्वः** f. a fetter, rope. -**पार्श्वः** 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna. **पार्श्वः** A die, dice. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a gambling table. **पार्श्वः** 1 A noose, share, net, sling. 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पार्श्वः** a. (की f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**पार्श्वः** A Rock, beard. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** pasturage or meadow grass. **पार्श्वः** a. Bound, encased, fettered.

पाणिनि म. 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत a. (स्त्री f.) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -सः 1 A follower and worshipper of Śiva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Paśupati doctrines; (for the Paśupati doctrines, see Śarva. 8.) -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a missile presided over by Paśupati or Śiva (which Arjuna acquired from Śiva).

पाशुपत्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य a. 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -र्यः The hinder part.

पाशु 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाशकः An ornament for the feet.

पाशकः=पाशक q. v.; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 285.

पाशकः, पाशकः m. A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाशकः A stone. -नीः A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः,

-दारकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय a. stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

वि 6 P. (विंति) To go, move.

विः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुप-शमनशास्त्रमर्थेदिनं विक्रितं मज्ज भाष्यं Uti. 11; or उन्मीलनं इदं; इदंरिति कलौवालाः विक्रानां विः Uti. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -वाचदः the spring. -चंद्राः, -रामाः, -वल्गुः the mango-tree.

विः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

विं a. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red, अंतर्विश्रमलाप्यंतारं (विंलोचने) Ku 7. 33. -नीः 1 The tawny colour.

2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -नीः 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंद्रिक.

-Comp. -अक्षः a. having reddish-brown eyes, red eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of Śiva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of fire. -कापिशा a species of cockroach. -चक्रुः m. a crab -जडः an epithet of Śiva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -रुद्रिकाः ' yellow crystals ' a kind of gem (मोमेव).

विंल a. Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour. 2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as:—विंलचंद्र-काव्य; उद्योगविधिं जयान् मकरो वेदातरे विंल

Pt. 2. 33. -लः 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -लः 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Śiau tree (शिंगरा). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Śiva.

विंलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

विंलः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -लः Virgin gold. -नीः The indigo plant.

विंलः-हं, विंलः-हं The belly.

विंलः A glutton (जीवरिक).

विंलिका The calf of the leg.

विंलिका a. Big-bellied, corpulent.

विंलः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp.

-तलः cotton. -मेदः, मेदः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

विंलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of corn-morant or sea-crow.

विंलः a. Pressed flat. -रः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -हं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

विंलः A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

विंलः 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 50. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -रः A tail in general. -रः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -वायः a hawk.

विंलः a. Slimy, slippery.

विंलिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

विंलः a. 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, sneaky; तस्यै सर्वपापं नवीनं विंलितं च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. 2

Having a tail. -लः -लः -लः 1 The scum of boiled rice (ह्रकण्ड). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रुद्रः m. the orange tree or its peel.

विंलः 1. 2 A. (विं) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -11.

10 U. (विंयति-ने) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure, kill.

विंलः 1 A pot. pan, boiler (also विंदी in this sense); विंदी हृदयमात्रं निजराशेनैव दृढितं Pt. 1. 824; जडविंदी दुष्पूरे करोति विंदेना Bh. 3. 116 -रः A churning stick.

विंलः-कः A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लः a pot-sherd.

विंलः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

विंलः 1 A. 10. U. (विंते, विंदयति-ने; विंति) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

विंलः a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Solid (वन). 2 Compact, dense, close. -का-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (अत्र अयविः, &c.) 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Mātrās at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas: R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132,

विंलः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter, 4 Heap. -लः Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

विंलः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

विंलः A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

विंलः a. Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिला प्रदीप्य हृदयविंला Mt. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रः 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for रंज).

विंलः Orpiment.

विंलः a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

विंलः a. 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लः 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

विंलः Gold.

विंलः A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

विंलः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

विंलः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

विंलः The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

विंदः A box, basket. -हं 1 A house, bovel. 2 A roof.

विंदः-कः 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also विंदः or विंदः in this sense); ततः नैरयोपरि विंदः सेवता S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

विंदः A multitude of boxes.

विंदः A basket, box.

विंदः The tartar of the teeth; (रंतविंद).

विंदः-रः A pot, pan, boiler (also विंदी in this sense); विंदी हृदयमात्रं निजराशेनैव दृढितं Pt. 1. 824; जडविंदी दुष्पूरे करोति विंदेना Bh. 3. 116 -रः A churning stick.

विंदः-कः A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लः a pot-sherd.

विंदः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

विंलः 1 A. 10. U. (विंते, विंदयति-ने; विंति) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

विंलः a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Solid (वन). 2 Compact, dense, close. -का-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (अत्र अयविः, &c.) 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Mātrās at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas: R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132,

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलीकृतमृषिः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alma; विषयतेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; रक्तविषयितु मद्रिपानं विद्वन्नास्या कलु मीतिके R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -ॐ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (विंकीकृतं to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; विंकीकृतं to be made into a ball or lump). -Comp -अन्वाहार्ये a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्येकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अन्नं bail. -अयसं steel. -अलकका a red dye. -अन्ननः, आन्नः, -आन्नकः, -आन्निक m. a beggar. -उद्भक्तिका an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्भक्तं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तेलं, तेलकः incense. -दू a. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; या विद्वन्स कुरुते मज्जुमग्गनु धीरं विद्वोक्कयति मज्जुसं तैश्च भुंक्ते Dh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दूः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्दयणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -दासः giving alms; Māl. 1. -दानिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पादाः an elephant. -पद्म a. the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-रसं) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -भृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand-father). -लोपः interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

विंङ्कः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (विंङ्कः).

विंङ्कं Forming globes.

विंङ्कलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

विंङ्कसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

विंङ्कतः Incense.

विंङ्कारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikantata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

विंङ्किः -वी f. 1 A round man, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (गन्धू). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -Comp -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. लेपः a kind of unguent. -बुरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coquettish; cf. गेदे-वर्द्धि, गेदेवर्द्धि &c.

विंङ्किका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see विंङ्क above.

विंङ्कित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpy. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

विंङ्किन् a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

विंङ्किलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

विंङ्कित a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cattle fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. विंङ्क.

विंङ्कितं f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

विंङ्किकः -कं 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Safran. 4 Anafetida.

विंङ्कामहः (विंङ्कः) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

विंङ्क m. A father; तेनाम लोपः विंङ्कान् विद्वन् R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जननः विंङ्कौ वंद्यौ विंङ्कौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors, father; S. 6. 24. 2 Pater-

nal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192.

-Comp. -अक्षित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property).

-कर्मन् m. -कार्यं, -कुर्यं, क्षिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -कामनं a ceme-

tory; R. 11. 16. -कुलम् N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -यजः 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajapati; see Ms. 3. 194-

195. -गृहं 1 a paternal mansion. 2 cemetery, burial ground. -वातकः, वातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. 3 acanum.

-तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes).

-दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव a. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वर) the divine Manes. -देवता a. presided over by the Manes. (-नं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (नक्षत्र).

-द्वन्द्वं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship. 2 relatives by the father's side. 8 'the fortnight of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama.

-पदं the world of the Manes. -पितु m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

-पुत्रं worship of the Manes. -पितामह a. (विंङ्कः) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हः pl.) ancestors. -पत्न्यः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -प्राप्त a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -पुत्र्यः a kinsman by the father's side. (-पुत्र्यः) relationship by the father's side.

-पुत्र्यः a. dutifully attached to a father. -पुत्र्यः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृः m. a father's brother, paternal

uncle. -संहि 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -नेत्रः sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -पुत्रः 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; विपुत्रस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 8. 70; also 122, 283. -रात्र म. रात्रि, -रात्र म. an epithet of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -पुत्रः the paternal family. -पुत्रः a cemetery. (विपुत्रनेत्रः 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). पत्नितः f. -सप्तम म. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -पुत्रः obsequial rites. -आहुः obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वपुत्र f. (also विपुत्र as well as पितुः स्वपुत्र or पितुः स्वपुत्र) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -स्वपुत्रः a paternal aunt's son. सपुत्रिणः a. fatherly, paternal. -पुत्रः 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -रक्षकः -रक्षणीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -हृत्तरा paricide. -हृत्तरा m. a paricide.

विपुत्रः a. Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

विपुत्रः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

विष Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वान and वरु); विष रश्मि शर्करा स्नायति कोर्यः पटेलन Pt. 1 378. COMP. -अनीकारः a bilious form of diarrhoea. -उपहतः a. affected by bile; पदमति विपुत्रहतः क्षतिगुणं शोभनमपि रीतं K. P. 10. -कोर्यः the gall-bladder. -कोर्यः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -उपहृतः a bilious fever. -नकुति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament -वर्धकः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora. -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -विद्युत्तः a. impaired by bile. -हामज, -हृत्तरा a. antibilious.

विषलः a. Billous. -लः 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

विषयः a. 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -पुत्रः 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -पुत्रः 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. 3 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

विषयः m. A bird.

विषयः A road, path.

विषयः 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

विषयः 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

विषयः a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

विषयः p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

विषयः 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust.

-COMP. -गोत्र, पुत्र, पुत्र, पाणिः m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

विषयः m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 77; S. 1. 6.

विषयः m. A bird.

विषयः a. Being about to fall. -पुत्रः A bird.

विषयः Thirst.

विषयः, विषयः, विषयः a. Thirsty.

विषयः, विषयः An ant.

विषयः A large black ant.

विषयः An ant. -लः A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

विषयः A female ant. -COMP. -परितर्पणः the running about of ants.

विषयः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -लः 1 A berry in general 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

विषयः -लः f. Long pepper.

विषयः The tartar of the teeth

विषयः A mark, mole, freckle.

विषयः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-लः The fruit of this tree.

विषयः 10 P. (वेद्यतिने) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

विषयः See विषयः.

विषयः a. Blear-eyed. -लः A bleared eye.

विषयः A female elephant.

विषयः 6 U. (विशतिने) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

विषयः a. Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मधेसगुणः ककुपः विषयः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -गः The tawny colour.

विषयः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

विषयः A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; मन्त्रावसितः विषयः विषयः V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -COMP. -आलवः phosphorescence.

-पुत्रः a kind of tree. -वायः -संसारः demoniacal possession. -भाषः 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prakṛita dialects used in plays. -समः 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

विषयः m. An epithet of Kṛṣṇa, the god of wealth.

विषयः 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आग्रहविषयः कया Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; विषयः is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्विषयः यावज्जीवमाग्रहविषयः न हृदयप्रधानमिति R. R. 4, or विषयः विषयः नाटदिभ्यति अग्रहमाग्रहविषयः A. R. 4

विषयः Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि कलु ना विषयः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50.

COMP. -अज्ञानः, -अज्ञानः, -आशितः, -अज्ञानः m. 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (जायः) संशययोदकविषयः विषयः विषयः S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

विषयः a. 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; ककुपामविषयः विषयः Si. 1. 75; तुष्यानुरागविषयः V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; 1. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं हननविषयः कौरवः तद्विषयः Ms. 48. 2 Slandering, backbiting, calumniating; विषयः सलु विषयः क्षितीक्षः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 185, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -COMP. -वचनः, -वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

विषयः 7 P. (विनष्टि. विष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अथवा मथतः प्रवृत्तः न कथं विष्टविषयः विनष्टिः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माधवेय विष्ट Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Rv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टं भुवनद्विषयः Si. 1. 40. -WITH उष्टु to crush or grind down. -विष्टः 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) विष्टविषयः क्षितीक्षः विष्टं पुष्टं विष्टविषयः Mb; शिलानि विष्टविष्टः R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

विष्टः p. p. 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Rv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands) -लः 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal; विष्ट विनष्टि 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition 3 Lead. -COMP. -उष्टु 'water mixed with flour' -पचनं a pan 'for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पचुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -विष्टः a cake or ball of flour. -पुष्टः see पुष्ट. -पेष्टः, -पेष्टः 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. -पेष्टः see under पच. -मेष्टः a variety of diabetes. -उष्टिः a kind of small ball

पीवन् ०. (पीवरी f.) 1 Full, fat,
large. 2 Stout, strong.-m. Wind.

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 50, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, प्रह्लाद पुण्यलक्ष्मी Mv. 1. 16; 24, U. 4. 19; so पुण्यलक्ष्मी &c. 3 Sweet, fragrant (as an odour). 6 solemn, festive. -पुत्र 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; प्रपुत्रैः प्रपुत्रैश्चिह्नैः कल-मस्तुते H. 1. 83; कृतं पुण्यपुण्येन कीर्तिं काय-मौल्यं Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुत्र The holy basil. -Comp. -अह (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यं मवेतो ब्रह्म । असु पुण्यं; पुण्यं ब्रह्म मेनेते हविषं वातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. वाचने repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -पुत्रः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् a. virtuous, meritorious. -कुत्सा a meritorious work. -केश 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -संघ a. sweetscented. -पुत्र 1 an almshouse. 2 a temple. -अनः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययी समुप-जनेवरी R. 9. 6. -जित a. won by merit or good works. -वीर्य a holy place of pilgrimage. -वर्णन a beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नः) visiting holy shrines. -पुत्रः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फल the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः कलमदी हनयः K. 43. -पुत्र, -पुत्रि f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Aryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -लक्षणं an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat' or utter the name of', of good fame. (-काः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira; and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जगद्वनः ॥ (-का) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यपत्त a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -कामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्रलः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्रलकः, पुत्रलिका A doll &c.

पुत्रिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राज्ञो नरकायस्मात्पुत्रे पितृ पुनः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति शेषः स्वमेव स्वर्गद्वारा Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अलि-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -पुत्री (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृ to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अकाङ्क्षः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीरक. -अभिष्टु a. wishing for a son. -हविः, हविका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्य a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; स्वामाकृतपुत्रिपरिचितो जगति कोऽयं पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं हनते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -पुत्र son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पुत्रे or -पुत्राः sons and grandsons. -पुत्रिणी a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -पुत्रिणि a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -पुत्रः obtaining a son. -पुत्रः f. a daughter-in-law. -पुत्रः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (हरण). 6 Hair.

पुत्रिका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अलिपुत्रिका, कृत्पुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -पुत्राः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who, being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिका पुत्रः अथवा पुत्रिका पुत्रः पुत्रिकापुत्रः सोऽप्यीदृशम् इव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). 3 a grandson. -पुत्रा a mother of daughters. -पुत्रम् m. 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिण a. (जी. f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिण, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्रल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुत्र-लः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितम् S. 6; किमन्यं न पुनरिच्छतुः स्मृतिवत्परम् Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर् to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर् to give back, restore; पुनर्-गच्छ &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव पुनस्तस्मै स्वर्गं स्नेहावशीतलः । अथात्मा नश्यति मां त्वं पुनः कृषिं मेदिनि U. 3. 14; यम पुनः सर्वमेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः क्षतिपिच्छापायं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand -Comp. -अपिच्छा a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; अस्मीदृशस्य वैश्य पुनरागतं पुनः Sarva. 8. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire. -आपत्तिः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत्ति f. आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशं वामा पुनरुक्तम् R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64. (-क्तं) पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -अव्ययम् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजम्बु). पुनरुक्तवद्वाचनः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. पुनरुक्तवद्वाचनं कश्चिदुक्तवद्वाचनम् । जगत्पि तदा वाच्यवद्वाचनोक्तः किरः S. D. 822; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्वाचन). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -उत्पन्नः

return; अशोभायाः पुनरुपगमो दुःखायां वने वः U. 2. 15. उपोद्वार, उद्वार a woman married again. -जन्मन् return, going again. -जन्मन् m. repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जात a. born again. -जवा, जवा 'growing again and again', a fingernail. -द्वारकिरा marrying again, taking a second wife. -वस्तुपकारः returning one's obligations, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis; ययानि च वस्तु निलसोदितः पुनर्भवे परित्तनकिरात्मन् S. 7. 85 Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -जात new birth, repeated birth. -वृत् 1 a widow remarried 2 re-existence. -जाता 1 going again. 2 repeated procession. -सपथनं repetition. -वस्तु (usually dwarf) 1 the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गतानि विषः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनः संस्कारः) repetition of any Samakāra or purificatory ceremony. -संगमः, संसर्गः (पुनः संसर्गः &c.) reunion. -संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्पुलः Flatulency or wine (in the stomach).

पुष्पुलः 1 The lungs. 2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुष्पु f. (Nom. sing. पुः instr. पुष्यी) 1 A town, fortified town पुष्पाभिव्यक्तः मूलवसादा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, castle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart. 4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp. -द्वार f., -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुर् 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुर् तारतमिवाय तमेति राधितारे Ku. 2. 8. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. 3 A house, residence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The female apartments. 6 N. of the town पादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flower or any cup formed of leaves. 8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Bdelium, Comp. -अष्टः a turret on a city-wall. -अधिपः, अधिपः the governor of a town. -अराधिः, -अरिः, -अनुद्वार m. -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातिमिवाय कुलनशरं किं वा वृत्तिः Subhāsh; see शिर -उत्सवा a festival celebrated in a city. -उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -ओषध् m. an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं 'a citadel. -व a. 1 going to a town, 2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -जित् m. epithet of Siva. -ज्योतिष् m. 1 an epithet of fire 2 the world of Agni. -सती a small market-town small village. -सोरणं the outer gate of a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निवेशः the founding of a city. -पालः 'city-governor', the commandant of a

fortress. -नयनः an epithet of Siva. -नारी the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. -रक्ष, -रक्षकः, रक्षि m. a constable, police-officer. -रोक्ष the siege of a fortress. -वासिन् m. a citizen, a townsman. -सासनः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुर्दं Gold.

पुर्जः The sea, ocean.

पुर्जत् ind. Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्चानि तामित इतः पुर्जत् पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of; ये ये पश्चति तस्य तस्य पुर्जो वा वृद्धि क्षीयं नयः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Afterwards; इत्थं च तेजसा पुर्जो विदंवा Ku. 5. 70. (आद्यवेन Mulli.); Amaru. 43.

पुर्जरा 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4 A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुर्जि, -जि f. 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुर्जिनी चितं कुलमनुद्वारं हि ययति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुर्जरा An epithet of Durgā.

पुर्जत् ind. 1 Before, in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अयं पुर्जः पश्यति देवदां R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थिता कथमपि पुः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कृ, गृह्, वा, वृ (see the roots). 2 In the east, from the east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -कार्य, -कारः 1 placing before or in front. 2 preference. 3 treating with honour, showing respect, deference. 4 worshipping. 5 accompanying, attending. 6 preparing. 7 arranging. 8 making complete or perfect. 9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कुल a. placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. 3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुर्जत्-नयनमः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worshipped. 5 attended or accompanied by, combined with. 6 prepared, got ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused, calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10 anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing respect, treating with honour. 2 a preparatory or initiatory rite. -न, -नम (पुर्जो-नम) a. 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किं वृत्तिं वृत्तां पुर्जः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. 2 led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); इन्द्रोत्तम देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. -वति f. 1 precedence (-ति) a dog. -वत्, -वति a. 1 going before or in front. 2 chief, leading, a leader. (-m.) a dog. -वर्ज 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation, initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. -उदः a nipple. -जन्मन् (पुर्जो-जन्मन्) a. 1 born before. -जात m., जाता (पुर्जो-जातः) a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *Kapilas* or vessel; Ms. 7. 21. -जम् (पुर्जो-जम्) m. a family-priest (particularly) that of a king. -जानं (पुर्जो-जानं) 1 placing in the front. 2 ministrating by a priest. -यिका (पुर्जो-यिका) a favourite wife (preferred to all others). -याक a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. -यद्गु m. one who fights in the van or front line; R. 13. 72. -यत् a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. -भाष (पुर्जो-भाष) a. 1 obtrusive, officious. 2 fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous of; भाषः समानविद्याः परस्परवद्भाषा पुर्जोभाषाः M. 1. 20 (पुर्जोभाष may here mean 'envy' also). (-नः) 1 the front part, forefront, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. 3 jealousy, envy. -भानि a. 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5. 2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-finding. -मावत्, -वातः (पुर्जो-मावत्, -वातः) a forewind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -सर a. going or moving in front. (रा) 1 a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2. 2 a follower, attendant; servant; पतिवैद्यपुःसरी R. 1. 87. 3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मावत्पुःसरी, वामपुःसरी, दक्षपुःसरी &c. -स्थापिन् a. standing in front. -द्वि a. 1 placed in front. 2 appointed, charged, commissioned. (-नः) 1 one holding a charge, an agent. 2 a family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुर्जत् ind. 1 Before, in front (oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अन्युक्ता पुर्जत् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the first place, at the beginning. 4 Formerly, previously. 5 Eastward, in or towards the east. 6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुर्जत् ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुर्जत् इन्द्रपुष्पाय R. 1. 75; पुर्जत् सति नान्ये यत्तं वदः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the present time. 3 At first, in the first place. 4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly, (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुर्जत् वृत्तिं ययति वृत्तिपतिर्यथा S. 7. 33; पुर्जत् वृत्तिं

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते विपत्तिं पुनः सा वल्लिभाकुला वा Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 86. —Comp. —अपनीत a. formerly possessed. —अपरा an old legend. —अपरा 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; इत्येतत्पुनराकल्पे ह्ये नेकर् मत् Ms. 9. 227. —अपरा a done formerly. —अपरा a. of ancient origin. —अपरा an epithet of Bhishma. —अपरा a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदन्त्यपरेति च तं प्राविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —अपरा a. occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. —अपरा an old legend. (—अपरा) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुनरापरादिभिः च कविता कर्तव्या MAL. 2. 13.

पुनः 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण a. (पू or जी f.) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्येव M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रापनमावन्तरं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. —अपरा 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणाणि), and is hence often called पञ्चलक्षणं; सर्वज्ञ प्रतिस्मरणं वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणे पञ्चलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशपुराण. —अपरा A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. अपराः an epithet of Yama. —अपरा a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. अपरा 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —अपराः an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन a. (पू f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. —अपरा An epithet of Vishnu.

पुरिः f. 1 a town, city. 2 A river. पुरिषाव a. Reposing in the body. पुरिः 1 A city, town; सदासिद्धपुरिणि R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. —Comp. मोहः the Dhātūrā plant.

पुरितम् m., n. 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितम्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. 2

Rubbish, dirt. —Comp. —अपराः voiding excrement. —अपराः obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषाः Feces, ordure. —अपरा Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषः The black kidney bean.

पुनः a. (पू-जी f.) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुनः occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —अपरा 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —Comp. —अपरा m. 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —अपरा a. a goose. —अपरा a. very lustful or lascivious. —अपरा much, many. —अपरा a. invoked by many. (—अपरा) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. —अपरा m. an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्धतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सत्यतः पुनश्च Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ त्रयणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-नी परितः Sk. 6 The soul; द्वाविधौ पुरुषौ लोके सत्त्वाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); त्रयमपुरुषः the third person, त्रयमपुरुषः the second person, and उच्यतेपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. वृत्ति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सत्त्वं also. —अपरा An epithet of the mountain Meru. —Comp. —अपरा the male organ of generation. —अपरा 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —अपरा the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. —अपराः 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 8. 51. —अपरा another man; —अपरा

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); II. Pr. 35. —अपरा-मालिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. —अपरा an epithet of Vishnu. —आपुनः the duration of a man's life; अपुनमतिः कार्यं जीव्यात्मनः पुरुषात् V. 6. 44; पुरुषपुनजीविन्यो विराटका विज्ञेयः R. 1. 63. —आपुनः m. 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —अपरा a ki. g. —अपरा 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; यस्याद् दामसीतीतिमसुरादपि चोत्तमः । अतस्तस्मि लोके देहे च दधितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —अपरा 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. वैय); एव पुरुषकारेण विना वैयं च सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देहे पुरुषकारे च कर्मणि नैव सिध्यति Y. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, virility. —अपरा —अपरा a human corpse. —अपरा m. 'man-lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation: पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुनः नमैः S. 7. 3. —अपरा knowledge of mankind. —अपरा, अपरा a. of the height of a man. —अपरा m. an enemy of Vishnu. —अपरा 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. —अपरा a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपक्षुः —अपरा; —अपराः a superior or eminent man. —अपराः the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —अपरा a human sacrifice. —अपरा an epithet of Vishnu. —अपरा 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an epithet of Kubera. —अपरा —अपरा; —अपरा 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 —अपराः a number of men. —अपरा N. of the 93rd hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषका —अपरा Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीकृष्णो पुरुषकोपनिशःप्रकारः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषावित्त a. Acting like a man —अपरा 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमन्त्र-लोकेन कयापि विवर्तितं पुरुषावित्तं अचिन्तितकामेन वदन्त्यादमित्यदिहपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुनरुत्तम m. The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mītra and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasi differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvashi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvashi disappeared.]

पुरोहिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रादौ).

पुरोडाशः, पुरोडाशः &c. See under पुर. **पुर** 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -द्वः horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; वाहं पुलकं मितेववती द्युतिः पुलकैश्चुल्ले Glt. 1; समस्तलिङ्गं लिखति सपुलकं वृमिषि (मयीकौ 7; Amaru. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गन्धर्विड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अनः the noise of Varuṇa. -अलङ्कः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्धमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकित n. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलस्त -स्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 36.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कः 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलाकिन् A horse's gallop.

पुलिङ्गः -ङ्गः 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; एते सपुलिङ्गवने निजयि दुरति-रुणा Glt. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कलिङ्गः पुलिङ्गु केलिङ्गिता-मुप्युय राते रत्न Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिङ्गवति A river.

पुलिङ्गुकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.) 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिङ्गिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -हिम् m epithets of Indra. -जा -पुत्री Jaoti, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पुर्वति, पुर्वति, पुर्वति, पुर्वति) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य ब्रह्मविष लोकमयं पुर्वान् Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुर्वेषु लाघव्यमयं विज्ञेयं Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोपीके स्वायी हेतौ पुर्वेषु वरं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; देवानामपि दूतानामुत्कर्षं पुर्वयिष्या R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; यत्प्रमिष्यमस्याः पुर्वति स्था न सोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न हीयतामहमः कदा-चित्पुर्वति लोके विपरीतमयं Ku. 3. 63; Mo. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -Caus. or 10 U. (पुर्वति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्कराहृत्य Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः 1 N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अनः an epithet of Vishnu. -आकृष्टः, -आकृष्टः the (Indian) crane. -सीरीः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see gūṇa above.

-वर्गः a lotus-leaf. -विषः wax. -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्याघ्रः an alligator. -मूलः the root of a lotus. -स्वपतिः an epithet of Siva. -माला f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिण a. (नी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मल्लिनवपि यवता माहा (मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ma. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -लः 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीङ्गे पुष्कलको इति Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत्पुष्टिस्तमपि दूणा विद्वोपि तन्मपि परिमतेः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अथर्व पुष्टिर्बुद्धिर्वाहस्य Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -द्व a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-न) a cock.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्पति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पयुक्तावसितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्प 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albigo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्कर. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अभ्युज्ज्वलः the sap of flowers. -अवधूतः collecting or gathering flowers. -अननः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो ह पुष्पा-वः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker.

-आशीः a chaplet of flowers. -आशुः the god of love. -आसई honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43. -उद्भवः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 'flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कालीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-न.) 1 calx of flowers, 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -घण्टा 1 gathering flowers. 2 a quantity of flowers. -घण्टः the god of love. -घातकः a kind of cone. -घृण् the juice of flowers. -घृः a tree. -घृः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimāstotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -घृण् u. a garland of flowers. -घृः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -घृणः a flowering tree. -घृः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -घृण् -घृण् m. the god of love: Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -घातकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -घातः the god of love. -विष्णुः r. bee. -निर्घातः, -निर्घातकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पञ्चिन् m. the god of love. -पञ्चः the vulva. -पुं N. of Pātaliputra; R. 6. 24. -पञ्चयः, पञ्चयः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -पञ्चयिका gathering of flowers. -पञ्चयः a bed or couch of flowers. -पञ्चिः an offering of flowers. -पञ्चः an epithet of the god of love. -अपः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मञ्जरीका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजसु n. the pollen. -रघुः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रागः, राजः -राजः -रेणुः pollen; वायुविह्वल्यति वायुपुरेणुः Kavirāhasya, R. 1. 38. -रोगिनः the Nāgakesara tree. -रोगः a flower-gatherer. (-री) a female flower-gatherer; Ms. 26. -रिहः -रिह m. a bee. -रघुः a gallant. -रघुः, -रघुः a shower of flowers. R. 12. 102. -रात्रिका, -रात्री f. a flower-garden. -रुद्रः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -रुणी a garland of flowers. -राकरी a heavenly voice from heaven. -रुद्रा a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -राः -रासमः, -सायकः the god of love. -राः -रासमः the spring. -राः, -रघुः the nectar or honey of flowers. -रासा a woman in her courses. -रीमा a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधरः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -नी A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पतिना K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति बीमहा-भारते क्षतसाहस्रया संदिताया वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोष्पाय.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; विविदिहेन विलोक्य पुष्पिताय Glt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rith in; as in पुष्पयुतिता पुष्पि Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वीष. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. Comp. -रघुः = पुष्परघु q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुष्पं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः = क, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पु 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पुने, पुने, पुनाति, पुनीते; पुत; caus. वाचयति; desid; पुपति, विपविपते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपायं पुरं Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुष्याममृदनेन तावता-भ्यामं पुनामहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पुः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 8. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पुी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -ने Areca-nut, betel-nut. -Comp. -पार्श्व 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. 2 a betel-box. -वीह-ड a

spitting-pot. -कल the areca-nut. -नेर enmity against many men.

पु 10 U. (पुजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्वपुजस्वमिह वार्यं वृजितवृजितं सता Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 51; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 808. -With सत् 1 to worship, revere, honour. 2 to present or honour with.

पुजक v. (पुजा f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पुजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पुजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -Comp.

-अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पुजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged. 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पुजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -सः A god.

पुज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable.

-उपः 1 A father-in-law.

पु 10 U. (पुजयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पु ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पु 1 Purified, cleaned, washed (fig. also); इतिपुन न्यसेत्यादं वक्ष-पुतं जलं विप्रेतु. सत्यपुनं ब्रह्माचं मनःपुतं समा-चरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshold, win-
nowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul smelling. -सः 1 A conch-shell. 2 white Kusa grass. -ते Truth.

-Comp. -आत्मन a. pure-minded. (-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कतायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -कतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. पुं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -पान्दं sesamum. -पार -पारमन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (वमल).

पुतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoness or Rākhaṣi in general; वा पुतना-लमुपमाः शिपतातिरेषि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अति, -दुः पुतनः -इन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पुति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -ति f.

1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench. 3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water.

2 Pus, matter. -Comp. -अंधः a musk-deer. -काष्ठ the Devadāru tree.

-काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -यन् a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. -यः 1 stench, fetid odour. 2 sulphur. (यं) 1 tin. 2 sulphur. -यति

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body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अग्रः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87; (पूर्वाह्नतेन पूर्वार्द्धेन a. relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आवाहा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मिन् a. 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -करः 1 the fore part of the body of animals; पञ्चार्थेन प्रविष्टः शरत्पञ्चम-याद् पूर्वस्य पूर्वार्धे S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men, मूत्रं कंठान-तपूर्वार्धे R. 5. 32; पञ्चकर्मपरिवर्तपूर्वार्धे Ku. 3. 45. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृत an act done in a former life. -कोटिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वज्ञ q. v. -नैग N. of the river Narmadā. -नोदित a. 1 afore-said, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज a. 1 horn or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-ज) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् n. a former birth. (-म) 1 an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 9. -जा an elder sister. -जातिः f. a former birth. -ज्ञान knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (-गा) the south east. -दिक्षुपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिनं the forenoon. -दिक्षु f. the east. -दिष्ट the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound, cf. पञ्चमन. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पर्वः the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पञ्चालक a. belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पाणिनीयः (m. pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -विश्वामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -ब्रह्मः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father; (पितृ, पितामह, and श्वशुराह). 3 an ancestor in

general. -पूर्व a. each preceding one. -कल्पुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भृशः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession. -वृत्त a. preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry in to the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेद्वि; see मीमांसा. -रसः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वार्धे विषयिण् सन-वर्ते निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वार्धे प्रसंग्य नाटकी-यस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli, thereon). -रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपः 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् a. young. -वसिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. -वत् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् m. the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्तं 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरत् a. relating to the first half of autumn. -शिलः see पूर्ववर्त. -सक्यं the upper part of the thing. -संध्या day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर a. going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean, R. 4. 32. -साहस्र the first or heaviest of the three times. -स्थितिः f. former or first state.

पूर्वक a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामय-प्रदन्पूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. पूर्वमन् a. Going before, preceding. पूर्वतश्च ind. 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42. 2 Before, in front of. पूर्वञ्च am. In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् ind. As before.

पूर्विन् a. (जी f.), पूर्वोन् a. 1 Anci-ent. 2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युम् ind. 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. (पूर्वति, पूर्वयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack.

पुलाकः पुलक q. v.

पुलिका A kind of cake.

पुषः, पुषकः The mulberry tree.

पुष्य m. (nom. पूषा, यणी, षयः) The sun; उदात्तार्धः पूषा गगनपरिमणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इत्येवमग्न्यादिदेवता नास्ति पुष्यं Si. 2. 23. -Comm. -अनुष्टुप् m. an epithet

of Siva. -आलम्बा 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -आसरा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (विवेके, पूत) To be busy or active (mostly with क्ता); कर्तुं क्ताति-यते; see क्ताति. -Caus. (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः कुलधरा विधाय संज्ञान-देवक्यतस्यवृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास क. किरति R. 6. 19; उमाह्वये ... व्यापारयामास विज्ञेयनाति Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं क्षिरति ह्यहः ह्यहयानेः V. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P (विपतिं, पूर्व) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. (पूयति). To protect. -IV. 10. U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अदिकं न हि पारयति वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (पूयति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पुक्त p. p. 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -कं Property, wealth.

पुक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पुक्त्यं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृष 1. 2 A. (पृक्, पृश्य) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. पुनक्ति, पुक् 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एव वदन् दक्षार्धायुष्मन्पुनः शरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; पण्ययाने सृजति R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संक. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृषति, पृषयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पृच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भावं पृच्छेय विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छने Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पृष 2 A. (पृक्) To come in contact with, touch.

पृष f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पृषा after acc. dual).

पुत्रना 1 An army (in general). 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729

| a fleshy protuberance on the back

अङ्ग, *अङ्ग, a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-ङ् -ङ्ग) back-biting; पृष्ठमात्रात् तत्पत्तं पृष्ठे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; cf. प्राक् पादयोः पतति कादति पृष्ठमात्रं H. 1. 81. -वाङ् riding. -वङ् the backbone. -वाङ् m. the upper story of a house. -वाङ् m., वाङ् a draught ox. -वाङ् a. sleeping on the back. -वाङ् a wild goat. -वङ्गि m. 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo. 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठक The back.

पृष्ठवत् ind 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; पृष्ठतः पृष्ठतोऽपि वा Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; पृष्ठं पृष्ठतः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठता छ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठती नृत्त to follow; पृष्ठती नृत्त 1 to stand at the back, 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ a. Relating to the back -पृष्ठः A pack-horse.

पृष्ठिः f. The heel.

पृ 8. 9. P. (विपत्ति, पृथक्, पूर्ण; pass. पूर्ण; cuna. पूर्यते वे. desid. विपत्ति-विपत्ति, पूर्यते) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; विपृथयति Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पृथक् 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पृथक् m. पृथक् An elephant.

पृथक् The wax of the ear; see (पृथक्)

पृथक् 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -पृथक् The open hand with the fingers extended.

पृथक् 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पृथक् A bag, basket, box.

पृथक्, पृथक् A small bag, a basket. पृथक् A large bag.

पृथक् 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Rapid. -पृथक् A drink, beverage. -पृथक् Ricegruel.

पृथक् 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पृथक् 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तमवधत्ताः क्षीरं पृथक्पृथक् Hārāvali; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पृथक् A kind of musical instrument. Bk. 17. 7.

पृथक् 1 P., 10 U. (वेद्यते, वेद्यमिति) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पृथक् A testicle.

पृथक् 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पृथक् वेद्यपुष्पविजः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; 8. 3. 29.

पृथक्, पृथक् m. A horse.

पृथक् (-पृथक्) ल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पृथक् 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception. 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be m. also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -Comp. -पृथक्-पृथक् a bird's egg.

पृथक् Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पृथक् 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पृथक् f. पृथक्, पृथक् A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पृथक् a. 1 Going, moving. 2 Constructive.

पृथक् 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पृथक् A patronymic of Vāsaka

पृथक् The ear.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Boiled in a विद्र 4. v.

पृथक् N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पृथक्, पृथक् Living on alms, mendicity.

पृथक् (सी f.) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -पृथक् (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to a father, 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -पृथक् A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पृथक् 1 The son of an unmarried woman (विव्रता पुत्र). 2 The son of an illustrious person (विव्रतः पुत्रः)

पृथक्, पृथक् The son of a paternal aunt.

पृथक् (सी f.); पृथक् a. (सी f.) Bilious.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -पृथक् The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पृथक् in this sense).

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Made of the wood of the Pīlu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पृथक् Miliness, affability, softness

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Demoniacal, infernal. -पृथक् 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; पृथक् मतां पृथक् वा पृथक् यथोक्तम् । स पृथक् विवाहः पृथक्पृथक्पृथक् Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or demoniac ceremony. 3 Night. 4 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛita.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Infernal, demoniacal.

पृथक्, पृथक् 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Made of flour or meal.

पृथक् a. (सी f.) Made of flour or meal. -पृथक् 1 A number of cakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पृथक् A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौरी.

पृथक् a. 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -पृथक् A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपर्याय.

पृथक् The foundation of a house. -Comp. -पृथक् 1 a kind of reed (पृथक्). 2 kind of grass (पृथक्). 3 a kind of fish.

पृथक् A servant.

पृथक् 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पृथक् A large alligator.

पृथक्, पृथक् A bundle, packet, parcel.

पृथक् 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; विव्र हतं पृथक् Bv. 1. 60; पृथक्, कलियुतः &c. कलियुतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पृथक् पुस्तकपारितोषिकम् H. 2. 164; Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -Comp. -पृथक्पृथक् a tent.

-पृथक् a shoal of small fish. -पृथक् m. the master of a vessel. -पृथक् a shipwreck. -पृथक् the rudder of a boat or ship. -पृथक् m. a sea-faring merchant. -पृथक् a rower, steersman,

पौषकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पौषासः A kind of camphor.

पौष म. One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ऋक्षः).

पौषा A multitude of boats.

पौष 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Patri. -Comp. -आयुषः a hog, boar.

पौषि म. A hog, boar.

पौषः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पौषिका, पौषी A kind of cake (of wheat).

पौषिकः The mast of a ship.

पौषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पौषण Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पौषविल्लः The cuckoo.

पौषितु a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder.

पौषि, पौष a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पौष a. 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. -Comp. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौषलीय a. (वी. f.) Relating to barlots.

पौषल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 16.

पौषल्यं Sea दुतन.

पौष a (वी. f.) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. -स्य Manhood, virility.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Boyish. -इ Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौषः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhitma; वी. रथी महाशक्तिः भित्तिका वृद्धाः Bg. 1. 15.

पौषकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौषिकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौषिकः A measure.

पौषिकः A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौष a. (वी. f.) Relating to or derived from a son. -ग्रः A grandson son's son. -ग्रि A granddaughter.

पौषिकः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father

पौषिक a (वी. f.) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again. पौषिकः Frequent or constant repetition.

पौषिक, पौषिकः 1 Repetition; आतिथिप्रीति पौषिकः K. 237; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अतिथिप्रीति पौषिका किं प्रीतिप्रीतिप्रीति V. 3.

पौषिक a. 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. -ग्रः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130, Ms. 8. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Relating to a city or town. -ग्रः A townsman, citizen; (opp. ग्राम्यः); Ku. 6. 41; Ms. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -Comp. -ग्राम्यः, -ग्राम्यः f. -ग्राम्यः a woman living in a town. -ग्राम्यः a. belonging to town and country. (ग्राम्यः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं ग्राम्यः पौषग्राम्यः U. 1. -ग्राम्यः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौष 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. -ग्रः The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Descended from Puru. -ग्रः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौषीय a. (वी. f.) Devoted to Paurava.

पौषिक a 1 Eastern; पौषिको वा ह्ययमिति मरुतापुष्यवाहनाभिः Mā. 6. 25. पौषिकः पौषिकः 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौषिक a (वी. f.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. -ग्रः Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौष a (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. -ग्रः A weight which can be carried by one man. -ग्रि A woman.

-ग्रः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विधिग्रहणः पौषः Bh. 2. 88; देवः मित्रः कथं पौषः पौषः पौषः Pt. 1. 2 Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौषः पौषः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

पौषिक a (वी. f.) 1 Derived from men; made, established or propounded by man; as in पौषिकः पौषः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. -ग्रः 1 Man-slaughter (पुष्यः). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौषिक Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौषिकः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौषिकः 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; विरोधयोगविधिः पौषिकः पौषिकः R. 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौषिकः The office of a family-priest.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the full moon. -ग्रः A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रः).

पौषिकी, पौषिकी A day of full moon.

पौषिकः A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौषिकः A day of full moon.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 227.

पौष a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौषिक (वे) विक a. (वी. f.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौषिक 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the forenoon.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौषिकः 1 An epithet of haraṇ; पौषिकः कथमन्तरात्तरे शेषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishana. 4 The moon.

पौषिकः m. f. -पौषिकी f. A kind of cake. पौषिकी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; पौषिकी न देवता पौषिकी सचि मय S. 7. 25. -Comp. -सचिः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -ग्रि The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

पौषिक-रक्त (वी. f.), Relating to the blue lotus.

ing. 4 Bright, shining, brilliant. 6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. 2 A discoverer. 3 A publisher. -Comp. -कः m. a cook.

प्रकाशन a. Illuminating, making known &c. -क 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. 2 Displaying, manifesting. 3 Illuminating, irradiating, making bright. -कः N. of Vishnu.

प्रकाशित p. p. 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. 2 Published; प्रकीर्तितं तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित a. Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णं पुष्पाणि हरिचरणयोरजलिर्द्वे Vo. 1. 2 Spread, published, promulgated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. 4 Disordered, loose, dishovelled. 5 Confused, incoherent; अक्षि संवत्सराणि प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agitated, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकार of Bhattikavya. -क 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. 2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक a. Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-hap (चामर); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horse. -क 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. 2 A miscellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.

प्रकीर्ति f. 1 Celebration, praise. 2 Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुञ्जः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुपित p. p. 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. 2 Exulted.

प्रकुल A handsome body.

प्रकुलवादी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. 2 Commenced, begun. 3 Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine, real. 5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for ग्रन्थः); समावर्तमानविषयः प्रकृतः समेतं च K. P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तः The original subject, the matter of subject in hand; वास्तु विमतेन प्रकृतिम् अनुसरामः. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having the original sense. (-यः) the original sense.

प्रकृति f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्वत् S. 1. 9; उन्मत्त-वदया तपस्ययोग्यां शैली H. अन्ता प्रकृतिर्बलस्य H.

5. 51; नरान् प्रकृतिः सृष्टिर्वा विकृतिर्नैवित्तुच्यते इति R. 8. 87; अनेहिर मन्मथवात् प्रकृतिर्वाचकः S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमाप् or प्रतिपत् or प्रकृतिं स्वा, 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. 2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure; महाब्रह्मप्रकृतिः Mā. 1. 4 Extraction, descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made: प्रकृतिप्रोपादाकारणं च प्रकृत्युपगम्य S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sut. 1. 4. 23); यमाहुः सर्ववृत्तप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. 6 (In Śān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from रूप) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. 8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion), Bg. 9. 10. 11 The male or female organ of generation. 12 A mother. -प्र. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects (of a king); वरुणा प्रकृतिर्हिनाय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 3 वृत्तिः प्रकृतिर्वाच्यते R. 8. 18, 10. 3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तामयनि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5 army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c, 8 the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वायत्तमायमन्त्रः कोऽग्रादुपनिषदाणि च Ak. 4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull, on Ma. 7. 155 and 157). 5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas; see Śān. K. 3. 6 The five primary elements of creation (पञ्चमहाभूतानि); i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -Comp. -कृत् a king or magistrate. -कृपण a naturally slow or unable to discern, Mo. 5. -तरल a. Shale by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amara. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Mo. 6. -संवल the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -दयः absorption into the Prakṛti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुमग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्व a. 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. 2 inher

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R. 8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4 recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुल p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. 2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत p. p. Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकीर्णः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकीर्णः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; चामरप्रकीर्णविनोदः Ku. 3. 41. 2 कनकबलयज्ञेश्वरिकाशोऽष्टः Mo. 2; R. 3. 59. S. G. 6. 2 The room near the gate of a place, Mu. 1. 3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); इमं प्रथमं प्रकीर्णं प्रविशन्त्यादि &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकीर्णकः A room near the gate of a place (प्रकीर्णकः); तत्प्राग्विषयप्रतिपादकः तद्वत्प्रकारादिः प्रकीर्णके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकुलः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A dog. 3 A mule.

प्रकृतः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. 3 Commencement, beginning. 4 Proceeding, course; Mā. 5. 24. 5 The case in question. 6 Leisure, opportunity. 7 Regularity, order, method. 8 Degree, proportion, measure. -Comp. -अन्य want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as अग्र-प्रकृतता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नये निश्चया विरहे विनोदादयः ये हत निश्चयि यताः an instance of the former, where the break of symmetry would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विरहः क्रियता वराह-विभिर्मुक्तासुतिः पर्वते is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विरहः रचयंतु वराहः सुस्तराणि पर्वते; see K. P. 7 under अग्रप्रकृतता for further details.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Commenced, begun. 2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand, under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिय 1 Way, manner, conduct. 2 A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of royal insignia. 4 High position, precedence. 5 A chapter or section (of a book); as उणादियक्रिया. 6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. 7 A privilege.

प्रकीर्णः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्रिय p. p. 1 Moist, humid, wet. 2 Satisfied (तृप्त). 3 Moved with pity.

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging
walking about, wandering, Ku.
42. 3 Appearance, coming in man-
ifestation: U. 1; Mu. 1. 4 Current

प्रज्वलने Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रकीर्णे 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under हीन. 3 Taking flight.

प्रक *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रकणः The point of a nail.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नम्र with *v.*

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तत्र सर्वविधप्रवृत्तिः प्रकृतिं विव्रति के न दृश्यते. *Si.* 16. 5; *R.* 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श येन प्रकृत्यचरितो प्रकृतिं कलौषति मरुद्विकरो *Ki.* 6. 5; निमित्तं तस्मात् प्रकृत्या जगत् प्रकृतिरेव कीर्तये *R.* 11. 89.

प्रकृत्यै Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Epousing, seizing (as in marriage); *Māl.* 6. 14. 2 (a) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोच्यते प्रणयः स्मरस्य *V.* 2. 16; साधारणोच्यते प्रणयः *S.* 3; *S.* 6. 7; 5. 23; *Me.* 105; *R.* 6. 12; *Bh.* 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing; *Ku.* 5. 85; *Māl.* 8. 7; *S.* 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; *Māl.* 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; *S.* 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलङ्कारप्रयोगेन प्रणयः *Mk.* 1; 7. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तज्जन्मावाद्युन नार्हति त्वं सर्वविधो मे प्रणयं विदुः *R.* 2. 28; *V.* 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. —*Comp.* —अप्रणयः an offence against friendship or love. —उत्प्रणयः *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; *M.* 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्त्यामयकलहः प्रवर्णोपपत्तिः *Me.* (considered spurious by Malli.). —क्रुषित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; *Me.* 105. —क्रोधः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. —अकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भङ्गः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विदुः *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; *Me.* 27. —विहृतिः, विधायः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; *Ku.* 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Deceit, entangling; awarding; as इदं प्रणयनं.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; *R.* 10. 57. 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; *Māl.* 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; *S.* 7. 17; *Me.* 3; *R.* 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; *Ku.* 5. 14. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्पर्धितुं सतां वृत्तं प्रणयिनि *V.* 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; *Ku.* 3. 66. —*स्त्री* 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणयः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितायाः प्रणयः *R.* 1. 11; *Me.* 2. 74; *Ku.* 2. 12; *Bg.* 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Viṣṇu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस्य *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; *huzaa*. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in हाटाय प्रणाम; *Ku.* 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणय्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; *Bh.* 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः —*स्त्री*, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् प्रणालं प्रणययत् चक्रवालिः प्रणालीः *Ud.* S. 2; *Si.* 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणयः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; *Ki.* 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; *R.* 14. 1.

प्रणयन *a.* Destroying, removing. —*स्त्री* Destruction, annihilation; *R.* 3. 60.

प्रणयित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणयित्वं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; *R.* 1. 74; 8. 19; *V.* 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणयिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary; *Ku.* 8. 6; *R.* 17. 48; *Me.* 7. 158; 8. 193. 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; *R.* 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; *Ku.* 3. 81, 4. 35; *R.* 3. 25. —*Comp.* रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; *Me.* 105. 4 Committed, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out; (see *व* with *प्र*).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see *वी* with *प्र*). —*तः* Fire consecrated by prayers —*त* Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणय *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणयः 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (*पु or स्त्री f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; *Me.* 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; शततपसा *K.* 43; *U.* 1. 20; *Me.* 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतपः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कनं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतर्कः One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see, प्रतर्क. —*तः* The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतर्कः 1 A shoot, tendril; प्रतर्कः प्रतर्कः *R.* 2. 8; *S.* 7. 11. 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिध *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —*न्* A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य मानोऽत्र युगपद्भ्यान्ने विताः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —*न्* 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —*न्* N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —*न्* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy, यद्वाच्यं यथाकृतं जगदेकं कर्मणा । उपास्तं कर्म कल्पलतां यथा प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजन उद्भ.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिपदः a rival moon; प्रतिपक्षः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; तीर्थं प्रति प्राप्त राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी बलिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विवेकः Ku. 3. 31; वृद्धं प्रति विद्योतत विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद्विप्रं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुर्दुस्ते प्रति राजभेदं Rām.; यथावजः प्रवरितैः यथेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; न सहजाणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-बुल्लतो रंगां जुगुप्सुरं प्रति Rām.; मया प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्या-द्ये प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वाद्यं विद्वां वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वा मां प्रति स्वात् Sk.; हरं प्रति इलाहले (अमवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; वर्षं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृद्धं वृद्धं प्रति विंशति Sk.; (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संसी-तिरसा विभ्रतां प्रति K. 132; चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विचलन्त्याति Mu. 1; वर्षं प्रति S. 5; मदीयकृतेषु नगरवसनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 88; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; न प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (k) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णारयति Sk., चंद्राणि यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; मन्त्रः प्रत्यसूनं जमोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi-bhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिवत्सरं every year; प्रतिपन्नं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यक्षं जलमा उद्यते. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शाक्यति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष Vās. —अग्निं *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. —(अं) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अनन्तरं *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीरेण क्षत्रियवर्जं स ह्यस्य (भाषणस्य) प्रत्यन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. —(अं) an enemy —(अं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सारासुराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य सारा मन्त्रासुराः प्रत्यनीकेषु रणे Mb.; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योषाः Bg. 11. 32 (य- may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-क्षरेण प्रतिपक्षं तिरस्किन्वा । या तद्विरय तत्तुल्ये प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अन्त *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering —(अं) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —अन्तः a bordering country. —अर्धः an adjacent

hill; वायाः प्रत्यन्तवन्ताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शास्त्रं प्रत्यप-करणे गोपकांशं पुनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवद्यं *ind.* every year. —अविरोधः a counter-charge or accusation. —अवित्रं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अवर्तः a mock sun. —अवयव *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अवमल *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपवचनं प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke. 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आसं *ind.* singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरम्भः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उल्लूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —उल्लूक *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. —(एकं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विश्वं दृढकारणं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्चुक an adversary. —कण्ठ *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कज्ञ *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुञ्जरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कुल *a.* unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite; प्रतिकूलतासुगते हि विधौ विकृत्यमेति बहुला-वन्ता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अत्यन्तपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आस्वतं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. —उक्त-ति *f.* a contradiction. —कारिन् *a.* opposing. —दुर्जन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रतिनिवृत्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —अविन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कुलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चन्द्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. 2 at every

footstep. -शाय 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -शय the fore part of the leg. -शिला, -शिलिका the soft palate. -शुद्ध ind. according to each Tantra or opinion. -संक्षिप्तः 1 conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (संक्षिप्तकथनसमाप्त्युक्तः) -सुद्ध ind. for three days at a time. -सुद्ध ind in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -सुद्ध ind in every country. -सुद्ध ind in every body. सुद्ध ind. for every deity. -सुद्धः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-सुद्ध) opposition, hostility. -सुद्धि a. 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (विरुद्ध); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-सुद्ध) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 87; 15. 25. -सुद्ध ind. at every gate. -सुद्धः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -सुद्ध m. a great-grand-son. -सुद्ध a. 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -सुद्धी a branch-vein. -सुद्धकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, -सुद्धपात in Māgha Kāvya &c. -सुद्धः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्ष्यामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमाकेन विकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -सुद्धि a. 1 containing a contradiction, 2 nullified by a contradictory promise; (as a kṛta in याम); cf. समतिपक्ष. -सुद्धि m. an opponent adversary. -सुद्ध ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपक्ष्यतिरासद्विगदीर्षि-कृतान् Ku. 3. 76. -सुद्ध ind. 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -सुद्ध ind. in each quarter. -सुद्ध ind. with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपक्ष्यमापीयतां यन् S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -सुद्ध ind. in every tree. -सुद्ध a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -सुद्ध (सुद्ध) वयः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -सुद्ध ind. every forenoon. -सुद्ध ind. every morning. -सुद्धारः an outer wall or rampart. -सुद्धि a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -सुद्धः an equal in rank or station. -सुद्ध a. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-सुद्ध) a hostile army; अजयल्लासलीडविषल-सुद्धपेरतरीर्वा-

कान्ने Ve. 3. 5. -सुद्धः the forepart of the arm. -सुद्धि (सुद्धि) वः 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 43; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -सुद्ध a. vying with, rivalling; सद्यसि-महत्सि N. 13. 5. (-सुद्ध) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; सद्यसिप्राप्तिं त्वं विदुषि विदुष्यार प्रतिपदाः K. P. 10. -सुद्ध a. 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-सुद्ध) a danger. -सुद्धले an eccentric orbit. -सुद्धि ind. in every house. -सुद्धः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पतलप्रति-महत्सि &c. Mā. 5. 32. -सुद्धा a counter spell or charm. -सुद्ध ind. every month, monthly. -सुद्धि an enemy, adversary. सुद्ध a. 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिपक्ष्यत Ms. 6. 291. 2 near, present. (-सुद्ध) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -सुद्धा a counter-sail. -सुद्धि ind. every moment. सुद्धि f. an image, a likeness. -सुद्धः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -सुद्धः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); सौम्यति-मप्रतिपक्षं तन्म विवेद्य S. 4. 19. -सुद्धः a hostile king. -सुद्ध ind. every night. -सुद्ध a. 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; सद्यप्रतिपक्षि-का मदीर्षिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-सुद्ध) a picture, an image, a likeness. -सुद्धः a picture, an image. -सुद्धः a mark, sign, token. -सुद्धि f. a transcript, a written copy. -सुद्ध a. 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base 5 left (बाह्य). (-सुद्ध) ind. against the hair or grain, inversely, invertedly. -सुद्ध a. born in the inverse order of the castes; t. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -सुद्धः inverted order. -सुद्ध ind. every year. -सुद्ध ind. every year. -सुद्ध m. 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. -सुद्धा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—सुद्धिस्तु-यमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य विरुद्धस्य वयः बाध्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; s. g. तापेन प्राजते दुःखः सुखेन राजते Chandra. 5. 48. -सुद्धः a contrary wind. (-सुद्ध) ind. against the wind; वीचासुद्धिः केतोः प्रतिपक्षी जीव-मानस्य S. 1. 34. -सुद्ध ind. every day. -सुद्ध ind. 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -सुद्ध ind. in or for every Veda. -सुद्धि an antidote. -सुद्धः a Muchakunda tree. -सुद्ध an

opponent, antagonist. -सुद्धः a hostile bull. -सुद्ध ind. at each time, on every occasion. -सुद्धः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -सुद्धि a. a neighbour. वेदमन् a. a neighbour's house. -सुद्धः a neighbour. -सुद्ध requital of hostilities, revenge. -सुद्धः 1 echo, reverberation; सद्यपारसं ददामि त्वी प्रतिपक्ष्येऽपि इति-नति नाम्ना V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -सुद्धि m. a mock-moon. -सुद्ध ind. every year. -सुद्ध a. equal to, a match for. -सुद्ध a. in an inverted order. -सुद्ध ind. every evening. -सुद्धः -सुद्धः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. -सुद्ध a hostile army. -सुद्ध ind. in every place, everywhere. -सुद्ध ind. against the stream. -सुद्धः -सुद्धः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां सुद्धी स्वाभिमतायां परमं सन्ने । पुत्रस्योपायं वेद्य न संति प्रतिपक्षकाः ॥ II. 8. 33. -सुद्धि a. Worth or brought for a Kārahāpana, q. v.

सुद्धिः Requital, compensation. -सुद्धिः a. (सुद्धि f.) Requiring, recompensing. -m. An opponent, adversary.

सुद्धिः n. 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलाः) सुद्धिः कर्तुं सुद्धिः कर्तुं सत्ये हि सर्व-सुद्धिः कर्तुं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

सुद्धिः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

सुद्धिः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (सुद्धिः).

सुद्धि (सुद्धि) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विदारः सद्यः परमायतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारमः प्रतिपक्ष्य S. 3; प्रतिपक्ष्योपायेः सुद्धिः विप-संस्थाने जयः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. -Comp. -सुद्धिः n. making reparation or amends. -सुद्धिः application of a remedy, medical treatment; सुद्धिः सुद्धिः-यामनायुः सति ह्ये हि कलाव कल्पते R. 8. 40.

सुद्धि (सुद्धि) कारः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; सुद्धिः सुद्धिः U. 3. 1.

सुद्धिः a. Bent, curved

सुद्धिः p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

सुद्धिः f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 57; 15. 53. 5 A substitute.

प्रतिपद *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोप, प्रतिकोपः Anger against any one.

प्रतिवृत्तः Inverted order.

प्रतिविषय 1 Recompense, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अद्भुतः पद्मपातो वसत्यसि प्रतिविषया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिकुल *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिरक्षकः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिघुनः Sneezing.

प्रतिक्षेपः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमने Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगृहित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. 2 Receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राजः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहण 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिगृहीत, प्रतिग्रहीतु *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिघः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (ही) नाशः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातन 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नः The body.

प्रतिविषयीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिविचिन्तन Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद्वन A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छद्वः, प्रतिच्छद्वकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छद्व *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beest, hemmed in.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवार्थीर्षः प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तर्हि जन्नेव नितातदुस्तरा नदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः ता परीयसी Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of, the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (पर्यतो वहिमान् is the usual instance). 5 A complaint, an indictment. -Comp. -पत्रं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विषादित *a* betrothed. -संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. 4 A promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. 2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिज्ञाली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिद्वारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिघातन Assaulting, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वनः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (ही) नाशः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽयमप्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11.

13. 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनिधयः A general rule.

प्रतिनिमित्त *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र रवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्घातन Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिविह *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविहर्षजगत्तन्मारायथेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिरोधः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वार्धक्यप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1; तयोर्मेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; कृषिनामवि निजस्वप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संनदति Vā. 3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिरुच्छसी Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; व्यवसायः का प्रतिपत्तिर्य M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विशादुल्लसतिपदि हेन्ये R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रसूत-प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्पन्न B. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मविज्ञानाय प्रतिपत्तिमानस्य Mu. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वक-मिथं दृष्टेः दृष्ट्या स्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -वृक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -पट्टः a kind of kettledrum. -मेघः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्भोगमायजः R. 8. 65. -सूर्यः a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपद *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Promised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see पद् with प्रति).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूजनं-पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसङ्गः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); नृजकाभ्यां कर्तरे इत्यस्य प्रतिसंशयः (वाचकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिपुनः Leaping back.

प्रतिकलः, प्रतिकलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिकुलक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, infatigable, Si. 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमनुया R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement. 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधि-धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधी also in this sense).

प्रतिषाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिषाधनं Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिविचनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेषा सर्वेषां प्रतिविचनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिविचित्र *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्विबोधमुपलक्ष्य विवेकं प्रतिबोधेन विचारमात्रं मे R. 8. 54; अग्रविबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; विदुषः याः प्रतिबोधवत् S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रभा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —ह्रस्व *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधप्रतिभामन्त्रं Māl. 3. 11; द्रव्यबोधने कश्चन प्रतिभिष्टः प्रतिभामन्त्राय Si. 16. 1. प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाचस्पतिविरचितप्रतिभासदेव K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion. प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सीमाव्यवस्थाप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; दुरोः कृशाकृतं प्रतिमा R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; हस्वनि-दुर्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाचलनं मृदुशामयितुं Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol.

—चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमन्दुः, प्रतिमाशङ्काः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; दूयप्रतिमानमात्रं &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see मुक्त with प्रति).

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनार्थं R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतिपत्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सती गुणांतराधानं प्रतिपत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतिपातनं.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 84.

प्रतिपानं Return, retreat.

प्रतिपोकः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतिपोगिह *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; इत्यन्ते प्रतिबोधिनं Vikr. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतिबोधः m. प्रतिबोधः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबोध-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिबोधः Passion, rage.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिबोधकः, प्रतिबोधिका m. 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिबोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिबोधः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिबोधनं, प्रतिबोधनः n. प्रतिबोधः f. प्रतिबोधः An answer, reply; प्रतिबोधनं दत्तं केशवः आपमानाय न परिग्रहे Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं दद्या प्रतिबोधनीकृतमभिरुद्धं S. 4. 9.

प्रतिबोधनं Returning.

प्रतिबोधः A village.

प्रतिबोधनं Leading back.

प्रतिबोधः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिबोधिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतिबोधनं Warding off, keeping back.

प्रतिबोधः Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिबोधिन् a. (नी. f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिबोधतः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिबोधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिबोधिः a. Most excellent.

प्रतिबोधः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —Comp. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिबोधिः a. (नी. f.) A neighbour; इति प्रतिबोधिनि ह्यभिहितस्तुते शास्त्रे S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिबोधः A neighbour.

प्रतिबोधिः p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिबोधः Cessation.

प्रतिबोधनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिबोधिः a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अन्ना च किंलस्य प्रतिबोधिनाय स्वये उपाधि D. K. 121.

प्रतिबोधः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-mandling. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिबोधनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिबोधिः p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतिबोधनं, प्रतिबोधः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिबोधः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promisee.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतिबोधिः f. 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिबोधः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle.

—Comp. —असं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daplin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदंस्ते तुल्येन प्रतिबोधितं । कलकियो जडस्येति प्रतिबोधोपमेव सा ॥ K&V. 2. 34.

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतिबोधः a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतिबोधः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिबोधः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिबोधः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिबोधः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाधप्रतिबोधविद्वत्पदः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अनेकव्ययप्रतिबोधः Mā. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिबोधे रज्ज्वेदे का प्रतिबोधः कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अथ खलु मे वेदप्रतिबोधः S. 7; वंशः प्रतिबोधः नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिबोधः. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; स्वका मया नाम कुलप्रतिबोधः S. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिबोधे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5.

7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद् प्रतिबोधं त्वममः शाश्वतः समः Rām (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); अनेक-व्ययप्रतिबोधप्रतिबोधः प्रतिबोधः S. 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvari.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Pried, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; (see स्या with प्रति).

प्रतिबोधः f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिबोधः p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव प्रतिबोधः S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection (प्रतिबोधः).

प्रतिबोधः Consciousness.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Moving backwards. 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti.

प्रतिशब्दः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिशब्दान् 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

प्रतिशब्धिः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपसर्ग).

प्रतिशब्धान् Cure, remedy.

प्रतिशब्दान् 1 Coping with, being match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिशब्दः 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. 2 A bracelet, marriage-string; अल्लो-रुपप्रतिशब्दं कर्णे धारिः (अनुवृत्त) Ki. 5. 33 (= कौटिल्य Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिशब्दः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिशब्दान् A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिशब्दान् 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिशब्दान् A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिशब्दः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (यमस्य according to पञ्च)

प्रतिशब्दान् p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिशब्दः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिशब्दान् Throbbing.

प्रतिशब्दान्, **प्रतिशब्दः** An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिशब्दः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -सति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिशब्धिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. प्रतिशब्धिं ययुज्जेनद्रुपः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिशब्दान् Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिशब्दः m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (ती) द्वारः 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -ध्वजि f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिशब्दः A juggler.

प्रतिशब्दान् Returning a laugh.

प्रतिशब्दान् Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिशब्दः p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -कः 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीक्षन्, **प्रतीक्षा** 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतीक्षितः p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard. 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतीक्षी The west.

प्रतीक्षीय a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतीक्षकः A receiver

प्रतीक्ष्य a Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतीतः p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; केषां वदः इयमेव इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अथि तु वाक्येऽपि यत्र प्रतिभासादेव वाक्यप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतीक्ष a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीक्षकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि वैकुण्ठ R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering. -कः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Dhishma. -कः N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उद्देश्य; प्रतीक्ष्यमानस्याप्युपमानेऽप्युपमेयम्. लघुचिन्तामणौ पद्ये लघुचिन्तामणौ विष्णुः Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीक्ष). -कः ind.

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to; यत्प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि वैकुण्ठया वा स्य प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि S. 4. 18. -Comp. -कः a. 1 going against. 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58. -गमने, -गतीः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -सरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -वृत्तिः a woman. -वचनं 1 contradiction. 2 a. perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिनः a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māli. b. 26.

प्रतीक्ष A shore, bank.

प्रतीक्षायः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

प्रतीक्ष, **प्रतीक्षार**, **प्रतीक्षार** &c. See प्रतिशब्द &c.

प्रतीक्षेश्वर a. See प्रतिशब्द.

प्रतीक्षारि 1 A female door-keeper.

2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतीक्ष 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawk, parrot, crow &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking. **प्रतीक्षि** f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतीक्ष 1 A goad. 2 A long whip.

3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतीक्ष a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतीक्षी A street, main road, principal street through a town; पृथ्वीलो-युक्तप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रतीक्ष p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रतीक्ष ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of (-with abl) 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रतीक्ष्यमानः प्रतीक्ष्यमानः प्रतीक्ष्यमानः S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-कः 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; प्रतिशब्दसंनिधानं प्रमाणं प्रतीक्ष्य T. 8. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्ष्य, प्रतीक्ष्यता, प्रतीक्ष्यता are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं, -वृत्तिः m. an eye-witness. -वृत्तिः a. personally seen. -प्रमाणं correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -प्रमाणं a. having evident or visible consequences. -प्रमाणं m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -प्रमाणं a. directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रमाणिक m. An eye-witness.

प्रमाण a. 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रमाणिकं वर्षे V. 3; कुरुप्रमाणं न प्रमाणं V. 3. 10; Ms. 4; R. 10. 54; Bala. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -प्रमाणं a. young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रमाण f. (प्रमाणि f. or according to Vopadeva प्रमाणि also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -प्रमाणं (प्रमाणिकं) an inner organ. -आत्मनः प्रमाणं (प्रमाणिकम्) the individual soul. -आशापति (प्रमाणिकपतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuṇa. -उत्तरं f. (प्रमाणिकम्) the north-west. -क्षितिजतः (प्रमाणिकक्षितिजतः) ind. towards the south-west. -दृष्टं f. (प्रमाणिकदृष्टं) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुखं a. (प्रमाणिकमुखं) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -स्रोतः a. (प्रमाणिकस्रोतः) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-f.) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रमाणिक a. Honoured, worshipped.

प्रमाणिक 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रमाणिकज्ञा Knowing, recognition; प्रमाणिकज्ञानं नामधेयम् Mal. 1. 25.

प्रमाणिकज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रमाणिकज्ञानं च रामादादृष्टयुक्ती R. 12. 64.

प्रमाणिकज्ञान p. p. Recognised.

प्रमाणिकप p. p. Overcome, conquered.

प्रमाणिकयुक्त p. p. Accused in return.

प्रमाणिकयुक्त A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रमाणिकयुक्तः प्रमाणिकयुक्तं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रमाणिकयुक्तं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रमाणिकः 1 Conviction, settled belief; दृष्टः परमाणिकेयुक्तिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रमाणः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 8. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; व्यापारप्रमाणं 5. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिसम्प्रमाणं M. 1. Ms. 6. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependent.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -Comp. -प्रमाणिक, -प्रमाणिकम् producing assurance, convincing. (-नी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रमाणिक a. 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रमाणिक a. 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रमाणिक a. Useful, expedient. -प्रमाणिक 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रमाणिकः An opponent.

प्रमाणिक a. (नी f.) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; प्रमाणिकप्रमाणिकीयोक्तव्यो V. 2. -m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; प्रमाणिकप्रमाणिकी. 3 (In law) A defendant; सधर्मप्रमाणिकः प्रमाणिकप्रमाणिकीयः R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -Comp. -प्रमाणिक a. coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रमाणिकं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रमाणिकीयः R. 15. 85.

प्रमाणिक p. p. Restored, given back.

प्रमाणिकः-प्रमाणिकः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रमाणिकरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रमाणिकमानं Eating, or drinking; P. 1. 4. 62.

प्रमाणिकसित a. Eaten, drunk.

प्रमाणिकसु-प्रमाणिक (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रमाणिकस्थानं 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सन्निवृत्तिप्रमाणिकद्वारः R. 2. 44.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9.

3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin, offence, sinfulness, अनुपमं तथा च. प्रमाणिकद्वारः Jābali.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः, प्रमाणिकद्वारः Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 53.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः a. (विका f.) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः p. p. 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः f. Coming back, return.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः, प्रमाणिकद्वारः Return, coming back.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः Receiving back, resumption.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः p. p. 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured, thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रमाणिकद्वारः सद्गुणं प्रमाणिकद्वारः Ms. 114. 95. 8. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; प्रमाणिकद्वारः स्वप्रमाणिकद्वारः प्रमाणिकद्वारः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः Bringing back, recovery.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः f. 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रमाणिकद्वारः The fifth member of a complete syllogism; i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रमाणिकः A toll, tax.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः a. 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रमाणिकद्वारः A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीङ्ग q. v.).

प्रमाणिकद्वारः Returning, coming back.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रमाणिकद्वारः Consolation.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy

प्रमाणिकद्वारः p. p. Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः (सा) The rear of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final

indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the

प्रमाणिकद्वारः of the Sūtra अण्त्तः अण्त्तः (vowels) of the four Sūtras अण्त्तः, अण्त्तः, अण्त्तः, अण्त्तः of the consonants, अण्त्तः of all letters.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रमाणिकद्वारः, प्रमाणिकद्वारः Repetition.

प्रत्युत्थीवन Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्थ ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महीपकारं एव इव पीत्वा निरातकः । प्रत्युत्थं वदते काकीद्विस्तोरः सखी जयति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand. प्रत्युत्थनः, कर्मणः, कृतिः f. 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थान 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 5 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्थक p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -क Multiplied. -Comp. -अति a. 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युत्थाहरण A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युत्थ p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युत्थी मां भरतः संसृत्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युत्थितः f., प्रत्युत्थनः, प्रत्युत्थनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युत्थनीय A clean pair of garments; प्रथितप्रत्युत्थनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (v. l. for प्रत्युत्थनीय); see उत्थनीय.

प्रत्युत्थरणे 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युत्थनः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युत्थात a. See प्रत्युत्थ.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्थकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्थक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्थदक्षः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्थक a. See प्रत्युत्थ.

प्रत्युत्थमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्थलब्ध p. p. Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्थपेक्षा -वेक्षणं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्थपरधाम Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्थ p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mā. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषश्च n. Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युषः -य Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युषे सुदृष्टिः कनकमोदनीकपायः Mc. 31. -यः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युषश्च " Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युषः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मया सर्वथा देवाः प्रत्युषः सर्वकर्मणा H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्या तर्हि पात्रं सुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोकं वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4

To appear, arise, come to light; अतो नु तातो मदो नु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति धृष्टोत्तर्कः Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वयः प्रथयतीत्य जय Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथन a. (Nom. pl. -म. प्रथने or प्रथनाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमवृत्ता-पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-नः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -म ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यान्ते चोदयामास तं ज्ञात्वा प्रथमं ज्ञात्वा R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य परमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथम-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -Comp. -अर्धः -धे the first half. -आजसः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-इतर a. 'other than first,' the second.

-उदित a. first uttered; उवाच वाक्यं प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित a. 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance. -ज a.

प्रथमः 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमवृत्ता-पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-नः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -म ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यान्ते चोदयामास तं ज्ञात्वा प्रथमं ज्ञात्वा R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य परमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथम-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -Comp. -अर्धः -धे the first half. -आजसः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-इतर a. 'other than first,' the second.

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first-born. -दृष्टिः first sight. -दिवसः the first day; Ms. 2. -दुष्यः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -यौवनं early youth or age. youthful state. -यवस् n. early age, -youth. -विस्मयः separation for the first time. -वेयाकरणः 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साधुताः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथ Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञात् मासकामिदीप्तिकामिदि-भाषीना M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्र also).

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं रूपमेव जगदेव चनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (यथाः) शरम-सुहृताः प्रथिमानमातुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथितिः f. The earth.

प्रथित a. Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of प्रथ q. v.).

प्रथीयत् a. (सी. f.) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of प्रथ q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुका Rice parched and flattened (cf. द्युक्).

प्रथिग a. Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -याः -या, -ज Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -ज ind. 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 4. 87. (प्रथिगीकृत् means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रथिगीकृत्य सौहृतादीन् S. 4; प्रथिगीकृत्य हतं हुतादीन् R. 2. 71). -Comp. -अग्निः a. flaming towards the right; प्रथिगीर्ध्वविश्रितावदे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards; one 'as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पथिकः a yard; court-yard.

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प्रथिगीकृत्य Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

arrow. 3 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. Showing, manifesting &c.

प्रदर्शकः 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदः An arrow.

प्रदः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A good. -Comp. -भूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदिग्धः p. p. Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. -रश्मिः Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिशः f. 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as वैश्वती, अश्लेषा, ऐश्वरी and श्रवणी.

प्रदिष्टः p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतिप्रदीपः हस्तप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 10. 4; कुलप्रदीपः वृत्तिप्रदीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन a. (नी. f.) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. -नः The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्तः p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसाक्षीविषः Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्टः p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषितः p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदूष्यः pot p. To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; विष्णुः प्रदेशादयं देवसुयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so चरः, तालः, हृदयः &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c. प्रदेशः (हि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेशः 1 Applying a plaster, unction. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोषः a. Bad, corrupt. -नः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमसःकालादस्तेष्वप्यत्र प्रदोषमनुयाविनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); प्रदोषद्वीपः जनमनसोऽवप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rn. 1. 12. -Comp.

-कालः evening time, night-fall. -निमित्तः evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कालं प्रदोषनिमित्तं न दृश्यते Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुहितं वत्सराजोऽयं अहं Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Rtn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्वयः Running.

प्रद्वयः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वारः, प्रद्वारः A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणः Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रद्वयः 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रद्वयः प्रयत्नः कायबलमात्रादिति महीयता Si. 16. 52; प्रद्वयः क्षम्यमानमिति कीर्यं तद्वज्रयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, reading.

प्रद्वयनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रद्वयः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रद्वयनं-जा 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रद्वयितः p. p. 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधानः a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्र, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नः 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मलिनान्ननं प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रदीपप्रधानं हि नात्यशक्तं M. 1; श्वनप्रधानेऽनु तपोधनेऽनु S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञानं प्रधानस्यासिद्धिमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. -नः -नः 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. -Comp. -अनं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अनात्मः the prime minister, premier. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -वातः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. -पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. -अभिन् m. the prime-minister. -वासः n. a principal garment. -वृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नः Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A weft.

प्रधी a. Pre-eminently intelligent. -f. Great intelligence.

प्रशुवि *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. -**स** 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रशु *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty. **प्रशुत** 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रशुतः Utter destruction, annihilation. -**Comp.** अशुतः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अशुत, or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रशुत *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रशुतः *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रशुतः *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रशुतः -**ली** *f.* see प्रशुत and प्रशुती.

प्रशुतः *a.* Dancing, slaughter.

प्रशुतः *a.* Dancing. -**स** A dance.

प्रशुतः The extremity of a wing.

प्रशुतः 1 Display, manifestation; रागादयः प्रशुतः K. 141. 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अल प्रशुतः. 5 Manifolddness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -**Comp.** -**दुष्टि** *a* cunning, deceitful. -**वचन** *a* prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रशुतयति *Den. P.* 1. To show forth, display; प्रशुतय प्रशुतः Glt. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रशुतः 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रशुतः The fore-part of the foot.

प्रशुतः *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; Ku. 3. 5; 5. 59.

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्य शशि नात् प्रशुतः Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Got, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रशुतः See प्रशुतः.

प्रशुतः *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रशुतानि पर्णानि वयः). -**ली** A fallen leaf.

प्रशुतः Flight, retreat.

प्रशुत 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यातव्याप्तमल्लः लिङ्ग वयः प्रशुतः Vikr. 18. 78. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. -**Comp.** -**वालि** *a* woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -**वन** *a* cool grove.

प्रशुतः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रशुतः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रशुतः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; अनोरयात्प्रम तदप्रशुतः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रशुतः. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in शीतप्रशुतः. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रशुतः Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रशुतः A peacock.

प्रशुतः Drinking.

प्रशुतः A kind of drink.

प्रशुतः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. -**ली** A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रशुतः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रशुतः 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रशुतः (*a*) Swollen up, distended.

प्रशुतः (*a*) *a.* N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रशुतः 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रशुत *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रशुतः *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रशुतः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -**ली** A great-granddaughter.

प्रशुतः *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोचनं सारुतः प्रशुतः R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रशुतः).

प्रशुतः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रशुतः तदकारोऽयं प्रशुतः वदन्ती R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 46; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased.

-**Comp.** -**नयन**, -**नेत्र**, -**लोचन** *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -**वदन्** *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रशुतः An author.

प्रशुतः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदनाय दुष्टि यस्तु कथाप्रशुतः K. 239; किंवा-तद्व्याख्यातव्याप्तः R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुविज्ञातव्यं प्रशुतः पुस्तकः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितप्रशुतः मातृ-विहीनप्रशुतविद्यादीनां प्रशुतप्रशुतः M. 1; प्रशुतप्रशुतप्रशुतः &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कथप्रशुतः. -**Comp.** -**कथ** *a* feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रशुतकथना एतत्कथनां प्रशुतः कथां विदुः.

प्रशुतः Bond, tie.

प्रशुतः An epithet of Indra.

प्रशुतः (*a*) *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रशुतः *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रशुतः रोषात्प्राप्तः M. 4. 2; प्रशुतः वेदः R. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with. 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रशुतः (*a*) *a.* See प्रशुतः.

प्रशुतः 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रशुतः (*a*) *a.* 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अदि...प्रशुतः सारुतः प्रशुतः Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. -**ली** 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. -**Comp.** -**अशुतः** 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree. -**वृक्ष** *a* red lotus. -**कल** *a* red sandal-wood. -**कल** *a.* calx of coral.

प्रशुतः The forearm.

प्रशुतः *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रशुत *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रशुतः 1 Awakening (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अनोरयाय प्रशुतः R. 12. 50; शीतप्रशुतः प्रशुतः 14. 58. 2 Blowing; expanding (of flowers).

अ. Careless, inattentive,
heedless.

प्रमनसु a. Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमनसु a. 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमनः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (इति रजते इति रजति इति T. S.).

प्रमाण 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; प्रमाणं स्वामिधकाया प्रमाणं इति श्रुतिः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; इति प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आश्रयिताः प्रमाण M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाण 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds: स्मृत्य, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थोपनि; while the Sāṅkhyas admit स्मृत्य, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुमान also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत्य means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to, 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक a. more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive: S. 1. 30. —अतिरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ a. knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Śiva —हुत a. sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —ज्ञानं 1 scripture. 2 the science of 'vic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाजिक a. 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —दी A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमातः 1 Excessive pain, tormenting, torturing. 2 Agitating,

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; हेमिकानां प्रमातेन सत्त्वोज्जायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमादित्व a. 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; कृत्वा इदमप्रमादित्वं कृत्वा ते विपत्तनीयमायुषं M. 3. 9; MAL. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्तस्मिन् न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः MAL. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमाजनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित p. p. 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयं शक्तिं विदुः Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः f. 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ a. 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत p. p. Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः f. Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित p. p. With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कृत ind. bitterly.

प्रमुख a. 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वाङ्मित्रप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रमितप्रमुखवचनं स्वामतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —आः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —आ 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुख a. 1 Fainting, unconscious. Very lovely.

प्रमुख f. Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित p. p. Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp. —हुद्व a. delighted at heart.

प्रमुदित p. p. Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 71. —ना A kind of riddle.

प्रमुह p. p. 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमुत p. p. Dead, deceased. —त 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमुत p. p. 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय a. 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —त 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c).

प्रमोक्तः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोक्तानं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदयन्ते सह वारयोविता R. 3. 19; Ma. 3. 61.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित p. p. Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupor, insensibility, stupor; निरवति करणानां वाहकस्य प्रमोहः MAL. 1. 41. 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोदित p. p. Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमत्त p. p. 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रमत्त. 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रमत्त-वेद्यनियः सद्गतः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रमत्तोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. 5. 3 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रमत्त p. p. Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रपावः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra. 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad; Ma. 2. 21; (said

to be n. also in this sense). -Comp. -प्रयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयच्छन् Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयत्नः 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्ग तावच्छ्रुत् कथयत्प्रयत्नमागच्छत् Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कर्म दूरः ह्युक्तिर्यत्र प्रयत्ने Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 83. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -Comp. -प्रयः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाजकः A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -प्रः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयायित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रयामः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money). 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with प्र).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतः A million.

प्रयुधः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धः War, battle.

प्रयोजकः a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who performs or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोगः अर्थ शब्दो युक्तिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. संहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-
मर्कमेव R. 5. 57. 4 Exhibition, per-
formance, representation (dramatic),
acting; देव प्रयोगधाम्नि हि नाट्यशास्त्रे M. 1;
नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen
acted on the stage.' 5 Practice,
experimental portion (of a subject);
(opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्व्यवधानं वा च
ज्ञात्वा प्रयोगे च विवक्ष्यते M. 1. 6 Course of
procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An
act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery.
9 Beginning, commencement. 10
A plan, contrivance, device, scheme.
11 A means, instrument. 12 Con-
sequence, result. 13 Application of
magic, magical rites. 14 Lending
money on usury. 15 A horse. -Comp.

-अभिलेखः on of the five kinds of
प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part
on performance is superseded by
another in such a manner that a
character is suddenly brought on the
stage; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra
goes out hinting the entrance of a
character and thus performs a part
superseding that which he has appa-
rently intended for his own, viz.
dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—
यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पद्य-
प्रवेशोऽन्तः प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -नियुज् a.
skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजकः a. Occasioning, cau.'ng,
effecting, leading to, inciting, sti-
mulating &c. -कः 1 An employer,
one who uses or employs. 2 An
author. 3 A founder, an institutor.
4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver,
legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, ap-
plication. 2 Use, need, necessity
(with instr. of that which is needed
and gen. of the user); सर्वेति राज्ञा
प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K.
144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose;
प्रयोजनमनुविध्य न अदोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना
द्वारा पुत्रा विद्वज्जयन्तः । द्विप्रयोजनं द्विप्रयोजनं
सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; मृगययापि प्रयोजना
R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining;
Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive,
occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्यः p. p. 1 To be used or
employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To
be produced or caused. 4 To be
appointed. 5 To be thrown or dis-
charged (as a missile). 6 To be
set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an
employee. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुक्तिः p. p. Crying bitterly,
weeping.

प्रयुक्तः p. p. 1 Full-grown, deve-
loped. 2 Born, sprung, produced;
यथावयवमात्रं कृतिः प्रयुक्तः S. 7. 19. 3
Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in
प्रयुक्तमूलः. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुक्तेशः,
प्रयुक्तपुत्रः.

प्रयुक्तिः f. Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2
Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibi-
tion (of a person) for being seen
and liked (by the people); अला-
कसामान्यमुत्सृज्य प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतम् Mā.
1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets
प्ररोचनार्थं by बहुविधाप्रदर्शय 'in order to be
thoroughly acquainted with the
world'). 4 Favourable description
of that which is to follow in a play.
5 Representation of the end as all
but accomplished; see S. D. 388;
(प्ररोचनम् also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or
growing up, germination; as in
प्ररोहप्ररोहिः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig.
also); प्ररोह इव सौधतलं विभेत् R. 8. 93;
प्ररोहः प्ररोहजटिलानि मणिवद्भान् 13. 71; Ku.
3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring;
हा राधेयकुलप्ररोहः V. 4; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A
shoot of light; द्युर्धति सामंतशिखामर्षिना
प्ररोहप्ररोहस्तमये रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 A new
leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth,
germination. 2 Budding, sprouting.
3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk,
words, conversation. 2 Prating,
Prattle, raving, incoherent or non-
sensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3
Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपितः p. p. Talked, prated, &c.
-तः Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलब्धः p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलम्बः a. 1 Pendulous, hanging
down; as in प्रलम्बकेशः. 2 Prominent; as
in प्रलम्बनासिकाः. 3 Slow, dilatory. -प्रः 1
Hanging on or from, depending. 2
Any thing hanging down. 3 A
branch. 4 A garland worn round
the neck. 5 A kind of necklaco. 6
The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8
N. of a demon killed by Balarāma.
-Comp. -अंशः a man with hanging
testicles. -प्रः -प्रयमः, -प्रयम् m. an
epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलम्बनं Hanging down, depending.
प्रलपितः a. Pendulous, hanging
down, suspended.

प्रलम्बः 1 Obtaining, gaining, at-
taining. 2 Deceiving, imposing
upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation,
dissolution; यथानां किं हिमयन् प्रलयं गतानि
Bh. 3. 70, 68; प्रलयं गिरा Si. 11. 60
'causing to disappear'. 2 The de-
struction of the whole universe (at
the end of a kalpa), universal
destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3
Any extensive destruction or devas-
tation. 4 Death, dying, destruction;
प्रलयाः प्रलयाय मत्तवदर्थं विकृत्येत यम् Mu. 5.
21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon,
fainting, loss of consciousness,
syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 5 (in Rhet.)

मग्नः १ Flowing or streaming
forth. २ A stream, course, current;

प्रवाहकः गारा विषमवमपरा दिशतु मा. G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 18. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 48. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहं कृतिं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evaluation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strowed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यातं *p. p.* 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविशयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविज्ञेयम् Understanding.

प्रवित्तं *p. p.* 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्धं *p. p.* Cut away, thro. off.

प्रविद्धतं *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्तं *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed, ज्ञेयानि वर्तयन् च प्रविभक्त-दिनाः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2, 2 A part, portion.

प्रविलयः *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval. Isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविलया इव सुस्पृष्टपुण्याः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्तं *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविरिक्तं *a.* 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविश्लेषणं *p. p.* Rejected, spiritless.

प्रविष्टं *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; प्रविष्टेन प्रविष्टः शयनमभ्यासयता प्रवेक्ष्य S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्त) *r.* Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आनन्दस्य हरिर्दु-रति नेतुं प्रवीणो जयति लकीरणावलीनः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —*r.* 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अस्मिन् प्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्तमयमविदुः S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —*r.* A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्ति-संज्ञायां चरितार्थं चतुर्वि Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कृमयप्रवृत्तिमये S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकाशिकीं वीक्ष्य प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 8. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word) 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवनेन स्वकुलमयीं हरिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rotting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* a spy, secret emissary or agent — *निमित्तं* a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —*सार्गः* active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्धं *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेकः Barley.

प्रवेणि-नी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतु *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेद्यं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेद्यः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेद्युः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरितं *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेरः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; प्रवेशाभिमुखी भव्य R. 7. 1; Ku. 8. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पादप्रवेशेन S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Visukambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it. — प्रवेशकोद्देशोऽस्या नच-पादप्रवेशिनः । अंकद्वयान्तरेऽपि दृष्टं विश्वम्भके यथा R. 308; see विश्वम्भकः.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशितं *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रवेष्टकं *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रवेष्टिकः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रवेष्टारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवेजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित् *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—*श्र* 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmana who has entered on the fourth (*श्र*) order. 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—*श्र* Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

व्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or विष्णु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; व्रज्यो बल्लुका इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6, 6 (where Malli. says व्रज्या means the वनव्रज्य or third order). -Comp. -व्रज्यसिन्धुः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

वृक्षचक्रः A knife for-cutting wood.
वृक्षचक्रम्, वृक्षचक्रः A religious
mendicant, recluse.

बन्धन Baniṣing, exile, sending
into exile.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचने a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to; as in अस्तुतप्रशंसा ग. व. 3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -उच्यमान one of the several kinds of उच्यमान mentioned by Daṇḍin; प्रशंसो-ऽस्तुतः प्रशंसः प्रशंसिरोद्धतः । ती तुल्यी लम्बुनैवेति सा प्रशंसोपनीत्यतः । Kāv. ३. 31. -उच्चर a. loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled,
applauded.

महासागरम् m. The ocean.

महाकालदी A river.

शान्तिः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; शान्तस्थितपूर्वगतिं B. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 38; 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 80. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

१. **Calming**, *a.* (*मी. f.*) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. — *n.* 1. Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating अथवा शिथिलकृता इत्येते लुप्तमानां *Ms.* 53. 3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिदशनम् 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; *Ms.* 7. 56. (सुत्रे प्रतिपाद्यम् *Kull*; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; हस्तप्रशमनत्वप्रशयेन सुप्रसिद्धता *R.* 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

www.p.p. 1 Praised, lauded, com-
mended, eulogized. **2** Praiseworthy,
commendable. **3** Best, excellent. **4**
Blessed, happy, auspicious. -**Comp.**
-**affix:** N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्ति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*e. g.* a patron). 4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. 6 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in *लेखप्रशस्तिः* 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्त्य ०. (Compar. श्रेयस् or श्रेयस्तर, superl. श्रेष्ठ or श्रेष्ठत) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

शृङ्गा a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—**शृङ्गा** A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. २ Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अश्व प्रशान्तः (अश्वविशेषः) शास्त्रम् ३ Tamed, subdued, quelled. ४ Ended, ceased, over; तत्प्रशान्तकम् २४३ बम् प्रशान्तं Mā. १, २६; प्रशान्तिम् U. ६ 'ceased to work or withdrawn'. ५ Dead, deceased (see श्रु with प्र). —Comp. —आत्मश्च *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —कर्म *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम *a.* content. —वेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work. —वश *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रसन्ति: *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

शान्तिः 1 Tranquillity, calm, com-
posure. 2 Quenching, extinction.
allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासन 1. Governing, ruling. 2. Enjoining, exacting. 3. Government.
प्रशासु a. A king, ruler, governor.
प्रशिथिल a. Very loose.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the
disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्य-
व्ययानमवेदि सम्प्रदानमिदं नाम Sankaradig-
vijaya.

मह्यः *f.* Cleanness, purity.

शुष्कः Becoming dry, drying up,
aridity.

3. 11. Sprinkling, rooking; U.

प्रश्नः 1 A question, query, and inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातवस्तुसम्बन्धे प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अन्वेषणप्रश्नः 2. 3. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 3 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते. 4 A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं ते वयं द्वावसि Mk. 3.
 3 Inquiry into the future, 6 A short
 section of a work. -Comp. उपनिषद्
 n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of
 six questions and six answers. -पुष्टिः
 पुष्टिः f. a riddle, an enigma.

ममः Lazily, looseness, relaxation.
ममः, ममः १ Respect, courtesy,

civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; सम्मतिः प्रत्यक्षः (Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 88; U. 6. 23; सम्मतिः respectfully, modestly. 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

1 Very loose or flaccid.
2 Spiritless, unnerved.

मद्विषय p. 1 Twisted, entwined.
2 Reasonable, well argued or reason-
ed (शुद्धित).

मार्गः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्नात् Breath, respiration.

सु. ११. १ Standing or being in front;
R. 15. 10. २ Chief, principal,
foremost, best; a leader; प्रमुख
Mv. 1. ३०; G. ३०; Si. 1०. ३०. —Comp.
सु. ११. १० a young bull being trained
for the plough.

प्र १. ४. Δ (प्र-स-ते) । To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

सम्बन्ध *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with; 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to; 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 68; so दानं, विद्या &c; 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; B. 13. 40; Mal. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. 7 Gained, obtained, gained. — *सम्बन्ध* incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः १. 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence. 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application; ~~as in अतिप्रसक्ति~~ which is अतिप्रसक्ति q. v. 4 Energy, perseverance; तत्पक्षे दिक्क शिखः शिखा प्रसक्तिः Ki. 5. 50. 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

३ Attachment, devotion, addition, devotedness; स्मृत्यवशे
 तत्प्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19, दत्तावशे कोमलस्य सततं
 विलसत्तमे (विं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2
 ४ Union, intercourse, association, con-
 nection; निवर्ततामन्नाद्विजासंशयः Mk. 4.
 ३ Illicit intercourse. ४ Occupation,
 intentness, being engaged or occupied
 with; प्रविष्टिमाया वित्तप्रसंगे: Ku.—3. 47.

5. A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). 6. An occasion, incident; ~~an occasion~~ E 191; ~~an occasion~~

Māl. 1. 7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Mā. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; मेघरी अमलः कारणवृत्त्यर्थः कुतः विचरन्ति प्रत्ययः S. B.; एवं चानवस्थापनः ibid; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (—कति q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (वर्त्तमान, वर्त्तमानः, वर्त्तमानः are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to. 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. 3 occasionally. 4 in course of; (as in कथावर्त्तने in course of conversation). —Comp. निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् ind. according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः f. non-recurrence of a contingency.

वसंख्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

वसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; व्यापारोन्नीतिरपि ज्ञानप्रसन्न इतः प्रसंख्यानपरी वदुः Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. —नः Payment, liquidation.

वसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

वसतिः f. 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

वसयानं Combination, union.

वसकः p. p. 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; मन्त्राक्षयि सिंघुपति वसका Mu. 3. 9; मन्त्रियाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसी वसके Mo. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मा कामयका R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; वसका वसकस्ते तर्कः V. 2; वसकप्रयस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. —का 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् a. gracious-minded, propitious. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —करुण a. 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. —सुख, —वदन a. gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल a. having clear water.

वसवः Force, violence, impetuosity; वसवोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30. —नं ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि वसवीणि इति वसवं वनः Bg. 2. 60; Mā. 8. 232. 2 Very much, exceedingly; त्वत्पति नीतवनेन वसिषा वसवं इतः S. 1. 5. Rā. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. —Comp. —दहनं subduing by force; S. 7. 83. —द्वयं forcible abduction.

वसवीक्षणं, वसवीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

वसवर्धनं 1 Binding, fastening. 2 A net.

वसवः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 2. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 8. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; वसत स्वर्गप्रसर इव इषामनिकः Gīt. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

वसवर्जं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Availability.

वसवर्जिः—जी f. Surrounding an enemy.

वसवर्जं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

वस (ज्ञ) लः The cold season (हेतवः).

वसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child birth, delivery, confinement; as in असकप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; देवसं वीरवसवा भुवाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; वसवविद्युतिषु द्रुहा विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता होप्रसवरजसा पादुमायानने श्रीः Mo. 65; द्रुप्रसवसिद्धिर्ल जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. —Comp. —उन्मुक्त a. about to be delivered or confined; वतिः प्रतिसः वसवोन्मुक्तं विवा इदं R. 3. 12. —सुह a lying-in-chamber. —धर्मिण् a. productive, prolific. —वधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना —वधा pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्वती a mother. —स्थाने 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

वसवकः The Piyālatree.

वसवर्जं 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

वसवर्तिः f. A woman in labour.

वसविपु m. A father, procreator.

वसविनी A mother.

वसव्य a. Contrary, inverted, reverse.

वसव्य a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —नः 1 A host or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

वसवः A host or bird of prey. —नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. 4 Embracing, an embrace

वसवः ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; वसवः मणिमुद्रावयववद्विभुताः Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. 2 Exceedingly, much.

वसविका A kind of rice (with small grains)

वसावः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; वसः वसिषावः 'be pleased to show yourself'; वसावः सावद्वसावः वसिषावो मन् R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness; brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); मन्त्रोपपत्तकमुखा वसवीव वसावः V. 1. 8; S. 7. 82; मन्त्रविप्रसावः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. 5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gūṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it; वसवोऽप्यत्र स्वच्छमवसवोऽवः यः । व्याख्येयः मन्त्रसाधोऽपि वसवः विहितावयवः K. P. 6; वाचस्पतिकप्रदत्तमन्त्रमर्थमवसवः वसावः or वसवः वाचस्पतिकप्रदत्तमन्त्रमर्थमवसवः वसवः R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also 6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुक्त a. disposed to favour. —वराकुल a. 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. —वर्ण a. an object of favour. —व्य a. 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy.

वसावक a. (दिका f.) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

वसावन a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; कलं कतकवृक्षस्य वसवुवसावनं Mā. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. 2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. —नः 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying.

वसावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

वसावक a. (दिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. —नः A valet-de-chambre, an

attendant who dresses his master. R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30-नः, -नी A comb. -Comp. -विशिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालक्षितमश्वत्थमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7.

प्रसाधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसार 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारण 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in वायुप्रसारण. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (य, र् and ए) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाह Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसित *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्मण लक्ष्मणे वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pos, matter.

प्रसितिः *f.* 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः *f.* 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

प्रसू *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूनामिदं यथा Y 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A Mother: मातृप्रसूतिः प्रसूजन विज्ञाने Ak. 'pauents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain. प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. 2 Brought forth, born, produced. -तं 1 A flower. 2 Any productive

source. -वा A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, 8. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail. **प्रसूतिका** A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूत *p. p.* Produced, born. -तं 1 A flower; लतायां प्रसूतया प्रसूतस्यामः कुनः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -वायुः, -वाणः, -वाजः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूतक 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तः A measure equal to two *Palus*. -तः The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुड्मैलकस्तः).

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palus*); परिष्कृतः कश्चित्प्रसूतिः खाना प्रसूते Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -वा A finger stretched forth or extended. (अंगुल्यः प्रसूतः यास्तु ताः प्रसूता उदीरिताः).

प्रसूतार *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 1. 1.

प्रसूतार *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ma. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, **प्रसेवकः** 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसेद्वन 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. -नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसक *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -नः 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रसृष्ट** An altar of a circular shape. **प्रसृष्ट** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रसृष्ट 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रसृष्ट -वा 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रसृष्ट 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्ताव 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; प्रस्तावस्तोयं न कालु परिहासस्य समयः Mā. 9. 44; शिष्याय वृद्धौ प्रसूः प्रस्तावमिदं दुहा Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अथैवात्र प्रस्तावना-वर्णितः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general). प्रस्तावना इयं कण्ठनाटकस्य Mā. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition; see अङ्गुल्य.

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Mā. 3. 3.

प्रसृष्ट A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रसृष्ट -न *p. p.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. (see स्तु with प्र). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अथुना प्रस्तुतमनुसिञ्चत. 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुत-प्रस्तावना या या त्वेव प्रस्तुताभ्या K.P. 10. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a figure of speech in which a

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतकुरः.

प्रस्थ ०. 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वागप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. —स्था, -स्थ 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औनविप्रस्थ, इप्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थ द्विमद्विद्वन्नामिदं किञ्चित् कण्ठर्क्षितमधुप्रस्थ Ku. 1. 64; Ms. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* —Comp. —पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपक्व ०. Cooking a *Prastha*.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविह्वलनते-रवलनार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 68; Ms. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama, see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्थ with *प्र*).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नाः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. —(Comp. —स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love), U. 3.

प्रस्तुता The wife of a grandson

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट ०. 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रसंसिक्व ०. (सी. *f.*) Miscarrying.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, pushing,

flowing (or oozing out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेन (*v.* 1. for प्रस्रवेन) अभिवर्षती प्रस्रादोक्तवर्षिता R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. —वाः (*pl.*) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (इक्ष्वाकु) घटस्तनप्रस्रवणम्यवर्षयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणीः समेततः R. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. —वाः N. of a mountain; उपस्थानमवधगं गिरिः प्रस्रवणी नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. प्रस्रात *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्रव (स्त्रा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्रापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्रापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्रियक *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्रेकः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्रेक्षित *p. p.* Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतः कूर्मः R. 19. 14; Ms. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहः प्रहरः सती-चारितानि गामानयेयादिवद्वानि न प्रमाण T. 8.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assaulting, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा (उर्वशी) सङ्घातं प्रहरणं मन्दम् V. 1; R. 13. 73; Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहर्योयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहृत् ०. or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहृषः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; प्रहृषः प्रहृष ना-यति R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहृषणं Erupting, making extremely glad. —वाः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष (वि) जी 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1

प्रहृषुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसन् 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Pidioule, mockery, irony, joke; पिक्र प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it. —माणवस्तपि सध्यगदास्योर्गोर्वाभिहित । प्रहसन् ह्यन (मया) कविकल्पित ॥ 583 *cf. seq.* *e. g.* कर्पकोवि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (सुविका or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्ताः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहारः, तलप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in सङ्घातप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in वादप्रहार; सङ्घातप्रहार. 6 Shooting. —Comp. —आहत ०. wounded by a blow. (—तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Riddle, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; V. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमाणं प्रहितं चन्द्रा Ku. 7. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Lost, quitted, abandoned —ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहृतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (यजुः), one of the five daily *yujas* to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, briding (as hair). —Comp. —आहृष्ट-चित्त, -मनस् *०.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained be

पाश्च, पाश्च. a. (की f.) 1 Turned
 towards the front, in front, fore-
 most. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior,
 previous, former.—m. (pl.) 1 The
 people of the east. 2 Eastern gram-
 marians.—ऊर्ध्व, a.—अग्र a. (यावत्)
 having the point turned towards the
 east—अभावः (यावत्भावः) antecedent,
 non-existence, non-existence of a
 thing previous to its production, as
 of an effect previous to its produc-
 tion.—अभिहित (यावत्भिहित) a. men-
 tioned before.—अवस्था (यावत्स्था)
 the former state; न तर्हि प्रागेवस्थाः
 परिचिते Mā. 4. 'you are none the
 worse for it'.—आवत् (आवत्वात्) a.
 extending towards the east.—अग्रि.

प्राणः 1 *Breath, respiration.* 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the *Prāṇas* being five; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणेषु-कोशमलीमर्शे R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Eg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणस्तार q. v. 6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life; a beloved person or object; कोसल-कोशप्रता प्राणाः प्राणा न हृतेः H. 2. 92; अर्थवर्तमानं कं बहिःप्राः प्राणाः Dk. 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अमृताप्राण q. v. 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 *Bum myrrh.* —**COMP.** —अपिप्रातः killing a living being, taking away life. —अप्यः loss of life. —अधिक a. 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. —अभिप्रायः a husband. —अधिपः the soul. —अंतः death. —अंतिकः a. 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). —(क) murder. —अपह्रासिप a. fatal, destructive to life. —अप्यनः an organ of sense. —अप्रातः destruct-

1 Entrance, beginning, com-
mencement. 2 The path of life. 3
Voluntary death; Ma. 9. 23. 4
Taking refuge.

प्रासादः 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिन्नः इति

मन्त्रे Sk.; Mc. 64. 2 A royal mansion. 3 A temple, shrine. -Comp. -अग्रे the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहण entering or going up into a palace. -कुसुमः a tame pigeon. -सतल the surface or flat roof of a palace. -बुधः a balcony on the top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. -प्राविष्ट a. sleeping in a palace. -कुम्भ the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्राविष्टः A lancer, spearman.

प्रासूतिक a. (की f.) relating to delivery or child birth.

प्रासूत p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāmīnīvilāsa); प्रास्ताविक वचनं prefatory remarks. 2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अत्रास्ताविकी म-हत्या कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्य Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. 2 Bought for a *Prastha*. 3 Containing a *Prastha*. 4 Bown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्रवण a. (की f.) Derived from a spring.

प्राज्ञः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राहः The forenoon.

प्राह्णतन a. (की f.) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णतरा -मा ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय a. (comp. प्रियम्, superl. प्रियम्) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बहुप्रिया Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; तावच्चतुर्दे प्रियम-वमिथ्या R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted or attached to; प्रियमङ्गला S. 4. 9, प्रिया-यमा वेदेति U. 2. -वः 1 A lover, husband; श्रीजामाद वनययचनं विप्रमो हि प्रियः Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer. -वती 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुमणि प्रिये (प्रियेति प्रिये) Gīt. 10. 2 A woman in general. 3 Small cardu-
moms. 4 News, information. 5 Spirituous liquor. 6 A kind of Jas-
mine. -व 1 Love. 2 Kindness, ser-
vice, favour; प्रियमाचरितं हते स्वया मे V. 1. 17; प्रियार्थं प्रियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनि-
वेदितार S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -व ind.

In a pleasing or agreeable manner.

-Comp. -अतिप्रिय a hospitable. -अपारः absence or loss of a beloved object.

-अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feel-
ings &c.) (-व) service and dinner
vice, favour and injury. -अमृः the
mango tree. -अर्घ्य a. 1 deserving
love or kindness; U. 3. 2 amiable.
(-ई) N. of Vishnu. -अनु. a. fond
of life. -आनन्द a. announcing good
news. -आस्वयम् agreeable news

-आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agree-
able. -उक्तिः f. -उक्तिः a kind or
friendly speech, flattering remarks.

-उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant oc-
currence -उपभोगः enjoyment of a
lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषिन्

a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing
service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर

a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन्

a. acting in a kind or friendly man-
ner. -कलत्र a husband who is fond
of his wife, who loves her dearly.

-काम a. friendly disposed, desirous
of rendering service. -कार, -कारिन्

a. acting kindly, doing good to
-कुल m. one who does good, a friend,
benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear
person. -जनिः a husband who dearly
loves his wife. -सौजन्यः a kind of
coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

-दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शन a.
pleasing to look at, of pleasing ap-
pearance, good-looking, lovely,
handsome; अतो विप्रदर्शनः दुमार् U. 5; R.

1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-वः) 1 a parrot. 2
a kind of date tree. 3 N. of a prince
of the (Gandharvas); R. 5. 63 -दर्शिन

a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन
a. fond of gambling. -धनः an epithet
of Siva -धुनः a kind of bird. -प्रसादः

propitiation of a husband -प्राय a.
exceedingly kind or courteous U.
2. 2. (-यं) eloquence in language.

-प्रायस् u. a very agreeable speech, as
of a lover to his mistress. -प्रयुक्त a.
wishing to secure one's desired
object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6.

31. -भावणं kind or agreeable words.
-भाविन् a. speaking sweet words.

-मङ्गल a. fond of ornaments, S. 4. 9.
-मधु a. fond of liquor. (-यः) an
epithet of Balarāma. -रण a. warlike,
heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or
agreeable words. (-न) kind, coax-
ing or endearing words; V. 2. 12.

-वचस्पः a dear friend. -वर्णी the plant
called विष्णु. -वस्तु m. a beloved object.

-वाच्य a. speaking kindly; affable in
address. (-वः) kind or agreeable
words. -वादिता a kind of musical
instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind
or pleasing words, a flatterer; तुल्यः

युक्ता राजन् सवतं विप्रवादिनः Rām. -अवस्तु m.
an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -व्यवस्तुः the

society of a beloved person. -स्वयः a
dear friend. (-वती f.) a female
friend, a lady's confidante. -स्वय a.
1 a lover of truth. 2 pleasant though
true. सन्देशः 1 a friendly message,
the message of a lover. 2 the tree
called वयक -समानम् union with a
beloved object or person -महचरि a
beloved wife. -सहृद m. a dear or
bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep;
R. 12. 81.

प्रियवद् a. Sweet speaking, speak-
ing kindly, affable in address, agree-
able; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -वृ A
kind of bird. 2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; SI. 4. 32.
2 The tree called वीप. 3 The cree-
per प्रिय. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird.

6 Saffron. -वृ A flower of the
asana tree; SI. 8. 29

प्रियकर, प्रियकरम्. प्रियकर a. 1 Show-
ing kindness to, acting kindly or
affectionately; 2 वरिष्ठे मे प्रियकर्यन्तु R.

14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

प्रियम् 1 N. of a creeper (said to
put forth blossoms at the touch of
women); विष्णुधर्मसूत्रात् Mā. 3. 9.

(The following verse puts together
all the conventions of poets about
trees putting forth flowers under
particular circumstances; यदावातादृशो-

कस्मिन् नक्तं ततो न दन्तालम्बनाम्ना श्रीणा यशोर्न
विशेषिकेन वक्तुं सविधान्तरमन्तः। यदा नमो-
यास्यान् पदप्रवृत्तनाम्परो वमिथ्यान् चतो गन्ताज-
नस्यैकसिन्धु पुरो ननान् काणकाः) 2

Long pepper. -वृ n Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest.

-वः A lover, husband; प्रियतम प्रियतम
इव प्रथेता तदकारः Me. 31, 70. -मा A
wife, mistress, beloved

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness.
2 Love, affection.

प्रियभविष्य, प्रियभावंक a. Become an
object of affection, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyaḥ; see
प्रियाल. -ला A vine.

प्र 1 9 l. (प्रणानि, प्रीति, प्रीति) 1
To please, delight, satisfy, gladden;
प्रणानि यः प्रवर्तितः प्रियरे म पुनः Bh. 2. 68;

मनुः प्रीतुं प्रियारणम् Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104.
7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight
in वञ्चितं वनते प्रीणति वनपते Mb. 3 To
act kindly towards, show kindness
towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay.

-Caus. (प्रणयति-ते) To please, satisfy
&c. -II. 4. A. (प्रियते, strictly a pas-
sive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be
satisfied or pleased, be gratified;

प्रकाशमप्रीयतयज्जना प्रियः SI. 1. 17; R. 15.
30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. 2 To feel
affection for, love. 3 To assent,
be satisfied.

प्रीत a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, grati-
fied. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

ग्रे 1 U. (ग्रेकिने) To go, move.
ग्रे 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction,
pain, sorrow.

ग्रेण-ण 1 Sending, despatching.
2 Sending on a mission, directing,
charging, commissioning.

ग्रेवित p. p. Despatched (on an
errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed
towards, cast (as eyes). 4 Banished.

ग्रेव p. p. Dearest, most beloved
&c. (superl. of ग्रे q v.). —ग्र: A
lover, husband. —ग्र A wife,
mistress.

ग्रेव a. To be ordered, sent, des-
patched &c. —ग्र: A servant, menial,
slave. —ग्र A female servant, hand-
maid. —ग्र 1 Sending on a mission.
2 Servitude. —Comp. —जन: servants
taken collectively. —भाव: capacity of
a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5.
12. —ग्र: 1 the wife of a servant. 2
a female servant, hand-maid. —ग्र:
body of servants, suite, train.

ग्रेहि (Second person sing. of the
imperative of ग्रे with a q. v.). —Comp.
—रुद्र a rite in which no nuts are
allowed. —रुद्र a rite in which no
impurity is allowed. —रुद्रिणी a rite
at which no second person is allowed
to be present. —रुद्रिणी a rite at
which no merchants are allowed to
be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).

ग्रेय Being kind, kindness, love.
ग्रेय: 1 Sending, directing. 2 An
order, command, invitation. 3
Affliction, distress. 4 Madness,
frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing,
squeezing (अदेन).

ग्रेय: A servant, menial, slave. —ग्र
A female servant. —ग्र Servitude,
slavery. —Comp. —भाव: the capacity
of a servant, being used as a servant,
servitude; Ku. 6. 58.

ग्रेय p. p. 1 Spoken, told, uttered.
2 Laid down, proscribed.

ग्रेयण 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling
with water; Ms. 5. 118; 1. 1. 184.
2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3
Immolation (of animals) at a
sacrifice. —ग्रे Water used for sprink-
ling or consecrating, holy water
(used in pl., and sometimes used to
denote 'the vessel containing holy
water,' in which sense the word
generally used is ग्रेणीयत्र).

ग्रेणीय Water for consecrating.
ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Purified or con-
secrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated
at a sacrifice.

ग्रेणीय a. Exceedingly frightful or
terrible.

ग्रेणीय ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2
In a very high degree.

ग्रेणीय p. p. High, lofty, elevated.
ग्रेणीयन Killing, slaughter.

ग्रेणीय Abandoning, quitting, leav-
ing.

ग्रेणीय p. p. Abandoned, quitted,
forsaken, avoided.

ग्रेणीय 1 Wiping away, wiping
out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking
up the remnants.

ग्रेणीय a. Flown up or away.

ग्रेणीय See ग्रे, ग्रीहि.

ग्रेण p. p. 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7.
49. 2 Extended lengthwise or
perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied,
bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. 4

Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5
Passed or come through; तद्विद्यमान
s. a. (चंद्रकिरण) विमिति क्री सकलान्
K. P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35.
—ग्र A garment, woven cloth —Comp.
—उत्सादन 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-
house, tent.

ग्रेणीय a. Lifting up or stretching
out the neck.
ग्रेणीय A loud noise or uproar.
ग्रेणीय p. p. Dug out.

ग्रेणीय a. Very high or lofty.

ग्रेणीय a. Full-blown, expanded.

ग्रेणीय (Getting rid of, clearing
away, removing, expelling).

ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Removed, got rid
of, expelled. 2 Urged forward,
incited. 3 Relinquished.

ग्रेणीय: 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An
incentive, a stimulus.

ग्रेणीयक An inciter, instigator.

ग्रेणीयन Inciting, stimulating,
instigating, prompting.

ग्रेणीय 1 U. (ग्रेणीय ने) 1 To be equal
to, be a match for, withstand (with
dat.), ग्रेणीयन रुद्रन Bk. 14. 84; 15.
40. 2 To be able, adequate or com-
petent. 3 To be full or complete

ग्रेणीय a. 1 Famous, well-known. 2
Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going
out on a journey, wayfaring; द्वा-
ग्रेणीयन वि ग्रेणीयन Te. —ग्र: 1
The nose or nostrils of a horse; N.
1. 60; St. 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The
snout of a hog —ग्र: 1 The hip,
buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A
garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.

ग्रेणीय m. A horse.

ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Resounding, re-
sonant. 2 Making a loud noise.

ग्रेणीयण-ण 1 Proclaiming,
proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.

ग्रेणीय p. p. Set on fire, burning,
blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Germinated, shot
up. 2 Burst forth.

ग्रेणीय p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Lifted up. 2 Active,
industrious.

ग्रेणीय: Marriage.

ग्रेणीय p. p. 1 Very high or lofty.
2 Projecting.

ग्रेणीय a. 1 Recovered from
sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust.

ग्रेणीयन Scratching; marking.

ग्रेणीय p. p. Gone abroad or a
journey, living abroad, away from
home, absent, living in a foreign
country. —Comp. —भरुका a woman
whose husband is gone abroad; one
of the eight Nāyikās in erotic
poetry. She is thus defined in S. D -
मानाकार्षणायुष्य दूरदेशे गतः पतिः । सा मनो-
मरुका भवेत् प्रोचितभरुका ॥ 119.

ग्रे (ग्रे) ह: 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A
bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (ही
also). —Comp. —ग्र: the month माघ.
(—ग्र) the 25th and 26th lunar man-
sions; ग्रेणीयग्रह and उत्तराश्विन.

ग्रे (ग्रे) ह a. A reasoner, disputant.
—ह: 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An ele-
phant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.

ग्रे (ग्रे) ह a. 1 Full-grown; fully
developed, matured, ripened, per-
fected; full (as moon), ग्रेणीय: क्रीहि:
Me. 25; ग्रेणीयनिपाद &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9.
28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; क्रीहि हि
नवग्रहीतक्रीहि निजीयस्य संवत्सरी Māl. 8;
St. 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy;
ग्रे तम. कृष्णवृत्तग्रेय मय Māl. 7. 3; St.
4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5
Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident,
bold, audacious. 7 Proud. —ग्र A bold
and grown-up woman, no longer
bashful or timid in the presence of
her lord, one of the four principal
female characters in poetic com-
positions; ग्रेणीयग्रेणीय विज्ञाना तर्कनी मना
पंचमराजना ग्रीहा भवेत्तुल्ला ततः परम् ॥ —Comp.
—अंमता a bold woman; see above.
—उक्ति: f. a bold or pompous assertion.
—ग्रहण a. of great or mighty valour.
—ग्रेणीय a. advanced in youth.

ग्रे (ग्रे) हि: f. 1 Full growth or
development, maturity, perfection.
2 Growth, increase. 3 Circumference,
grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr.
1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride,
arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal,
exertion, enterprise. —Comp. —ग्रह:
1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech.
2 a bold assertion.

ग्रेणीय a. Clever, learned, skilful.

ग्रेणीय 1 The Indian fig-tree; ग्रेणीय
इव लीचनं विदे R. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One
of the seven Dvīpas or continents of
the world. 3 A side or back door, a
private entrance. —Comp. —ग्रहण,
—समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river
Sarasvatī. —ग्रीहि, —ग्रहण, —ग्रह m. the
place where the Sarasvatī rises.

ग्रेणीय a. 1 Swimming, floating. 2
Jumping, leaping. —ग्र: 1 Swimming,
floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a
river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft,
float, canoe, small boat; काशिक ग्रेहि:
पश्चात्तुर्ग सन्निवृत्त Pt. 2. 38; सर्व ज्ञान-
वेन ग्रेणिन मनसिपति 3g. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

कलहारीयः. A bird.

कर A shield; cf. कलक.
करबके A betel-box.
करकीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —क 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. —का A shoe.

कल 1. 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नागार्कः कलति कलकलते विष्णु Bh. 2. 40; पण्यकारण इमाः कलति Subhāsh.; विष्णुर्वा-
याः कलतु न मनोज्ञं भवतु Mā. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मैत्रेयश्च कलति पश्य विविधभेदाति मनीषया Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलिता-
स्तेति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न केतुः क्षुब्धचाराणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 118; 12. 66; वैवाह्यः कलति नैव कुलं न झीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमस्माकं कण्ठबन्धेन H. 1; कलितं नस्मिन् मन्वन्तीपात्रमसा-
देन Mā. 6; Ki. 18. 25; कलः करोति दुष्टं दुष्टं कलति सायुधं H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. —11 1 P. (कलति, कलत् or कलत् in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य दुर्धनमासाद्य पकालासिचरी हि तः Mb. 2 To shine lack, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. 3 To go.

कल 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुशुमं ततः कल S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Mo. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अस्तुष्टः पापदुष्टैरहितं कलमभूते H. 1. 83; कलने मायसि Pt. 1; न नमः प्रहाराकलोद्यात् स्विकर्मा विराम कर्मनः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, need, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्मोपासत्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य ना B. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रूते हि कलने साधको न तु कलने विज्ञापयामि N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object; purpose; परिमितज्ञानकला हि दुष्टव्यः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Mo. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जयता वा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit) 11 A tablet or board (शारीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg 21 A ploughshare. —COMP. —अकलः —कलान्न q. v. अनुकलः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. —अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलानुमेयाः वारमा संस्काराः शाकना इव R. 1. 20. —अंतः a bamboo. —अन्वेष्टि a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अकलः a parrot. —अकलं tamarind. —अस्थि n. a 'cocoa-nut'. —आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलपेक्षा. —आयनः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; मयंति नमस्ततः कलमयः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. —आकृष्य a sort of grapes (having no stones). —उदयः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (—किः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोपति in this sense). —उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आकला-
वृक्षमयं R. 1. 5. —उदेतः regard to results; see कलपेक्षा. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —केसरः the coconut tree. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्रहादि a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; आकृष्य कुलपति पेटुं स्वामनोरथ-
तः कलेग्रहिः Ktr. K. 3. 60; Mā. 9. 39. —कृ a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (—कः) a tree. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निवृत्तिः f. production of fruit. —पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. —वर्धन a. forming or developing fruit. —वृत्तिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). —वृत्त a. bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. —भोगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. —राज्यं n. a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —सायकः the pomegranate tree —जेहः the mango tree. संपद f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारि an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

कलक 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कलः कारय्य यवनकलके कीदृति प्रायि-
हारी Bh. 3. 39; कल, विष्णु, &c. 2 Any flat surface; यवनयानकलोपकला K. 218; यवनयानकलोपकला Si. 2. 47, 27; cf. न. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. —COMP. —वर्धि a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). —वृत्त an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलकत्त ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलम 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. —ती The plant called विंश.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलित a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); कलिजः कलितश्च वृक्षस्तुभयनः स्थनाः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —m A tree.

कलित a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, —कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कलु a. 1 Pithless, sapless, un-
essential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो प्रा-
मपस्य कलु Pt. 1. 8 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy —लुः f. 1 The spring-season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. —COMP. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कलुषः 1 The month of कलुष. 2 N. of Indra. —नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 1

कल्व A flower.

काणिः, काणितं Molasses.

काट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction) —क-कं An infusion, decoction; काटमनामनामः कषायविशेषः Sk.; काट विज्ञानशास्त्रं Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary.).

कालः-कल 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सामनमग); N. 1. 16. —लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. —ल 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March) 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तरायणा कल्युनी-
या कल्युनश्च विष्णु । ज्ञानो विमलः पूते तेन वा
साकं विष्णु न. 3 N. of a tree, also called अनु- COMP. —अकलः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकालः). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. —COMP. —अकलः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

सिंहः The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

सिंहिन् m. A Frank, (i. e. a European.)

सुकः A bird.

सु (सु) v. ind. An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with ह् and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; सु (सु) ह् to blow into (a liquid); बालः पादसदृशो द्रवसि सुकृत्य मलयति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतः, -कृतिः f. 1 blowing into 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

सुकुलः - The lung.

सुल 1 P. (सुलति, सुलित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

सुल 1 P. (of सुल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च सुलं नमस्तुतिनाम्नः प्रशति कालं समुज्ज्वलनां Ra. 6. 6. सुलारिन्-वदना Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन a. having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer.

सुलकारः A shriek, howl.

केनः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गीतिवक्त्र-कुटिरवता वा विह्वलेन केनः Me. 50; R. 13. 11; Ma. 2. 81. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -Comp. -विह्वल 1 a mere bubble. 2 an empty idea, non entity. -वाहिन m. a filtering cloth.

केन (न) क See केन.

केनिल a. Foamy, frothy; केनिल-संपुराणि R. 13. 2.

केरः, केरुः A jackal.

केरुः 1 A jackal; केरुकेरुचंडहाकृति &c. Mā. 5. 19. 2 A rogue, rascal. chest. 3 A demon, goblin.

केरु A jackal.

केलः, केलः, केलिका, केली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

सु 1 A. (सुहते, सुहित) To increase, grow.

सुहितम् m. Abundance, multitude.

सुहित a. Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of सुह q. v.).

सुहियम् a. More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (Comp. of सुह q. v.).

सुहः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches) 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna. 5 N. of Kubera -Comp.

-कारः, -कृतिः, -कृत्य, -कृतिः, -कृतिः m. acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अंतर्हितः कृतिः स्वार्थसाधनतयाः । हारी मिथ्याः विनीतः प्रकृत्यवता द्विजः Me. 4. 196. -सिन्धु m.

-सिन्धुः epithet of 1 Bhima. 2 of Krishna. -जनं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

सुहृत् A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); सुहृत्पत्रम् (i. e. केसः or सुहृत्) सुहृत्पत्रम् गीतव्याख्यातयः Me. 78; सुहृत्पत्रम् लीलवत्सलाय (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under विल) -सुहृत् The fragrant flower of this tree; Bh. 1. 54.

सुहृत्कारः A small crane.

सुहृत्तः A crane.

सुहृत् A boy; lad, chap, often used as a deprecatory term or to show contempt; बाणवत्सलः &c.; see सुहृत्.

सुहृत् (सि) म A fish-book; Bh. 3. 21.

सुहृत् ind. A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (also !); सुहृत् वनं विह्वलः कथयति सुहृत् Mā. 3. 15; अहो वनं सुहृत्पत्रं कुरु सुहृत्पत्रं वनं Bh. 1. 45. 2 Pity or compassion; सुहृत् वनं विलसतां जीविनं

वातिलोत् S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वनं विलसतं तोयं ताम्रवर्णा विलसितं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वनसि सुहृत्पत्रवर्दिः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वनं सुहृत्पत्रं K. 154. 6 Censure. For the meanings of वन with अहो see under अहो.

सुहृत् The jujube tree. -सुहृत् The fruit of jujube; सुहृत्पत्रवर्दिनां सुहृत्पत्रं वनसदृशः कवयः पश्यन्ति सुहृत्पत्रं वा प्रपत्ति नरस्यो वीक्ष्य Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. -Comp. -पात्रम् N. of a sacred bathing-place.

सुहृत् 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अने वनसि सुहृत्पत्रं वनसि 11. 1. 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narayana. -Comp. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

सुहृत् 1 The jujube tree; see सुहृत्पत्रम्. 2 सुहृत्पत्रम् (2) above. -सुहृत्पत्रम् the penance grove at Badari, Ki. 12. 83. -कलः a fruit of the jujube tree. -वन् (वन्) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -सुहृत् a rocky eminence at Badari.

सुहृत् p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built. 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm.

(see सुहृत्) -Comp. -सुहृत्पत्रम्, सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having a finger-guard fastened.

-सुहृत्पत्रम् a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect.

-सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for.

-सुहृत्पत्रम् a. feeling repentant. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -सुहृत्पत्रम्

a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. making united efforts. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. see सुहृत्पत्रम्. -सुहृत्पत्रम्, -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 feeling sorer, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the mind intently fixed on, riveting the mind on. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. tongue tied. -सुहृत्पत्रम्, -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. continuously or incessantly flowing. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. attired in a theatrical dress. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready; prepared. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् V. 2. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 having a closed fist. 2 cloistered, covetous. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् विह्वलः विह्वलः Si. 2. 35. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् R. 13. 28. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. fixing an abode. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. seized with tremour. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

सुहृत् 1 A. (सुहृत्पत्रम्; strictly desiderative base of सुहृत् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् U. 1.

सुहृत्पत्रम् a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. making united efforts. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. see सुहृत्पत्रम्. -सुहृत्पत्रम्, -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 feeling sorer, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the mind intently fixed on, riveting the mind on. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. tongue tied. -सुहृत्पत्रम्, -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. continuously or incessantly flowing. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. attired in a theatrical dress. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready; prepared. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् V. 2. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 having a closed fist. 2 cloistered, covetous. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् विह्वलः विह्वलः Si. 2. 35. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् सुहृत्पत्रम् R. 13. 28. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. fixing an abode. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. seized with tremour. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -सुहृत्पत्रम् a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

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बन्धिर s. Deaf; बन्धित्वजन्य बन्धिरपितृभ्यः
Sl. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

बन्धिरवति Den. P. To deafen (fig. also); बन्धित्वजन्यबन्धिरपितृभ्यः K.; Ms. 6. 80.

बन्धिरित s. Made deaf, deafened.

बन्धिरित्व m. Deafness.

बन्धिर Sec बन्धिर.

बन्धि -बन्धि f. 1 Bondage, confinement.
2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

बन्धु 9 P. (बन्धाति, बन्धु; pass. बन्धते) 1
To bind, tie, fasten; बन्धु न संभावित वय

सावत् बन्धे बन्धते च केसवापाः Ku. 7. 57;
B. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 3 To
catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,
make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बन्धते Bg. 4.
14; बन्धित्वे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To
chain, fetter, 4 To check, stop,
suppress; as in बन्धकं, बन्धकं &c. 5
To put on, wear; न हि ब्रह्माणिः पदे
प्रयत्नाति बन्धते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुबन्धिताणि
Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as
eyes &c.); बन्धन बन्धित्वे बन्धते Ku. 7.
17; or बन्धाति मे बन्धुः (बन्धुः) R. 18.
47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct
towards (as the eyes or mind), cast
upon (with loc.); इति लक्ष्ये बन्धु Mu.
1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 38; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To
bind or fasten together (as hair);
Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,
form, arrange; बन्धुभिर्नाटकमितापरिमुक्तम्
Ki. 8. 57; बन्धुलक्ष्मीरामचन्द्र S. 2. 6;
सत्याजितं बन्धुमते बन्धु R. 16. 5; 4. 38;
11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7.
77. 10 To put together, compose,
construct (a poem, verse &c.); तृष्टिर्बन्धु
तद्वत् रघुपामिनः सन्धित्वे Vikr. 18. 107;
श्लोक वदन्त्या बन्धु Rām. 11 To form,
produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12.
69; S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,
entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The
senses of बन्ध are variously modified
according to the noun with which
it is connected; e. g.; बन्धुति बन्धु to
knit or bend the eyebrows, to
frown; बन्धुति बन्धु to clench the fist; अंजलिं
बन्धु to fold the hands together in
supplication; बन्धु, बन्धित्व, बन्धु, बन्धु
to set the heart on; बन्धित्व, बन्धु, बन्धु
to fall in love with, be enamoured
of; बन्धु बन्धु to construct or build a
bridge; बन्धु बन्धु to conceive hatred,
contract enmity; सन्धु, सन्धु बन्धु to
form friendship; गोल बन्धु to form
a globe; बन्धु बन्धु to form a circle, sit
or stand in a circle; गोल बन्धु to main-
tain silence; बन्धु बन्धु -बन्धु बन्धु to gird up
one's loins, prepare oneself for
anything; see the compounds under
बन्ध also). —**Caus.** To cause to bind,
form, construct, build &c.; R. 12.
70. —**With अन्** 1 to bind or fasten
to; Si. 8. 69. 2 to adhere or stick to,
cling to; सन्धुबन्धुनि सन्धुबन्धुनि U. 3.
3 to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; सन्धुबन्धुनि सन्धुबन्धुनि K.
139; बन्धु सन्धुबन्धुनि सन्धुबन्धुनि सन्धुबन्धुनि
सन्धु बन्धु S. 7. 4 to press, urge,
importune. —**अ** 1 to bind, fasten,
tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make,
arrange; आबन्धुमहा तप, सन्धित्व K. 49;
आबन्धुमात्राः Me. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 4.
33; आबन्धुमहातपि सन्धुजतिभिः Git. 11. 3
3 to fix on or upon, direct towards;
R. 1. 40. —**उ** 1 to tie up, hang up,
कन्धुबन्धुनि Mu. 6; B. 16. 67. —**नि** 1 to
bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आबन्धु
न कर्माणि निबन्धति बन्धु Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9;
14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10.
2 to fix upon, rivet; त्वि निबन्धते V.
4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct,
arrange; हेमनिबन्धु बन्धु, सन्धुबन्धुनि
&c. 4 to write, compose; सन्धु निबन्धे-
बन्धुनिबन्धु बन्धु K. 5. निबन्धु to press, urge,
importune. —**व** 1 to tie, bind, 2 to
put on, 3 to encircle, fasten round.
4 to arrest, stop, 5 to hinder,
interrupt. —**यति** 1 to tie, fasten, bind
(to); धीमतिबन्धुबन्धु (बन्धु) R. 2. 1. 2 to
fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91.
3 to inlay, set, incase; यदि बन्धुबन्धुनि
बन्धुबन्धुनि Pt. 1. 75; बन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धु
बन्धुबन्धुबन्धु बन्धुबन्धु Si. 9. 8. 4 to
obstruct, hinder, keep off or back,
exclude, shut out; बन्धुबन्धुनि हि बन्धुः
बन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धु R. 1. 79 5 to stop,
interrupt; मेनन्तरा बन्धुबन्धुनि S. 6. 4 1 to
bind or tie together, unite, connect,
attach. 2 to construct, form; see
सन्धु.

बन्धु 1 A tie, bond (in general)
(अज्ञानबन्धु). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V.
4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4
Fettering, confining, imprisoning;
Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing,
catching hold of; बन्धुबन्धु R. 16. 2. 6
Forming, constructing, arranging;
सन्धुबन्धु बन्धुबन्धु S. D. 6. 7 Feeling,
conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानसन्धुजत
बन्धुबन्धुबन्धु बन्धु Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6.
81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse.
9 Joining or folding together, com-
bining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबन्धु &c. 10 A
bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement,
harmony. 12 Manifestation, display,
exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage,
confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति
which is 'complete emancipation from
the trammels of the world'); बन्धु
बन्धु बन्धु बन्धु बन्धु बन्धु बन्धु बन्धु
Bv. 4. 21. —**R.** 13. 58; 18. 7.
14 Result, consequence. 15 A
position, posture in general; आबन्धुबन्धु,
बन्धु R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A
particular position in sexual inter-
course, or a particular mode of sexual
enjoyment (these are said in Rati-
manjari to be 16, but other writers
increase the number to 84). 17 A
border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular
shape; e. g. बन्धुबन्धु, बन्धुबन्धु, बन्धुबन्धु (Vide
K. P. 8. ad loc.). 19 A sinew,
tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit,
pledge. —**Comp.** —**बन्धु** fettering,
imprisoning. —**बन्धु** a complete army
containing the four necessary ele-
ments, i. e. elephants, horses, char-
iots and footmen. —**बन्धुबन्धु** forced or
unnatural construction of words.
—**बन्धु** a post to which an animal
(e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बन्धु 1 One who binds or catches,
a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band,
tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank,
dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A
posture of the body. 7 Barter, ex-
change. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A
promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or
portion (at the end of num. com-
pounds) बन्धु बन्धुबन्धु Y. 2. 76. —**बन्धु**
Binding, confinement. —**बन्धु** 1 An
unchaste woman; न मे स्वया श्रीमत्सन्धुबन्धु
बन्धुबन्धु Māl. 7; Vā. 2. 2 A harlot,
courtesan; बन्धुबन्धु बन्धुबन्धु बन्धुबन्धु
K. 287. 3 A female elephant.

बन्धु 1 The act of binding, fasten-
ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on
or round, throwing round, clasping;
बन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धु Ku. 3. 39; बन्धु बन्धु-
बन्धु Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie
(fig. also); R. 12. 76; आबन्धुबन्धु &c.
4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A
chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6
Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage,
confinement, imprisonment, capti-
vity; as in बन्धुनागर. 8 A place of con-
finement, prison, jail; बन्धु बन्धुबन्धु
बन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धु S. 6. 80; Ms. 9. 288. 9
Forming, building, construction;
बन्धुबन्धु Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting,
uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-
ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of
a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14
13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage.
—**Comp.** —**अ** (आ) गारा-रं, आबन्धुः a
prison, jail. —**बन्धु** 1 the knot of a
bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for
tying cattle. —**पालकः**, बन्धुबन्धु m. a
jailer. —**बन्धुबन्धु** s. a prison. —**बन्धु** a
captive, prisoner. —**बन्धु** a tying post
a post to which an animal (e. g. an
elephant) is tied. —**बन्धुबन्धु** a stable,
stall (for horses &c.).

बन्धित s. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-
fined, imprisoned.

बन्धु 1 The god of love. 2 A
leathern fan (बन्धुबन्धु). 3 A spot,
mole.

बन्धु 1 A relation, kinsman, relative
in general; बन्धु मुना अपि दया अपि बन्धु मे
U. 3. 8; बन्धुबन्धुबन्धुबन्धु B. 12. 12; S. 8.
22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected
or associated with another, a brother;
बन्धुबन्धुः a brother-traveller; बन्धुबन्धुः a

बल 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. 2 Force, violence; as in बल १. ३ An army, host, forces.

troops; **भवेद्भीममदोऽयं पुनरादुर्लभं** **Ve.** 3. 24, 43; **Bg.** 1. 10; **R.** 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (**बलेन** means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; **बलवलेन** जितः, **वीरिवलेन** &c.; **बलात्** 'per force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; **बलादिना** समायाता **Pt.** 1; **हृदयमदो तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्दुर्लभे** **बलात्** **Gt.** 7). -**लः** crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see **बलराम** below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -**Comp.** -**अरं** excessive strength force or (-**प्र.**) the head of an array. -**अंगकः** the spring (Hemachandra). **अञ्जितः** the lute of Balarāma. -**अरः** a kind of bean. -**अधिक** a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -**अध्यक्ष** 1 a general or commander of an army; **Ms.** 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -**अहुजः** an epithet of Krishna. -**अम्बित** a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -**अबलं** 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness, **R.** 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; **मम एव एतौ बलवन्** **Si.** 6. 44. -**अरः** an army in the form of a cloud. -**अराविः** an epithet of Indra. -**अबल्यः** pride of strength. -**उजः** -**अमः** 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (तृक). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -**अग्निका** a kind of sunflower (अग्निपुष्पी). -**आहः** water. -**उपयक्ष**, -**उपेन** a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -**ओषः** a multitude of troops, numerous army, **Si.** 5. 2. -**ओषः** disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -**चक्र** 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -**जे** 1 city-gate, gate 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; **Si.** 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-**जा**) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -**वः** an ox, bullock. -**वपः** pride of strength. -**वैवः** 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see **बलराम** below. **हि** m., -**निपुणः** epithets of Indra; **बलनिपुणमथेयं च ते** **R.** 9. 3. -**वतिः** 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**वद्** a. giving strength, invigorating. -**वसुः** N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -**वरा** 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोख. -**भि** m. an epithet of Indra; **S.** 2. -**वृत्** a. strong, powerful. -**रामः** the strong Rāma' N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharata war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. **Gt.** 1.] -**विन्यासः** array or arrangement of troops. -**व्यसन्नं** the defeat of an army. -**वृद्धः** an epithet of Indra. -**व्यः** a warrior, soldier. -**विपतिः** f. 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -**वृत्** m. an epithet of Indra. -**वीर** a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक a. White; **द्विपुत्रबलकमुल्लसत् स्फुरितभङ्गमुल्लसति केतकं** **Si.** 6. 34. -**Comp.** -**युः** (for लो 'a ray') the moon; **यवान् ययुषामज्जस्रहृको** **बलकयुः** **Kāv.** 1. 46 (given as an instance of the वरा quality of the Gaudiyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; **विपक्षो बलवानिति मे वतिः** **Bh.** 2 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; **बलवानिद्विवाभौ विद्वत्तवति वर्पति** **Ms.** 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; **R.** 14 40. -**इन्** 1 Strongly, powerfully, **दुर्नर्हितादुल्लसद्दिगम्** **Ku.** 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; **बलवदपि क्षितितायामावस्यवप वेतः** **S.** 1. 2; **वीरार्ति बलवदुपेयुषं वीरः** **Si.** 8. 62; **S.** 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakshmana); **लो बलातिबलयोः वराकाः** **R.** 11. 9.

बलाकः -**का** A crane; **देविपत्ने नन्द-दुभयं से मवर्त बलाका** **Ms.** 9; **Mk.** 5. 18 19. -**का** A mistress.

बलाकि a. A small kind of crane. **बलाकिर्** a. Abounding in cranes; **कालिकेवनिविहा बलाकिर्** **R.** 11. 15; **Ku.** 7. 39.

बलाकार 1 Using violence, employing force 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction, **It.** 10 47; **बलाकारेण विवैय** &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (Inlaw) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलाकृत a. Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; **बलाहक-द्विभक्त्युगमकालसंयामिव धातुमना** **Ku.** 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); **वीरवलि-विन्दकपना** **S.** 4. 26; **U.** 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called **यज्य**), one of the five daily **Yajnas** to be performed by a householder; (see **Ms.** 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; **वास बलिः सपदि नदृष्टदेहलीना इति सारसगणैश्च विलुप्यते** **Mk.** 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; **Ku.** 1. 60; **Ms.** 55; **S.** 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; **वज्रनाभेयं वृषयः स ताम्यो बलिमवर्त्त** **R.** 1. 18; **Ms.** 7. 80; 8. 307. 7 The handle of a chourie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the **Patala** and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; **उद्धवदि विन्दकेय बलिमवर्त्तयामन**

jewels. बहु a. 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रा) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रस m. an epithet of Brahmā. -रोम a. hairy, shaggy. (-म.) a sheep. -रस a soil impregnated with salt. -रस the plural number (in gram.) -रस a. many-coloured. -रसिक a. lasting for many years. -रसि a. presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -रसि a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -री (बी) of the custard apple. -रीति a. possessing much rice; तस्य रसि रसि रसि रसि रसि Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-रि:-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrithi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); e. g. बह्वर्ण, शशिनेत्र, वीणा, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, पुष्पेश्वर &c. -राजः a sparrow. -राजः a species of Khadira. -रुमः an epithet of Vishnu. -रुम a. 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -रुमति a. having a numerous progeny. (-रिः) a kind of bamboo. -सर a. possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूति f. 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वम a. vociferous. (-मः) an owl. -स्वमिक a. owned by many. बहुक a. Dear bought. -सूः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्क). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुतर a. More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम a. Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः ind. From many sides.

बहुता, त्व Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुति a. Much, long, many; कति गते बहुति 8. 5. 3; तस्य बुधि बहुतिरास्ति यः K. 12. 2.

बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously;

बहुधाचारीभिः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल a. (compar. बह्वल; superl. बह्वि) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलता K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Mā. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जम्बुनि देशबहुले किं बुद्धः सतः H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades. 8 Black.—लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); वायुसमबहुलताभिः R. 11. 16; कर्णमयो बहुलवसाने संप्रयमयेव शशाङ्करोका Ku. 7. 8. 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire.—ला 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiades (pl.).—लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. [बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; हतेषु किं च कर्णा बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीकृ means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; हिदेचनयां बहुलीयन्ति Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीयतेतत् किं न वक्ष्यते S. 6; पीरुषु सौह बहुलीयते... सोहि न तस्य-समर्पणमिति R. 14. 38.]—Comp. -आलाप a. talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका f. (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलः ind. 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; बलप्राप्त दहं सुशामे बहुलो वेपथुमो S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुल The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाहू 1 A. (बाह्वे) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहव.

बाहवेय See बाहवेय.

बाहव्य See बाहव्य.

बाह्व a. (compar. सार्धव्य; superl. सार्धवि) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -इ ind. 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); बाहव्यः—वैतनासि एष न विद्यतः।

बह्वः बाह्वेय मे स्थितो निग्रयः Mn. 1; बाह्वेय दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मे R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; बहुधर्मोप समधत बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (विलासिटी; f. also); विक्रमबाणविलासलोड

विक्रमि हविरे हविरेहवाभिः Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उवा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.)

He is the author of कान्वरी, उपरित and of some other works: (Govardhana in his Aryāṣṭaṣaṭi v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—

जात शिखिनी प्राग्यथा शिखिनी तथावन्ध्यामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहं बाणी बाणी बभूविति ॥; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22.)

1 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a bow. अवलिःली f. 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -शोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -दूजः, शिः a quiver. -देवः the range of an arrow. -बाणं a armed with arrows. -वातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -मुक्तिः, मोक्षं discharging or shooting an arrow. -शोचरं a quiver. -हृदि f. a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; of वारदाय, -हृताः an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उवा. हृ m. an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बावर a. (सि f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -र 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāriraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक a. (की f.) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाहू 1 A. (बाह्वे, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्वेयमिदं क्वचि R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāṇ; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.). R. 17. 57. -With अभि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex, harass, torment. -अत to

vex, torment, injure. -**वरि** to trouble, afflict; *S.* 7. 25. -**व** 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt **समुच्चितायेव तन्म प्रवापने** (प्रमज्जः) *H.* 1; *Bk.* 12. 2. 2 to drive away, remove, get over, कथं दु द्वे शक्वेत वीर्येण प्रवापितुं *Mb.* -**व** to trouble, torment.

वाचः -**वा** 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; **रज्या सह जुमते मन्वावा** *V.* 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; **इति अमरायां निरुपयति** *S.* 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; **वरणस्य भावा** *M.* 4, *Y.* 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभास or fallacious middle term; see **वाचि** below. -**Comp.** -**अपवादः** denial of an exception.

वाचक *a.* (*चिक* *f.*) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

वाचन 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -**म** Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

वाचि *p. p.* 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (*In logic*) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

वाचिर् Deafness.

वाचकिमेव A bastard.

वाचकः 1 A relation, kinsman (*in general*); **यस्याद्यास्तस्य वाचकाः** *H.* 1; *Me.* 5. 74. 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; **वनेन्यः परी वाचयो नास्ति लोके** *Subhāsh.* 4 A brother. -**Comp.** -**जनः** relatives, kinsmen (*taken collectively*); **वाचिजानुवृत्तस्य वाचकनयो वाच्ये न नतिष्ठत** *Mk.* 1. 36; *Pt.* 4. 78.

वाचस्य (*Consanguinity*, relationship).

वाचकी An epithet of Durgā.

वाचटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a barlot.

वाचे *a.* (*ह्री*) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

वाचिद्वयः, वाचिद्वयिः A patronymic of king Jarāśandha, *q. v.*

वाचस्पत *a.* (*ती* *f.*) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

वाचस्पत्य *a.* Relating to Brihaspati. -**स्य** 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -**स्य** The constellation Pushya.

वाचिन् *a.* (*की* *f.*) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

वाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (*of persons or things*); **वालेन स्थपितेन वा** *Ms.* 8. 70. **वालाक्षिकमुपोदरायक्षममे भवोन्मुक्त तिमिति** *V.* 2. 7; so **वालमदारुक्षः** *Me.* 75; *R.* 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (*as the sun or its rays*); *R.* 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (*as the moon*); **पुष्येन वृद्धिं इतिवाच्यीयितेपुनर्वशादिषु** **वालवर्द्धमाः** *R.* 3. 22, *Ku.* 3. 29. 4 Puerile. 5 Ignorant, unwise. -**लः** 1 A child, an infant; **वालाक्षि ह्यवाचितं वाचं** *Ms.* 2. 239.

2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (*under 16 years of age*); **वाल आर्षेडशद्वयं** *Nārada.* 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume.

-**Comp.** -**अग्रं** the point of a hair. -**अचार्याचकः** a tutor of youths or children -**अभ्यासः** study during childhood, early application (*to study*). -**अद्य** *a.* red like early dawn. (-**यः**) early dawn. -**अर्धः** the newly risen sun; *R.* 12. 100. -**अवबोधः** instruction of the young. -**अवस्था** *a.* juvenile, young, *V.* 5. 18 -**अवस्था** childhood. -**आतपः** morning sunshine. -**चंद्रः** the new or waxing moon; *Ku.* 3. 29.

-**जुहः** the jujube tree. -**उपचारः** (*medical*) treatment of children.

-**उपवीतं** a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -**कदली** a young plantain tree. -**कुंदः** -**व** a kind of young Jasmine. (-**व**) a young jasmine blossom; **अलंके वालकुंदानुविद्धं** *Ms.* 65.

-**कुनिः** a louse. -**कृष्णः** Kṛishna as a boy. -**क्रीडन** a child's play or toy.

-**क्रीडनकं** a child's toy. (-**कः**) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -**क्रीडा** a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -**खिन्न** a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body

and said to precede the sun's chariot (*their number is said to be sixty thousand*); *cf.* *H.* 15. 10. -**वसिष्ठी** a

cow with calf for the first time. -**गोपालः** 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Kṛishna, as the boy-cowherd. -**ग्रहः** any demon (*or planetary influence*) teasing or injuring children. -**चंद्रः, चंद्रमस** *m.* the young or waxing moon; *Māl.* 2. 10.

-**चरितं** 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; *U.* 6. -**चर्यः** *N.* of Kārtikeya. (-**च**) the behaviour of a child. -**ज** *a.* produced from hair.

-**जम्बू** the Khadira tree. -**जम्बु** midwifery -**जम्बु** young grass. -**जम्बु** the Khadira. -**जिः** a hairy tail; *Śi.* 12. 73; *Ki.* 12. 47. -**जम्बु** 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted.

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -**जुष्टिका**

-**जुष्टी** a kind of Jasmine. -**बोधः** 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -**भद्रकः** a kind of poison. -**भारः** a large bushy tail; **वाधेतोलाक्षपितवमरी वाधभारी दयातिः** *Me.* 53. -**भावाः** childhood, infancy.

-**भैरव्य** a kind of collyrium. -**भोज्यः** pease. -**भुजः** a fawn. -**ब्रह्मोपवीतकं** the sacred thread worn across the breast. -**रत्नं** lapis lazuli. -**रोगः** a child's disease. -**रत्ता** a young creeper; *R.* 2. 10. -**लीला** child's play, juvenile pastime. -**वरसः** 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -**वापजं** lapis lazuli. -**वासर** *n.* a woollen garment.

-**वाहा** a wild goat. -**विधवा** a child-widow. -**वैमर्ष्य** child-widowhood.

-**व्यजन** a *chameri* or fly-flapper (*usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia); *R.* 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; *Ku.* 1. 13. -**वसिष्ठः** a friend from childhood. -**संक्षर** early twilight. -**सुहृद्** *m.* a friend of one's youth. -**सूर्यः, सूर्यक** lapis lazuli.

-**हृत्वा** infanticide. -**हस्तः** a hairy tail.

वालक *a.* (*लिका* *f.*) 1 Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -**कः** 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (*in law*). 3 A finger-ring. 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant.

-**क** A finger-ring. -**Comp.** -**हृत्वा** infanticide.

वाला 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (*in general*); **जाने तयो वाच या वाला परवर्तानि मे विदितं** *S.* 3. 1. इमे वाला मा ययनवर्तन-विदितवन्तमभावात् चक्षुःक्षिते *Bh.* 3. 67, *Me.* 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine. 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant वनकुमारा.

7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -**हृत्वा** female infanticide.

वालिः *N.* of a celebrated monkey-king; see **वालि**. -**Comp.** -**हृत्वा** *m.* an epithet of Rāma.

वालिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

वालिन् *m.* *N.* of a monkey; see **वालि**.

वालिकी The constellation Āśvini.

वालिसम् *m.* Childhood, boyhood, youth.

वालिस *a.* 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; *Ms.* 3. 176. 4 Careless. -**व** 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A child, boy. -**व** A pillow.

बालीह 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly. **बाली** A kind of ear-ring. **बालीका** Retention of urine. **बालुः**, **बालुकः** A kind of perfume. **बालुका** See **बालुका**. **बालुकी**, **बालुकी** A kind of cucumber. **बालुकः** A kind of poison. **बालि** a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. —**ब**: An ass. **बाल्य** 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यावस्थि दश मदनोद्युक्त R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility. **बालिकाः**, **बालिकाः**, **बालिकाः** (m. pl.) N. of a people. —**क**: 1 A king of the Bāhikas. 2 A horse of the Bāhik breed. —**क** 1 Saffron. 2 Aa Fūlida. **बालिः** N. of a country (Bāhik). —**Comp.** —**ज** a. bred in the Bāhik country, of the Bāhik breed. **बाध्या-द** 1 A tear, tears; कठः तैमित्वायनिकलः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. —**Comp.** —**अंशु** n. tears. —**आकुल** a. grieved or interrupted by tears. —**उद्धवः** the starting of tears. —**कठ** a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —**दुर्वि** a flood of tears, —**गुः** a gush or flood of tears. **बाध्या** निरुद्धि इमोद्धव बाध्याः Mā. 1. 35. —**मोक्षः** —**मोक्ष** shedding tears. —**चिद्रुः** m. a tear-drop —**सविग्रह** a. indistinct through suppressed tears. **बाध्यावते** Den. A To shed tears, weep, श्लिषिनि बाध्यावते भगवत्या Mā. 6, V. 5. 9. **बास्त** a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ma. 2. 41. **बाध** 1 The arm 2 A horse. **बाहा** The arm; न बाहालिमोयोगाभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 3. —**Comp.** —**बाहनि** ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. **बाहबाहि**. **बाहीकाः** (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —**क**: 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox. **बाहु** 1 The arm; ज्ञातविद्वान्बाहुवद् स्फुटते च बाहुः कुतः कलमिहस्य S. 1. 16; 80 महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —**दु** (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —**Comp.** —**उत्थेय** ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्थेयं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —**कुष्ठ**, **कुष्ठ** a. crippled in the arms. —**कुष्ठ** a wing (of a bird) —**बाहः** the distance measured by the extended arm. —**ज**: 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; of. बाहु राज्ञः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ma. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. —**ज** a sine (in math.). —**ज**, —**ज**, —**ज** vantbrass (armour for the arms). —**ज**: 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or bat. —**बाहा**: 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —**बाह्वजं** boxing, wrestling. —**बाहु** strength of arm, muscular strength. —**बाहुजं**, —**बाहु** an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —**भेदिक** m. an epithet of Vishnu. —**भुल** 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. —**भुल** a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —**भोषः**, —**भोषि** m. a pugilist, boxer. —**भुल** an armlike creeper. —**भुल** the breast, bosom. —**वीर्य** strength of arm. —**व्याघ्र** athletic exercise. —**व्याघ्रि** m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima —**सिकर** the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —**संभवः** a man of the Kshatriya caste. —**सहस्र** m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रजुः). **बाहुकः** 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka. **बाहुगुण्ये** Possession of many virtues or excellences. **बाहुद्वयक** A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra. **बाहुद्वये** An epithet of Indra. **बाहुद्वय** N. of a river. **बाहुभाष** Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness. **बाहुकल्प** Multifokiness, variety. **बाहुलः** 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. —**ल** 1 Manifestness. 2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. **Com.** —**वीर** a peacock. **बाहुलक** Manifestness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar: **बाहुलकाच्छेदः**. **बाहुलेयः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **बाहुल्य** 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifestness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things. **बाहुबाहु** ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter. **बाह्य** a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विहाः विविधास्तुल्येष्टा बाह्यविषयेविप्रक्षिते B. 8. 89; बालीयान् Me. 7; Ku. 5. 46; बाह्यनाम् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; Mu. 1. 2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; ज्ञातव्यविषयान्बाह्यः Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. —**ह**: 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —**ह**, —**बाह्ये**, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally. **बाहुष्य** Traditional teaching of the Rigveda. **विद** 1 P. (वति) 1 To swear. 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim. **विदकाः** —**क**. विदका A boil. **विह** A kind of salt. **विहालः** 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. —**Comp.** —**वदः**, —**वद** a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māhas. **विहालकः** 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —**क** Yellow ointment. —**विहाजस** m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34. **विदुः**, **विदुः** I P. (विदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide. **विदुल** See **विदुल**. **विद्रुः** 1 A drop, small particle; जलविद्रुनिपातेन कमलाः पूयते वटः 'small drops make a pool'; विलीयते यज्ञो लोके तेलविद्रुनिपातेन Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यज्ञो लोके पलविद्रुनिपातेन 7. 84; अणुना (द्रुद्रुल्य) विद्रुनि नाभोवितः S. 8. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न लेखनीयविद्रुजगन्मृता कृताश्च किं दूषणस्यविद्रुः N. 1. 21. —**Comp.** —**विद्रु** the spotted antelope. **जाल**, **जालक** 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —**ज**: 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. —**ज**: an epithet of Siva. —**ज** a kind of birch tree. —**क** a pearl. —**क** 1 an anuvāra. 2 a kind of bird. —**क** a line of dots. —**वासर** the day of conception. **विमोक्षः** 1 Affection of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाद्विषयभावाय विमोक्षोः नास्तिक्या Pratāparudra; or विमोक्षस्थाने-गर्भेन वस्तुनिष्ठिस्थानात् S. D. 139. 2 Roughly indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; मंस्य स्रग्विनि विमोक्षाय कश्चिद्विष्णोर्केशसदसिना परोक्षेः S. 8. 9. (विलासः Malli.). (Also written विमोक्ष and विमोक्ष). **विमिष** A wish to break through a desire to pierce or penetrate. **विमिषु** a. Desirous of piercing penetrating. **विनीक्षणः** N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see [चिरजीविन्].

विश्वः, **विश्वविभुः** Fire.

विश्वः—**१** The disc of the sun or moon; वदयेन विजितं तव विलोके चन्द्रविभवं इति Subhāsh.; so वृक्षे, रश्मिः &c. **२** Any round or disc-like surface; disc or orb in general; as in विश्वविं the round hip; क्षेत्रविं &c. **३** A mirror, shadow, reflection. **४** A mirror. **५** A jar. **६** An object compared (opp. प्रतिविं to which it is compared). **७** The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तलोचकया विशेषितयो विश्वरालकः M. 3. 5; वक्रविंवारोही Me. 62; of. N. 2. 24. —**COMP.** —**ओष्ठ** a. (विं-वि-उ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (—**हृ**) lip like, the Bimba fruit. —**कल** the Bimba fruit; उमाह्वये विंरुलापति Ku. 3. 67.

विश्वः **१** The disc of the sun or moon. **२** The Bimba fruit.

विश्विका **१** The disc of the sun or moon. **२** The Bimba plant.

विश्वित a. **१** Reflected, shadowed. **२** Pictured.

विश्व **६** P., **१०** U. (विभक्ति, वेदयति-ने) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विश्व **१** A hole, cavity, burrow; कन्याद्युविल विंशः.....भानोति नक्षत्रं इति Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. **२** Agap, pit, chasm. **३** An aperture, opening, outlet. **४** A cave, hollow. —**सः** N. of उक्षेधवत्, the horse of Indra. —**COMP.** —**ओकल** m. any animal that lives in holes.

—**कारिन्** m. a mouse. —**पेनि** a. of the breed of Bile; वाराय विश्वपेनः Ku. 6. 39. —**वासः** a pole-cat. —**वासिन्** (also विश्वसिन्) m. a snake.

विश्वमयः A serpent, snake.

विश्वेयः **१** A snake. **२** A mouse, rat. **३** Any animal living in burrows.

विश्वः **१** A pit. **२** Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवत्). —**COMP.** —**सः** a mother of ten children.

विश्वः A species of tree. —**सः** **१** The fruit of this tree. **२** A particular weight (=one pala). —**COMP.** —**वृक्षः** an epithet of Siva. —**पेनिका** —**पेनि** the shell of the Bilva fruit. —**वृक्षः** a thickset or wood of Bilva trees.

विश्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विश्व **४** P. (विश्वति) **१** To go, move. **२** To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. **३** To throw, cast. **४** To split.

विश्व **१** The fibre of a lotus; **२** The fibrous stalk of a lotus; वक्रवृक्षस्य विश्वं मण्डपः दृष्टः V. 4. 15; विश्वमण्डपः स्थापु मण्डपः तोष Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11 Ku. 3. 17; a. 29. —**COMP.** —**कटिका**, **कटिन्** m. a small crane. —**कुसुम** —**कुसुम** —**मण्डप** a lotus; जम्बुविं पृथिव्याविंविश्वमण्डपः Si. 5. 58. —**प्रापिका** eating the fibres of a lotus. —**पृथिवि** a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —**सेतुः** a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —**जम्बु** a lotus flower, lotus. —**सेतुः** the lotus-fibre. —**प्रापि** f. the lotus-plant (पृथिवी). —**प्रापिका** a sort of crane.

विश्वः A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विश्विका **१** The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. **२** Lotus-fibres. **३** An assemblage of lotuses.

विश्वित a. Coming from or relating to a Bija.

विश्वः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktikas or gunjās).

विश्वः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramānkadevacharita.

बीज **१** Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजं जलितं नालिकाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. **२** A germ, element. **३** Origin, source, cause; बीजवृद्धिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. **४** Semen virile, Ku. 2. 5, 60. **५** The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 518. **६** Marrow.

७ Algebra. **८** The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —**जम्बु** The citron tree. (बीजाजम्बु means 1 to sow with seed; बीजनि बीजाजम्बुते Bv. 1. 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). —**COMP.** —**अक्षर** the first syllable of a Mantra. —**अक्षर** a seed-shoot; Au. 3. 18. —**अक्षर** the maxim of seed and sprout see under अक्षर. —**अक्षर** an epithet of Siva. —**अक्षर** a stallion. —**अक्षर** —**वृक्षः** —**वृक्षः** common citron. (—**वृक्षः**) the fruit of citron. —**वृक्षः** good seed. —**वृक्षः** bail. —**वृक्षः** m. an epithet of Siva. —**बीजा**, —**बीजा** **१** the seed-vessel **२** the seed-vessel of the lotus. —**बीजा** the science of Algebra. —**बीजा** f. a pod, legume. —**बीजा** a stage-manager. —**बीजा** coriander. —**बीजा** making known the germ of the plot of a play. —**बीजा** the progenitor of a family.

—**बीजा** the citron tree. —**बीजा** a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —**बीजा** the pericarp of a lotus. —**बीजा** grain, corn. —**बीजा** a sower of seed. **२** sowing seed. —**बीजा** an epithet of Siva. —**बीजा** the earth. —**बीजा** m. a. procreator, progenitor.

बीजा **१** The common citron. **२** A lemon or citron. **३** The position of the arms of a child at birth. —**बीजा** Seed.

the arms of a child at birth. —**बीजा** Seed.

बीजा a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजा a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजा a. (बी. f.) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —**m.** **१** The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. देविन् the owner or husband of the देवि or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 et seq. **२** A father in general **३** The sun.

बीजा a. **१** Born from seed. **२** Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीजा a. **१** Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इति बीजासमेवाते वतते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' **२** Envious, malignant, mischievous, **३** Savage, cruel, ferocious. **४** Estranged in mind. —**सः** **१** Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. **२** The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; दुष्टभावादिभावस्तु बीजाः कथ्यन्ते सः S. D. 236 (e. g. Mā. 5. 16.). **३** N. of Arjuna.

बीजा An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न कुर्या कर्म बीजासं दुष्टमानः कथयन् । तेन देव-मनुष्यसु बीजासुरिति विभुतः ॥

बीजा ind. An imitative word. —**COMP.** —**कारः** the roaring of a lion.

बीजा **१** P., **१०** U. (बुद्धि, बुद्धयति-ने) **१** To bark; H. 3. 52. **२** To speak, talk.

बीजा —**बीजा** **१** The heart. **२** The lo-son, chest; बुद्धयतिर्बुद्धयतिरुक्ते गेयस्यस्य रस उद्ब. **३** Blood. —**सः** **१** A goat. **२** Time (समय).

बीजा m. The heart.

बीजा Barking, yelping.

बीजा A chāṇḍāla.

बीजा —**बीजा** The heart.

बीजा **१** U. (बोद्धि-ने) **१** To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. **२** To understand, know.

बीजा p. p. **१** Known, understood, perceived. **२** Awakened, awake. **३** Observed. **४** Enlightened, wise (see बुद्धि).

—**सः** **१** A wise or learned man, a sage **२** (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. **३** 'The enlightened', N. of Śākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Buddhist religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jaya-

ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदारुवृक्षः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. 3 Brahma. -COMP. -अथ, काथ a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-अः) a large elephant. -आरण्य, आरण्यके N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -कुहः N. of a country. -कोलः a water melon. -लितः the citron tree. -अथ a. broad-hipped. -जीवन्तिका, जीवन्ती a kind of plant. -दडा a large drum. -जडा, जलः-जरा the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -दादलिः the thorn-apple. -वालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -आतुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāvandha. -राविष् m. a kind of small owl. -रिक्क a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

वृत्तिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

वृत्तवर्ति 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा or तारा. 2 The planet Jupiter; वृत्तवर्तिकाग्रहः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -COMP. -दुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासर Thursday.

वडा A boat.

वेद 1 A. (वेद) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

वेजिक a. (की. f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -कः Cause, source, origin.

वेडाल a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats. -COMP. -अतः 'a cat-like observance', concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -अतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -अतिः, अतिम् m. a religious hypocrite, impostor.

वेडल See वेडल.

वेडिका A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; वेडिक्यं नाम विदिकी वेडिकानां कुलवत् M. 4. 14.

वेड a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -वः The fruit of the Bilva trees.

वेडः 1 Perception, knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; वाचानं वेदोवाय T. 8. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -COMP. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -अथ a. intelligible. -दुर-अ. intentional, conscious, cf. अवोदय. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Ms. 110, and वेदविनी.

वेधक a. (विधा. f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching. 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy.

वेधमः The planet Mercury. -अ 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; मरुवेध तद्वितवेधे R. 9. 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समवेधेन तेन चिरात्तन्मममवाचनं समवेधेनियत Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper.

वेधमानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

वेधितः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -COMP. -तकः, -दकः, -वुकः the sacred fig-tree. -कः an arhat (of the Jains). -अथ a. Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवमिदं विदितं तत्तत्तद्विदितः Mā. 10. 21.

वेधित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed.

वेडि a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -कः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. -वरः 'Buddha's son', an epithet of Purāṇava.

वेडारवः N. of an ancient writer.

वेडः 1 The sun. 2 The rest of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Śiva or Brāhmā.

वेडः The Supreme Spirit.

वेडव a. 1 Relating to Brahman. 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -वः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeva. -अथ An epithet of Durgā. -COMP. -वेडः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

वेडवस्तु n. An epithet of Agni.

वेडवस्तु-रः 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature.

वेडव n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति नावदित्यस्य वेडवस्तु-मुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.); सर्वभूता हृदि स्थिष्वव्ययमग्निं ब्रह्म ऋते Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाहं एव ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 88. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; आरुते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brāhmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyaṇa) Brāhmā sprang from ether; from him was descended Marīchi, and his son was Kasyapa

who lives by sacred knowledge. -**१** 1. one who knows Brahma (-**ज्ञः**) 1 an epithet of Kartikeya 2 of Vishnu -**ज्ञानं** true or divine knowledge. knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -**ज्येष्ठः** the elder brother of Brāhmanas. -**ज्योतिष्** **१** the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -**सत्यं** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -**देवस्य** **१** the glory of Brahman, 2 Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmana. -**दत्तः** a spiritual preceptor. -**दत्तः** 1 the curse of a Brāhmana. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmana. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -**दानं** 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -**दास्यदत्तः** 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmana; 2 the son of a Brāhmana. -**द्वारः** the mulberry tree. -**दिनं** a day of Brahman. -**देवस्य** a Brāhmana changed into a demon; cf. **जह्यह**. -**द्विषः**, **द्वेषिन्** **१** hating Brāhmanas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, implous, godless. -**द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmanas. -**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -**वायः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**विराज** absorption into the supreme spirit. -**विद्** **१** absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-**ज्ञः**) the mulberry tree. -**वर्ग** 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmana. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -**वसिष्ठः** the Kusa grass. **परिवृष्टः** f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -**वत्स** the Palāsa tree. -**वत्सराजनं** complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -**वत्सः** N of a missile presided over by Brahman; Ba. 9. 75. -**विराज** m. an epithet of Vishnu. -**पुत्रः** 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-**जी**) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. **पुरः** **पुरी** 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -**गुप्त** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -**सहस्र** the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -**सत्तिः** f. absorptions into the Supreme Spirit. -**सूयः** 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmana, an unworthy Brāhmana (cf. Mar. **सुगो**); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmana only by caste, a nominal Brāhmana. -**सिद्धं** the mystic syllable *om*. -**सुभाषः** one who pretends to be a Brāhmana. -**सुषुप्तं** the shade

-कारः (also) मन्त्रकारः a baker, cook.

भगः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck happy lot, happiness; अस्ते मन्त्र आसीत् Ait. Br.; भगवत्पुत्रः मन्त्र सत्त्वोक्तः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum mullebre; Y. 3. 98; Ma. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (यः). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —*भग* The asterism called उत्तराश्लेषा. COMP. —*अंशुः* (in medicine) clitoris. —*अश्वत्थः* granting matrimonial happiness. —*भग* an epithet of Siva. —*देवः* a thorough libertine. —*देवस्य* the deity presiding over marriage. —*देवस्य* the constellation उत्तराश्लेषा. —*भगवत्* an epithet of Vishnu —*भगवत्* a pander procurer. —*देवस्य* proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

भगवत्: A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपाः S. 5. भगवत्पुत्रादयः जनाः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —*भग*. 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

भगवत्पुत्रः A worshipper of Vishnu. *भगवत्* A skull.

भगवत् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगवत् a. (नी f) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid.

भगवत् A sister.

भगवत् 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. —COMP. —*भगवत्*, *भगवत्* m. a sister's husband.

भगवत्पुत्रः A sister's son.

भगवत्: N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —COMP. —*भगवत्*, *भगवत्* the path or effort of Bhagtratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —*भगवत्*, an epithet of the Ganges.

भग p. p. 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see भग). —*भग* Fracture of the leg. —COMP. —*भगवत्* m. an epithet of the moon. —*भगवत्* a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —*भगवत्* a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —*भगवत्* a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —*भगवत्* a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. —*भगवत्*, *भगवत्* violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see भगवत्. —*भगवत्* a. disappointed, frustrated. —*भगवत्* a. humbled, crest-fallen. —*भगवत्* a. whose sleep is interrupted. —*भगवत्* a. suffering from a pain in the sides. —*भगवत्* a. 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. —*भगवत्* a. one who has broken his promises. —*भगवत्* a. discouraged, disappointed. —*भगवत्* a. faithless in one's vows. —*भगवत्* a. one whose designs are frustrated.

भगवत् A sister.

भगवत् (न) री A gad-fly.

भगवत् f. Breaking, fracture.

भग 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; शर्यतेऽस्य भगः R. 5. 45. 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आश्लेषा भगः S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; उपोष्य पदमनभिः Ku. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्ञः, सत्त्वः &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; वनाभगः Mā. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 आश्लेषा &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गतिः &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight, 15 A bend, fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भग 22 Hemp. —COMP. —*भग* removal of obstructions. वासा turmeric. —*भगवत्* a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भग 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —COMP. —*भगवत्* the pollen of hemp.

भगवत् —*भग* f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. 2 Undulation. 3

Bending, contracting; कर्णवर्तिः कर्णवत्पुत्रः पुनितोऽयम् Ud. 8. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भगवत्पुत्रः कर्णवत् K. 1. 10; कर्णवर्तिः कर्णवत् Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; वः राज्ञः कर्णवर्तिः भगवत्पुत्रः केनचित् भगवत्पुत्रः Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13; 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty. —COMP. —*भगवत्* f. division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भगवत् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भगवत् a. Wavy, orisped.

भगवत् m. 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curlicues. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भगवत् A defect in the organs of sense.

भगवत् a. 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आश्लेषाः भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeable, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; कर्णवर्तिः भगवत्पुत्रः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —*भग*: The bend of a river.

भग I. 1. U. (भगवत्-ने, but usually Atm. only; भग) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Ms. 9. 104; न भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः 200, 119. (b) To assign, allot, apportion; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Ait. Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Mā. 5. 25. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः K. 179; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Bh. 3. 64; न भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Bv. 1. 74; न भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः Bh. 2. 80; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः S. 7. 8.; अश्लेषा भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः K. 8. 43; Mā. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve. R. 2. 23. Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 37; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; भगवत्पुत्रः भगवत्पुत्रः M. 1. 1. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of. 12 To fall to the lot of any one. (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*s.g.* विद्वां गच्छ to go to sleep; वृद्धां गच्छ to swoon; आरं गच्छ to show love for &c. &c. —With वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभक्त्यै देवं वर्धयिष्यामः N. 1. 18; विभक्तिं व्यमज्जयामासि R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता वारः divided brethren. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. —सवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विष्णुं वा वसुं च सविभक्तम्. —II 10 U. (भाजयति-ते regarded by some as caus. of वच् 1) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भक्षकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee. भक्षणं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भक्षयाम् 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् 1. 7. P. (भञ्जति, भञ्ज; desid. विभञ्जति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भञ्जति सन्ध्यां वा Bk. 6. 38; भञ्ज्या भुञ्जी 4 3: भञ्जयन्तु वादि च 3. 22; भञ्जभाति यत्नः R. 11. 76. 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भञ्जयन्तु वनं कविः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाशिका भञ्जयन्ती वा मती Ku. 5. 1. 3 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भञ्जयिष्याः. 6 To defeat, vanquish; भञ्जयति रामः परितुष्टं रामाक्षमाद्यथाभ्यस्त स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. —With भञ्ज् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —ञ् 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. —II 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जकः (भिक्षा f.) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जनम् 1 (नी f.) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. —ञ् 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विभक्त्यभेदं जनयन्तु Glt. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. —ञः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जयन्तः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जयः A tree growing near a temple.

भञ्ज् I. 1 P. (भञ्जति, भञ्जि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages—II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भञ्जः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्वत्पातुमिषी N. 1. 12; भञ्जि-भञ्जयिष्यते मरुत् 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भञ्जि 1. Roasted on a spit.

भञ्जः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भञ्ज-नीपलक्ष्मीयः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; भञ्जिभट्टिभट्ट्यानां भट्टो जातः—कुमारिका, 5 A bard, panegyrist. —Comp. —आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रकाशः=प्रकाशकः q. v.

भङ्गारः 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in महाहरिचन्द्रस्य पदबंधो नृपाक्षे. Hoh.

भङ्गारकः (भिक्षा f.) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भङ्गार above. —Comp. —वासरः Sunday.

भङ्गिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भङ्गः A particular mixed caste.

भङ्गिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भञ्ज् 1 P. (भञ्जति, भञ्जि) 1 To say, speak; युष्माकम् इति भञ्जित्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. 2 To describe; कायः स कायेन समाभाष्यति N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call.

भञ्जनं, भञ्जितं, भञ्जितः f. Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न वेद्यामानं जनयन्तु जगत्पाथ-भञ्जितः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; योजयन्तु भञ्जितं इति गितं Glt. 7; see समन्वये ibid.

भञ्ज् I. 1 A. (भञ्जते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भञ्ज्).

भञ्जः A buffoon, jester, imine; वसो वेदस्य कर्तारं भञ्जयन्तिज्ञाचकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; of. भञ्ज. —Comp. —वसविभञ्जः a pseudo ascetic. —हसिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भञ्जकः A species of wag-tail.

भञ्जन् 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भञ्जि —ही f. A wave.

भङ्गिलः 1. Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भङ्गितः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भङ्गितं तिष्ठति न कुप्यति Mu. 4. 2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भङ्गकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भङ्गः 1 Good, happy, prosperous. 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भङ्गस्य. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रथमं भङ्गं विजित-रिङ्गः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —ङ् 1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भङ्गं भङ्गं वितर भावन् इत्येते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 8; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरन्तु भङ्गं इत्येते मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वं भङ्गाणि पश्यन्तु; भङ्गं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock—गृ. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba.

(भङ्गाक means 'to shave'; भङ्गाकरं shaving). —Comp. —अङ्गः an epithet of Balarāma. —आकारः, आकृतिः a. of 'auspicious features'. —आत्मजः a sword.

—आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Siva. —लला large cardamoms. —भङ्गिलः an epithet of Siva. —कारकः a. propitious.

—काली N. of Durgā. —कुंजः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —वज्रि the construction of magical diagrams. —वज्रः वज्रका a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. —वृक्षः m. n. a sort of pine. नामन् m. a wag-tail. —पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. —वल्लभः an epithet of Balarāma. —वृक्षः a. of an auspicious face, used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. —वृषः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वसन्तः m. a kind of jasmine.

—काकः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —करी, -विषः sandal-wood. —कीः f. the sandal tree. —लोका an epithet of the Ganges.

भङ्गकः (भिक्षा f.) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः The Devadāru tree.

भङ्गाकरः n. One who confers prosperity.

भङ्गाकः a. Auspicious. —a. The Devadāru tree.

भङ्गा 1 A cow. 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

hurt, kill, & To give.

to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

भाषिका: -**श:** A barber.
भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.
भाषिनी A chest, basket.
भाषीर: The Indian fig-tree.
भाष *p. p.* Shining, brilliant, bright. -**त:** Dawn, morning.
भाषि: *f.* 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).
भासु: The sun.
भासु: *N.* of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -**रा:** (*f. pl.*) *N.* of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).
भाद्रपदी, भाद्रि The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.
भाद्रमातुर: The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातु).
भास् 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.
भासु: 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; अद्विताद्विताद्विभवाभासः वातुमानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भासुः सङ्कटकृतं पद S. 5. 4; भीमभासो निहाये Bv. 1. 30. 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -*f.* A handsome woman. -**Comp.** -**केशः** (स) **रः** the sun. -**जः** the planet Saturn. -**दिनः**, -**वारः** Sunday.
भासुः *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -*ती* *N.* of the wife of Duryodhana.
भासः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A sinner's husband. -**मा** 1 A passionate woman. 2 *N.* of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.
भासिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like **पति** as a term of endearment); उपपायते पद कापि जीभा पतिं भासिनी त मुखस्य निखं Bv. 2. 1.
भासः 1 A load, burden, weight (*fig.* also); कृष्णभारमभिता न बोधितः Bh. 3. 27; so योजीभार Ms. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं योजीभं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5. 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कृष्, जटा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -**Comp.** -**भाकृत** *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. -**उपहः** a porter, burden-carrier. -**उपजीवनं** living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -**पटिः** a pole for carrying burdens. -**वाह** *a.* (भारीही *f.*)

bearer of burdens. -**वाहः** a burden-carrier, porter. -**वाहनः** a beast of burden. (-**जः**) a cart, waggon. -**वाहिका** a porter. -**वाह** *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -**हृदः**, -**हृदः** a burden-bearer, porter. -**हारिन्** *m.* an epithet of Krishna.
भारजः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also **भारज**). Pt. 5. 102.
भारज (*ती* *f.*) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -**तः** 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. 3 An actor. -**न** 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 *N.* of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्विपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथवात्रिलियुद्धेयं विरचितवान् भारताक्षयमयं वा. तमहमराधमकृष्णं कृष्णद्विपायनं भवे V. 1. 4; व्यासोभितं निर्यासं तार विचक्ष्य भारतं भद्रं। भूषणतयेव संज्ञा यद्विज्ञां भारती वदति ॥ Arya 8. 31. -**ते** 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भावतनिर्वाहः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारता सुतया योक्तवर्द्धि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसकविता निर्मितमिन्द्रपती भारती कवेर्जगति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 3 *N.* of a particular kind of style; भारतः सङ्कृतप्रयोगा वाच्यपाशो नराभवः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.
भारद्वाजः 1 *N.* of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -**जः** A bone.
भारवः A bow-string.
भारविः *N.* of the author of the Kirātārjunīya; तयद्वा भारविमिति वाच्यमावश्यं बोध्यम्। उद्दिष्टं च पुनर्भावे भाव्यमात्रं त्वेति ॥ भाषिर्द्वयौतव Udb.
भारिः A lion.
भारिकः, भारिन् *a.* Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.
भार्गः A king of the Bhurgas.
भार्गवः 1 *N.* of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Aśuras. 2 *N.* of Parāśurāma; see वरचुगम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -**Comp.** -**विषः** a diamond.
भार्गवी 1 The Dūrva grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.
भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).
भार्या 1 A lawful wife; स भार्या या गृहे दत्ता सा भार्या या प्रजापती । सा भार्या या परिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 136. 2 The female of an animal. -**Comp.** -**आह** *a.* living by the prostitution of his wife. -**ऊह** *a.* married (as a man); भार्या तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -**जितः** a hen-pecked husband.

भार्या 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.
भाल 1 The forehead, brow; अङ्गारा निजमालपट्टमिनि स्तोत्रं भद्रा वन Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरक) वा सदा मालमलमनि ज्ञानास्तः भद्रः Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 (परमेश्वर). -**Comp.** -**अङ्कः** a man born with cly lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -**वद्रः** 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Gopas. -**वर्धन** red lead. -**वर्धन** *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -**वृक्ष** *m.*, -**लोचनः** an epithet of Siva. -**पट्टः**, -**ट्ट** the forehead.
भासु: The sun.
भासु (श्रु) कः, भासु (श्रु) कः A bear.
भासः 1 Being, existing, existence; नासतो विद्यते भासः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; कृतभासक परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; कृतभासः, विष्णुभासः &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभासं गविना K. P. 10; so देवभासं; शिकरभासं &c. 6 (*a.*) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (*b*) Sincerity, devotion; रवि ने भासनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition; nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; रक्तो भासः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāsa* are either स्थायिचतुर् primary, or स्थानिकचतुर् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9 each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *Anana* or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; इन्द्राणि भासं क्रियया विचित्रः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भासः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युत्तभासवान् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयितसे ते मया नन्दे बु-कलादयः Māl. 1. 17. 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (भावना *q. v.*). 18 Conduct, movement, gesture. 19 Amorous gesture

भावक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. 2 The

मायि The three worlds (heaven,
earth, and lower regions).

भाष १ A (भाषते भाषिनः) । To say, speak, utter ; लघुपदमीमांसा प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81 ; oft. with two acc. ; मीमांसा विद्याभिलषन् वचो भाषते R. 7. 66 ; आसंख्यता ; कर्मनिर्दिष्टं वभाषे Ku. 8. 11 ; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address ; क्षितिद्विहृत्यार्थपतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46 ; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare ; क्षितिपालमुखः भ्रष्टा तत्तेश्वार्ज्यमापतेव R. 2. 54. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. —WITH अयु १ To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce ; Ms. 11. 228. —अयु to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of ; अभ्यनु-सामं न क्षितिद्वपभाषे Bv. 4. 27 ; न केवलं यो महतोऽव्यभाषते श्रूयते तस्मादपि यः स पापमण्ड Ku. 5. 83. —अयि १ to speak to, address ; Ms. 2 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, —आ १ to speak to, address ; वैशंपायनश्रुत्यापिभाषयति K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेन वचः कन्यया Bk. 8. 51. —यति to lay down a convention, to speak conventionally. —न to say, speak to ; स्थितधीः पतिं वभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. —यति १ to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell, relate. 3 to say after one, speak after hearing. 4 to

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 णि (भिदात् भिद, भिज) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down ; अतिशीतलमप्यम् : किंभित्ति न द्युपतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं तु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34. ; Si 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 55 ; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1. 23. 3 To pass through ; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide, separate ; द्विज भिजा शिरसिभिः R. 1. 39 ; to displace ; R. 14. 3. 5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe ; ययर्ष लक्ष्मणोद्दिश्य R. 15. 94 ; निहतः

स्थितिं भिदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समधि-भेदिन्. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिदति मंदो गतिमश्नुयुः Ku. 1. 11; or विधासोपन-मादभिव्यक्तः शब्दं सहेति युवाः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सुधीशुभिर्भिव्यक्तवर्धं Ku. 1. 12; नवोपसा भिव्यक्तवर्धं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिव्यक्ता (गुणः) S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यवर्धं भिदितां विभेद Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Puss. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; अस्त्राभिजा न वधेय नोपि R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; च्छ-कर्णो भिद्यते धनः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. (भिद्यति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (भिद्यिष्यति-ते) To wish to break &c. -WITH अङ्ग to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -निद् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -व 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -यति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कान्तमपराधकृतं Si. 9. 56; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -स 1 to break or tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्त्यामर्गमज्जती सज्जानो Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिदकः A sword. -क 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

विद्वा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिदिः, भिदिर्, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled, नीलवर्णमभिदुराभसोऽपराज Si. 4. 26;

19. 58. -रः The Plaksha tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोषदामन इवोद्भवमि-द्योर्नामवेवसहस्र विभेदितां R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिद्युः A thunderbolt.

भिद्यु (वि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिद्य p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्यादं भिद्यः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिद्).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem.

-क 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -भेजन् a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; यति...भिकाजनव-भेजो वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्गः 'horn of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-कर्ष a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -वृष्यन् multiplication of fractions. -वयः the cube of a fraction. वार्त्तिन् a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -वकार a. of a different kind or sort. -वाजनं a pot-herd. -वर्धन् a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -वर्धन् a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; अस्तम-वर्धन्मिषमगद U. 5. 2 unrostrated, uncontrolled. -वृषि a. having different tastes; भिव्यक्तविर्लोचः R. 6. 30. -वर्त्तिन्, -वर्त्तन् incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -वर्त्तन्, वर्त्तन् a. void-

ing excrement. -वृष a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -वृत्ति v. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -वर्त्तन् a. disunited, dissolved. -वृत्त a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -वृद्ग a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिदिता N. of a plant (धेतुंजा).

भिद्युः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp.

-वर्त्ती the female of the *Bos gaurus*.

-वृजः the *lodhra* tree. -वृजन् the *Gunja* plant.

भिल्लिहः -वृजः The *lodhra* tree.

भिव्यक्तः. 1 A physician, doctor; भिव्यक्तस्य R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu.

-Comp. -वित्तं a drug or medicine.

-वाक्ताः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिव्या, भिव्यिक्ता-दा, भिव्यन्ता, भिव्यि-दा, Parobed or fried grain.

भिव्या Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; सुखीविभेति किं बाल न त भीतिं विभुचति; रावणाभिव्यक्ती युद्धं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाव-यति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुम्भिकेन भावयति 8k.; (भावयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; युद्धे भावयते 8k.; स्तान्तिव भीषयिष्या वाराहः परावृष्टाति Mk. 5. 26.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अर्भी 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वृष्णाद् भीतभीषांभी वृत्तो रात्रः वशस्वते Me. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो वरणावृष्टि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a. exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतकार ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीत a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजन् भीतवि-वेज भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. -सः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pandava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhīma. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -**Comp.** -**उद्वी** an epithet of Umā. -**कर्म** a. of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -**वृषी** a. frightful in appearance, hideous. -**बाह्व** a. Sounding dreadfully. (-**ह्व**) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -**वराकर्म** a. of terrific prowess. -**रती** N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तमरात्रिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरती नाम वराजान्तिदुस्तथा). -**रूप** a. of terrific form. -**विक्रम** a. of terrific prowess. -**विक्रान्त** a. a lion. -**विग्रह** a. gigantic, of terrific form. -**हासन**: an epithet of Yama. -**देव**: 1 N. of the second Pandava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

भीमर War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (तेजना). 3 A whip.

भीक a. (ह or क f.) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; हास्या भीकः Il. 2. 26 2 Afraid of: (mostly in comp.); पाप, अस्वर्ग, विदितामय &c. -**क**: 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -**रूप** a. Silver. -**ज**: 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -**Comp.** -**देव** m. a deer. -**रूप** an oven, a furnace. -**सदृश** a. timid, fearful. -**हृदय**: a deer.

भीक (लु) क a. 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -**क**: A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -**क**: A forest, wood.

भीक (लु) f. A timid woman; त्वरसा भीक यतोऽपनीता B. 13. 24.

भीलु (लु) क: A bear.

भीषण a. Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विश्वविशालिहृषणभीषणाद्यः Si. 3. 45. -**ज**: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -**ज**: Anything that excites terror.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright, terror.

भीषित a. Frightened, terrified

भीम a. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -**ज**: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhisma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasi-raja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -**Comp.** -**अननी** an epithet of the Ganges. -**दशक** N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhisma). -**ह** f. an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीमक: 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmini was carried off by Krishna.

भुज p. p. 1 Eaten 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); (see भुज्). -**क**: 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** -**उत्तिष्ठ**, -**लेष**, -**समुत्तिष्ठ** remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, oris. -**भोग** a. 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -**भुज्** a. sleeping after a meal.

भुक्ति f. 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (in law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 34; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -**Comp.** -**भुजः** a kind of plant (भुज्). -**वर्जित** a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुज् p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping वायुभुज, कजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for मन).

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -**II**. 7 U. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); भुजन्त्यस्य न भुजति Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं भुजते महाभुजः B. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; तस्मै वा कुर्वन् वा पुमानिदं भुजते Ms. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राजं व्यासविवाधुनह R. 12. 18; एकः कृतानां (परिधी) स्वपरिधिपञ्चाहभुजः Sk. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखतानि भुजे Sk. 6 To pass, live through (as time). -**Caus.** (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -**Desid.** (भुज्यते-ते) To wish to eat &c. -**With** अनु to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); नैषद्युक्तविशदा न चक्षिदो (अन्वयः) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -**उप** 1 to enjoy, taste (in all) senses; सप्तमायुर्भुजानां कलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्षीर-भुजेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; पयः प्रभोषयन् R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -**परि** 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तं देव शन्तोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 6. 57. -**स** 1 to eat. 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

भुज् a. (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वभाभुजः, हुतभुजः, पापः, क्षितिः नरो &c. -**f**. 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः 1 The arm; शास्यसि द्वियुजो मे यस्मि मोक्षिनाक हने S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle'. 6 The base of a triangle. -**Comp** अंतर-भुजः the bosom, breast. R. 3. 54. 19. 32, M. 5. 10. -**आशी**: claspings of folding in the arms. -**कोटर**: the arm-pit. -**उप** the base-sine. -**द्वय**: a staff-like arm. -**द्वय**: the hand. -**चपले** claspings, an embrace (in the arms) पटय भुजचपले Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39 -**चले**:

-बल strength. of arm, muscular
 strength. -अस्त्र the breast; R. 13. 75.
 -शूल the shoulder. -शिरः, -शिरः the
 the shoulder. -शूल the base sine.

सुजकः A snake, serpent; सुजकाक्षे-
सहितजानाः Mk. 1. 1; Mo. 60. -Comp.
-अक्षः, -जकः, -आभेक्षि m. -धारणः,
-भोक्षि m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2
a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः,
-राजः epithets of Naga.

सुनंस्: 1 A serpent, snake, पुनंस्वमि
 कोरि शितस् एवमद्वारं Bb. 2. 4. 2 A
 paramour, gallant; अग्निरिवा पुनंस्वमि
 अग्निरिवा K. 196. 3 A husband or lord
 in general. 4 A catamite, 5 The
 dissolute friend of a king. 6 The
 constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number
 'eight', -Comp. -इशः an epithet
 of Śeṣha, the lord of snakes. -इशः
 an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Śeṣha.
 3 of Patanjali. 4 of the sage Pīṅgala.
 -कन्या a young female snake. -सं
 the astorism आश्लेषा. -पुष्प म. 1 an
 epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock.
 -लता betel-pepper (तंदुली) इ. -इश्व म.
 an epithet of Garuḍa; see पुनंस्वमि &c.

सुखेयसः १ A snake. २ An epithet of Ribhu. ३ The number 'eight'.
 बुज्ज १ The arm; निविज्जुज्जलनयेक्येय-
 कं M. 7. 71. २ The hand. ३ The
 coil of a snake (श्रेण). ४ Winding.
 -अङ्गुल, -कङ्कः a finger-nail. -बुल्ल the
 hand. -अङ्गुल १ the elbow. २ the
 breast. -अङ्गुल the shoulder.

शुत्रियः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (गु).
-वरा 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अयागदशितुमुत् शुत्रिया R. 6. 53; Mk. 4, 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुं 1 A. (भुने) 1 To support,
maintain. 2 To select.

हनुमंरिका, हनुमंरी A kind of sweat-
meat.

सुवर्ण 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in विष्णु, or fourteen); ३३ हि सुवर्णद्वे पीताम्बरद्वे संज्ञते Bih. 3. 23 (३३० लोक संज्ञा); सुवर्णलोकावस्थितिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवर्णविदिनं Mo. 6 2 The earth, 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Śiva. -ओष्ठस् m. a god. -त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -पार्वती an epithet of the Ganges. -शामिन् m. a king, ruler.

सुन्युः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

धरा, हवा ind. 1 The atmosphere,
ether (the second of the three
orlds, the one immediately above

the earth). 3 A mystic word, one of the three Vyahritis, (गुणवत्).

अध्याय ३८. The ocean.

मृदादि: -*cf f.* A sort of weapon or missile.

पृ. 1 P. (rarely A.) (अवशिष्ट, मूल)

1 To be, become; कथमयं भवेनाम; अस्याः
किमयम् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become
her fate,' 'what has become of her';
U. 3. 27; वद्मसि तद्मसु U. 3 'come

what may?; so दुस्तिष्ठो भवति, दुरो भवति &c. ३ To be born or produced; वसु-
सर्पं भवेत्तुम् Ms. 9. 127; मायकमेव हि जना-
नि भवन्ति यानि Mk. 1. 13. ३ To spring
or proceed from, arise; कोपाद्भवन्ति
संवादः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen;
take place, occur; नास्तस्मिन्ने दोषो दुर्गु-
ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संवादो भवेत् &c.
५ To live, exist; अमृत्युवत्तुर्वः... राजा
नामविनामो वाः; अमृत्यो विदुस्तस्यः वतः
Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living;
breathes; त्वमिदानीं न मयिष्यसे S. 6; आः

पादुतहतक अरि न भवति Mk. 4; कुरात्मन् मर
नन्वये न भवति Mat. 5; (' thou art a
dead man', 'thou shalt breathe no
longer'); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain

or be in any state or condition, fare ;
 भवाम् स्थले कर्म भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay,
 abide ; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To
 serve, do ; हृद् पाशोर्द्धं भविष्यति S. 1. 10

To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवत्युच्यते Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to : bring about; (with dat) ;

वाताय कपिला विष्णु ... पीता भवति मस्याय बुध्नि-
 क्षाय सिता भवन् Mbb.; मुखाय तज्जभविने वसु
 Ku. 1. 23; तस्त्वितिभय भवापभवाय Ki. 18.
 27; न तस्या हृषये वसुध B. 6. 44. 12 To be

on the side of, assist; देवा अनुमताः अभवत्.
13 To belong or pertain to (often
expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शस्त्रं जायते
अथ. Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be

engaged in, be occupied (with loc.);
 १५ Used with a preceding noun or
 adjective & serves to form verbs in

the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; *वर्णोऽयं भवति श्वेतः* 'becoming to become white'; *वर्णोऽयं भवति श्वेतः* 'becoming to become black'; *वर्णोऽयं भवति श्वेतः* 'becoming

or serving the purpose of tests', *संयोज्य* to bear or become a mendicant; *अपिचिह्न* to act the spy; *अर्द्धम* to melt; *अस्मी* to be reduced to ashes; *विपरीत*

to form the subject of; so वदन्ति
वदन्ति &c. &c. (*Note*—The senses of व
may be variously modified according
to the adverbs with which it is con-

to the answer with which it is con-
nected; e. g. पुनर् to marry again; भादि
to appear, arise, to be evident or clear
आदि, तिष्ठि to disappear. वृद्धि to
arise, be viable, appear, seem to be in

front, take the lead; अभू to be absorbed or included; ओमस्तेनमवत्ये E. P. 8; दोषाय to grow evening or dusk time; अन्थाय to be otherwise E.

changed; न मं उपनमन्त्या ॥ निरुपमति S.
४; गृहीतुं to come forward, stand
forth; निष्ठा भू to turn out false; दूष्य
to become useless &c. &c.).

-Caus. (भाष्यवति-त) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support.

exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support,
preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति र्व्याणि मया-
वान् भावयन्मजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानि ते
देवा भावयेतु वः। परस्परं भावयतः देवः परमभाष्य-

* Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine.
6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमन्वि माय निर्व Moha. M. 2.

7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To

soak, steep. -Desid. (इष्टि) 'to wish to be or become &c. -With अति to be over and above, surpass, excel. -अनु to enjoy, experience,

feel, suffer (good or bad things):
असक्तः ब्रह्ममन्त्रधृ R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45;
R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणां कलमनुष्यवि-
ध्यमात्मनो K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to

perceive, apprehend, understand. 3
to try, test. (-Caus.) to cause to
enjoy, feel or experience; आभाशे =
हि कस्तुर्याः शपथेनागभाशये Bv. 1. 120.

-अभि १ to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg 1. 39; Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. २ to attack assail, विजयेप्रमिभवांशयिकः Ki. 2. 14;

अभ्यासि मर्यादकलया R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -उद् to arise. spring up; उद्भूत जनिः (-Caus.) to create,

produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -यति १ to defeat, vanquish, overcome. ३ to hurt, injure, tense. -यति १ to defeat; subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence)

to surpass, excel; लघुद्विकं परितः पठ Mu.
7. 16 : B. 10. 35. ३ to despise, slight,
treat with contempt, disrespect, insult.
मा मां प्रहास्य परितः Bk. 1. 22 : 4. 37. 2

to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, — 1 to arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.)

सोमना-शिवः प्रभवति H 1. 27; स्वांभुवात्मदीये
प्रभवः प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुत्रः प्रभवः
स्वयेन तत्त्वार्थः R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18
2 to appear, become visible; H. 4

84. ३ To multiply, increase; see
मृत्. 4 to be strong or powerful,
prevail, predominate, show one's
power: यथादि हि प्रविशति तत्र शक्तिः

Mā. 9. 52; प्रयच्छति यमवान् विधिः H. I.
to be able or equal, have power for
(with inf.); कुरुष्वान्यपि नाशरीरमात्मानं प्रयच्छति
प्रयच्छति इति R. 8. 44. S. 4. 30. P. 1.

9; U. 2.4. 6 to have control or power over, prevail over, be master of

(usually with gen.; sometimes with dat. or loc.) यदि प्रभविभ्याम्यामनः R. 1; U. 1; प्रभवति विजयः कर्मकाजस्य महाराजः Mā. 4; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Vo. 2 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति मही महान Mbh. 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with loc.); उरुः प्रभवेः प्रवृत्त नामनि R. 3. 17. 10 to be useful, 11 to implore, beseech. -वि (caus.) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; S. 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -सं 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि सुनस्मिन्नादृशाः संभवति Mā. 2. 9; यथैवंस्वाध्यायस्य संभवति कुं कुं Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न वलितुं सममपि भावना Si. 1. 27, 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुक्तोपनिषन्तेति महानया न्यायना Si. 2. 100; सद्यैव सुखानि वेतति Mā. 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; S. 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्राप्तेः संभावितुं न्यायना R. 5. 11. 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -III. 1 U. (यत्किञ्चेत्) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (यत्किञ्चेत्) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (प्रभवति त) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with caus. of ५ q. v. above).

धृ. a. (At the end of Caus.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विष्णु, आनन्द, कमलम्, विष्णु &c. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धृ. f. 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुतादिषु भोज्यते धृ. R. 8. 4. 18. 4; Me. 18; मधुमङ्गलदले धृति इति कुतः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिधूमयः Mu. 3; मजिमन्त्रः (प्रासादाः) Me 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननमृत्ति, उपवनमृत्ति &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. -उत्तमं gold. -ईश्वरः a kind of Kadamba tree. -लोकः an earthquake. -कर्मः the diameter of the earth. -वन्द्यः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. -कायः 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoness. -सित् m. a hog. -वर्त a particular poison. -वर्तः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -वृक्षः, -वेष्ट a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; ध्रुवोलङ्घिते Gīt. 1. ० विद्या geography. -धनः the body. -चक्रं the equator. -चर a. moving or living on land. (-रः) an epithet of Śiva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. जंतुः 1 a kind of earth-worm. 2 an elephant. -जम्बू : -रुः f. wheat. -तलं the surface of the earth. -तृणः, वृक्षतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -द्वारः a hog. -देवः -द्वारः a Brāhmaṇa. -धनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -जगः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Indra. -पत्रः a tree. -पद्मि a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, पुत्रा 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -पर्वतः an earth quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. दिवः -वे terrestrial globe. -मर्त्य m. a king, sovereign. -भावाः a region, place, spot. -सुख m. a kin. -सुख m. a mountain; राजा ये सुखना नयः प्रमर्त्यकिं यदामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; विष्णुमयं विष्णु सुखना R. 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -मंदल 'the earth,' terrestrial globe. -मृदु m. a tree. -लोका (पुल्लोका) the terrestrial globe. -वर्ष्य the terrestrial globe. -वर्ष्यः a king, sovereign. -वृत्ते the equator. -शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. -शयः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवध m. an ant-hill. -धुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -सुखा m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

धृकः -क 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

धृकलः A restive horse.

धृज p. p. 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see ५). -तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. 2 A living being, an animal, a creature धृज इति न कर्मा ननुः

लीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i.e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); त वेधाविद्वे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकम्पा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकम्पा तव वेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थं कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1, भूतार्थयोगादियमाजनेनाः Ku. 7. 13; कः मद्भा-वति भूतार्थं त्वेवं मां तुल्यमिति Mk. 3. 24. -कथनं, -व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 93. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brāhma. 3 of Śiva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Śāṅkhya phil.). -आर्त a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -हव्यं, -हव्यं making oblations to the Bhūtas. -हृदा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -हृदाः 1 an epithet of Brāhma. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Śiva; सुतेजस्य हृजमवाप्ति-वलयसङ्गमज्जल जटाः Mā. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śiva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपसृष्ट, -उपसृष्ट a. possessed by a devil. -ओषधः a dish of rice. -कर्तुं, -कृतु m. an epithet of Brāhma. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -कालिः f. possession by a devil. -नयः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -अस्त a. possessed by a devil. -जामः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -जः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-जनी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -धारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -जयः victory over the elements. -व्या compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, -धानी, -धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Śiva. -नारिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -नि-चयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva.; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -पद्मी the holy basil. -पुष्पिना the day of full-moon in the month of Ārviṇa. -पूर्व a.

सुविद्य ०. 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comr.) अभिसम्पत्तिः वसिष्ठ S. 1; अन्तर्भावः आहारेऽनन्ते S. 2; R. 4 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अने उदितवन्ति एव तपः Mā. 1; विनाशवन्ति नानाशः वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. — ६ ind. 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31: 2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; सु-

विंश मय दक्षिणा परिजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 18. 14.

वृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

वृ *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. —*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Śiva. 4 of Indra. —*n.* Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवावुविर्गुरे विंशविने वनाः S. 5. 12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. —*Comp.* —*अनः* an ass. —*देवत्* *a.* possessed of great lustre. (—*m.*) fire. —*दक्षिण* *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. —*दाने* liberality. —*अन* *u.* wealthy. —*आमय* *a.* possessed of great lustre. —*अयेव* *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). —*देव* *m.* the ruddy goose. —*आम* *a.* wealthy, prosperous. —*माय* *a.* a jackal or fox. —*रुहः* the sugar-cane. —*साम* *l.* a great gain. —*दिक* *a.* very brave, a great warrior. —*वृतिः* *f.* a heavy rain. —*अवय* *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Satyaki.

वृ *f.* The earth.

वृजिः The birch-tree: वृजिगतोऽसुरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. —*Comp.* —*कंदकः* a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by a woman of the same class; तात्वा ह जायते विनाशपात्रा वृजिकंदका Ms. 10. 21. —*वज्रः* the birch-tree.

वृजिः *f.* The earth.

वृ 1 P. 10 U. (वृषति, वृषयति-ने, वृषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; वृषि वृषयति वृषे वृषः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (Atm.); वृषयते कथा स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overpread; R. 2. 31. —*With* अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. —*वि* to adorn, decorate; केयूरान् विवृषयति वृषे Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

वृषण 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; वृषिने सक्त वृषणादि सततं वाम्भूषणं वृषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.

वृषा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in वृषणवृषा q. v. 3 A jewel.

वृषित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना वृषितः सः किमसौ न प्रयच्छतः.

वृष्यु *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in अलम्ब्यु q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ma. 4. 135.

वृ 1. 3. U. (वृषति-ने, विमर्ति, विमृते, वृत्त; *pass.* वृषते; *desid.* विमर्षिषति or वृषयति) 1 To fill; जटं को न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अमर्षिर्नृणां लोकात् Bk. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; पुरं वरिष्ठा विमर्षयन् R. 18. 44; वृषो विमर्ति वरणी सक्तं पुनरेव Oh. P. 50; Bk. 17. 16. 4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of

nourish; वृषिन् नरं वरिष्ठं वा वृषयन्ति वरं H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; वि-भोर्धनारं वृषितं वरणीयं वृषी Ki. 8. 57; विवृषयन्तं सक्तं विमर्ति विमर्तिः Bv. 1. 74; वृषिष्वं वाकं वभारं वाक् Ku. 1. 39; इतोर्विषं वृषयन्तं वृषयन्ति विमर्तिः Me. 84. 8. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विमृज्जटां वृषते S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विमृज्जटां वृषते विमृज्जटां वृष (तत्) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटां विमृज्जटां Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); मावृज्जटां वृषते जनां वाटकेषु वभारं वृषतेः Si. 14. 50; वृषयन्ति वृषयन्तिः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; वृषते सक्तं वृषयन्ति वृषयन्तिः Subhāsh. 9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. —*With* जट् to bear, support, uphold; वृषयन्ति वृषयन्तिः Git. 1. —*स* 1 to collect, hoard, place or bring together; वृषयन्ति सक्तं वृषयन्ति R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; वृषयन्ति सक्तं वृषयन्ति; R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

वृषुकाः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

वृषुकिः —*टी* See वृषुकिः.

वृषु *ind.* An onomatopoeitic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

वृषुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Śiva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Śiva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Śiva to take the form of a Linga, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.] 2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Sukra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; वृषुवन् वृषुवन् Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Krishna. —*Comp.* —*उद्गः* an epithet of Parasurāma. —*जः*, —*जयः* an epithet of Sukra. —*वृषुः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; वृषुः न यस्य भगवान् वृषुवन् वृषुवन् U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. —*वृषुः* an epithet of Parasurāma; वृषुवन् वृषुवन् वृषुवन् Me. 57; so वृषुवन् वृषुवन्. —*वृषुः* N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. —*वारः*, —*वासः* Friday. —*वारुः*, —*वृषुः*, —*वृषुः* an epithet of Parasurāma. —*वृषुः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

वृषुः 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. वृषुः. 5 A golden vase or jar. —*न* Tale. —*नी* The female of the large black-bee; वृषुः वृषुः वृषुः वृषुः वृषुः वृषुः. —*Comp.* —*अपीहः* the mango-tree. —*आनंदा* the Vāthikā creeper. —*आवली* a flight of bees. —*ज* 1 aloewood. 2 tale. (—*ज*) the plant मार्ग. —*वृषुका* small cardanoma. —*राज* *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. —*रिषिः*, —*रिषिः* N. of one of the attendants of Śiva (said to be very deformed). —*रोलः* a kind of wasp. —*वृषुः* a species of Kadamba. **वृषुः** —*वृषुः* 1 The A golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झरी); शिखरिणी-सलिलपूर्णं वृषुः Ve. G. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. —*न* 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

वृषुः *m.* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Śiva.

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वृषुः *m.* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Śiva.

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भुतिः f. 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -Comp. -अभ्युपनिषत् teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुक् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भुक् a. To be nourished or maintained &c. -रूपः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -रूप 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in इमारुता q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -Comp. -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -जन्तु m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. -भुतिः f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुजिम a. Supported, nourished.

भुजिः An eddy, a whirlpool.

भुज 4 P. (भुजति To fall down; see वृज्).

भुज a. (compar. बलिवत् superl. प्रबलितः) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -अं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; न वेदय वृजि वा भुज Ku. 4. 25; तद्वृजिं वृजि तन ललितः R. 3. 61; उकोप तस्मै च भुज 3. 66; Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -संभुज a. very much delighted.

भुज p. p. Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried. -अन्नाः (pl.) parched rice.

भुतिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भु 9 P. (भुजति) 1 To rear, nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; वके निम्नो कश्चि भेको भवति शृंगः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -क्रो. 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -Comp. -शृङ्ग m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, boat.

भेडः A ram.

भेडः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 Piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोरेवमपिपरितः Bh. 3. 99; अगोपभेदेन Ku. 6 12; Bg. 18. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; दुष्टिमेव Bg. 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in हस्तभेदः 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मसंज्ञादयो विभेः Ak.; विविधे उपभेदाः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपयस and उपयसतुष्टय. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदी (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुक्त a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृद् a. sowing dissensions. -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (विभाज्) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदने 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -नः A bog.

भेदिन a. reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिनः भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेद A substantive. -Comp. -लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेदः A kettle-drum.

भेदिः -री f. A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेद a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -हः A species of bird, -3 Conception, pregnancy.

भेदकः A jackal.

भेद a. 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Fool-guorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -का A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कः A boat, raft.

भेद 1 U (भेति-ते) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेदने 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानेव भुजं लभित परं भेदजगति G. L. 15; अतिवीर्यवीर्य भेदने बहुलीयति हृष्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः, -त an apothecary's shop. -अने anything taken after medicine.

भेद a. (क्षी f) Living on alms. -कः 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 65; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेदेन सत्त्वचित् Ms. 3. 188, 4. 5. -Comp. -अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. -आक्षिप a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कालः the time for begging. -चरण, -चरी, -चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -भुतिः f. mendicancy. -भुक् m. a beggar, mendicant.

भेदने, भेदक A number of beggars.

भेद Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेद.

भेद a. (सी f.) Relating to Bhima.

-सी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgadh a festival performed on that day.

भेदसेनिः -रः A son of Bhimasena.

भेद a. (सी f.) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -कः A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -कः 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgi in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -कः Terror, horror. -Comp. -हृद्गः an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); न-तज्जः -स-न्ना a sort of penitentiary torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme spirit.

भेदने A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called शृङ्ग or quail.

भेदने 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicinal, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भेदकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhishmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्त a. 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -m. 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

अङ्क 1 A., 4 P. (मल्ले, अङ्कलि, अङ्क; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्तान्तरितं निशामयं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; युवाङ्कः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; अङ्कलिं भुलेतः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संशामयं अङ्कः कलि Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -Caus. (प्रशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -With परि 1 to fall or drop down, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, swerve, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -य 1 to drop or fall down, slip; प्रशयमानमवयवम् R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रशयते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-Caus.) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 86. -वि 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अक्षः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेवेत्य न अक्षमो न होमात् R. 16. 74; इयं बलप्रशरिकप्रकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्वतिष्ठतां दुःखिताः Bg. 2. 63; so जानिभ्रंश, स्वायभ्रंश. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अक्षयुः see प्रशययुः.

अक्ष(स)न a. (नी f.) Throwing down. -न 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अक्षिन् a. 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अक्षः = अक्ष q. v.

अक्षुण्णः An actor in female dress. अक्ष 1 U. (प्रशयिते) To eat, devour. अक्षजने The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अक्ष 1 P. (प्रशयति) To sound.

अभ्रमः = भ्रमं q. v.

अभ्र 1. 4 P. (अभ्रति, अभ्रति, अभ्रति, भ्रंति) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (Bg. also); अभ्रति भ्रुवने कन्दर्पाक्षः Mā. 1. 17; मनो निहास्यं अभ्रति च क्षिप्रगच्छति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भ्रुवः वक्ष्यते Dk.; दिव्यं भ्रमं अभ्रमि मानसं चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भ्रमो अभ्रं to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; हृषीं आभ्रति निन्दयेव गये Bh. 2. 95; अभ्रमा अभ्रमति Gīt. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mā. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आमरणकारस्तु तादृशं हति वक्ष्यते. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चतुर्भ्रमति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround. -Caus. (प्रभ्रयति ते or अभ्रयति-ते) 1 To cause to

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अभ्रम जलवा-भ्रमोमर्त्यं Mā. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विचारयितुं अभ्रयति च तंभील्यति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलायति अभ्रयति च R. 6. 13. -With अभ्र 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; वाद्यसुदृढमति प्रवीलति पतयुपाति हृष्टयति Gīt. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -परि 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमति किं ह्या अभ्रं विच विचरति Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मृगजटपदकुलिः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumbulate. -वि 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-Caus.) to confound, confuse; प्रभ्रमन्मृगो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -सं 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अभ्रमः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; सुक्ती रजतमिदि जावं अभ्रमः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. -आकुल a. confused. -आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अभ्रम 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -जी 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अभ्रम् a. Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अभ्रमः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेषु रागदुर्गा विकसितवृक्षममल्यजलेषु । तस्य चण्डलस्य च सारसो अभ्रमः कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 109 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -र Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिविः the Champaka tree. -अभिलीन a with bees clung or attached to; B. 3. 8. -अलकः a curl on the forehead. -अक्षः the tree called श्योनाक. -उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. -कक्षिका a small box containing; see

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -कीरः a species of wasp. -शिरः a kind of Kadamba tree. -बाधः molestation by a bee; S. 1. -संघः a swarm of bees.

अभ्रमकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -कः 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with. 3 A humming-top.

अभ्रमिका Roving in all directions. अभ्रमिः f. 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Mā. 5. 28. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

-अक्ष See अक्ष.

अभ्रिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अभ्र p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अक्षिकार q. v. 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -Comp. -अक्षिकार a. deprived of office or power, dismissed. -क्षिप a. one who has omitted prescribed rites. -युद्ध a. suffering from prolapsus ani. योगः a back-slides.

अभ्र 6 U. (भ्रजति, भ्रजः ; caus. भ्रजयति ते, भ्रजयति ते ; desid. भ्रिभ्रति-भ्रिभ्रति, भ्रिभ्रति-भ्रिभ्रति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (Bg. also) ; वज्रज विहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाद्रिबत् Bk. 14. 86.

अभ्र 1 A. (आजने) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; हस्तुर्भ्रजि केसरीहृषा हरिराजताः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभाजते मकरेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

अभ्रः N. of one of the seven suns. -जे N. of a Sa'man.

अभ्रजक a (जिह्वा f.) Illuminating, irradiating. -के Bile, gall.

अभ्रजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliancy, beauty.

अभ्रजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

अभ्रजिष्णु a. Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -रघुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

अभ्रम् m. 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कथमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तस्य पितरं तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. -Comp. -कथि, कथिक् a. having only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. -जः a brother's son. (-जः) a brother's daughter. -जाया

1 A couch, bed, sofa. 2 A raised seat or platform. 3 A stand

for holding fire. -**Comp.** -आयुधः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

संविता 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजरी 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरी-रि. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरी Ku. 4. 38. सहकारित-संज्ञत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुम्भमंजरीरि नमिमंजरी Gtt. 10; सुखं मुक्ता इवो मंजरीरि यमिमः कलमंजरीः Kav. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -**Comp.** -चामरे a *Chaurie* in the form of a spout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -मंजः the plant called मंज.

मंजरित a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजि-जी. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -कला the plantain tree

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिम m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिहा Bengal or Indian madder. -**Comp.** -सेधः a kind of urinary disease. -रत्नः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (युग); सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं पवित्रं निकेतनं Gtt. 11; or सुखमंजरी त्यज मंजीरं रि. मिषद्विजु लोभं 5; Mā. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पिते ते (मंजुभिः) U. 4. 4; अदि दलद्रुषिदं स्पंदमानं मंजुं तव किमपि लिहंती मंजु धंजुतु धंजा. Bv. 1. 6; तन्मंजु मंजुहसितं मंजुनिनि तादि 2. 3. -**Comp.** -केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -गमन a having a lovely gait. (-मा) 1 a goose 2 a flamingo. -मर्तः N. of the country called Nepal. -मिर a. sweet-voiced; वने मंजुमिरः युक्ता Kav. 2. 9. -मुजः a charming hum. -शेष a. uttering a sweet sound. -जाती 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of Durgā. 3 of Sachi, wife of Indra. -पाठकः a parrot. -पानः an epithet of Brahmā. -पाणिन्, -पाण a. sweet-speaking; (मिरं अनुवदति) युक्ते मंजुपाणं पंचरत्नः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet sounding.

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मंजु a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voices); संपति मंजुहं सुलक्ष्मीनि केलिजगन्मनुष्यं Gtt. 11; वृजितं राजहंसानां वधते. मंजुवृक्ष Kav. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजुषा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरालना मंजुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिहा) 4 A stone.

मंजुषी, मंजुषी Hall. मंजुषादि 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मंजुक The ridge of a roof.

मंजु 1 P. (मंजुते) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मंजु-ठं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -**Comp.** -आयतनं a monastery, college.

मंजु a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मंजिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मंजु. मंजुकः A kind of drum.

मंजु 1 P. (मंजुति) To sound, murmur.

मंजुः (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलम्भशान्तीकषणा मंजुषा न जातु मौली मंजुषा वसति Bv. 1. 73; मंजुषा वसन्तमु-त्कीर्णं वसन्तवासि मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glauconitis. (also written मंजु in these senses). -**Comp.** -इन्द्रः, -राजा a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sakras bird. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् m. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in Kalinga. -पंचः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -पंचनं 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -भित्तिः f. N. of the palace of Sesa. -भूः f. a floor set with jewels. -भूतिः f. 1 a mine of jewels. 2 a jewelled floor,

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंजु rock-salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of Lakshmi. 5 N. of a rostre. -पणि m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्न a jewel, gem. -रत्नः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermillion. -सिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सुखं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्म्य a jewelled or crystal palace.

मंजिकः -कं A water-jar. -कः A jewel, gem.

मंजित An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मंजितम् a. Jewelled. -म. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मंजीकः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मंजीकः A flower.

मंजु 1 A. (मंजुते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंजुः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंजु I. 1. P., 10 U. (मंजुति, मंजुनिने, मंजुति) 1 To adorn, decorate; मंजुति मंजुति मंजुति Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंजुते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंजु-ठं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; मंजुतिदममंजुमंजुति U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -ठः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -ठा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -**Comp.** -उदकं 1 larm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -व a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंजुकः 1 A kind of baked flour. 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mā. माहे.)

मंजुनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मान ह्यं मंजु-कालावनेः R. 13. 16; मंजुनिधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंजुनामंजुमंजुन Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंजुनामिकः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंजुपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विनामंजुप. 2 A tent, pavilion; R.

5. 78. 3 An arbour, bower; as in कृतमेष Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -मंडपंता the consecration of a temple.

मंडपंता 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. -मंडपंता A woman.

मंडपंता A kind of cricket.

मंडपंता a. Round, circular. -मंडपंता 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -मंडपंता 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; कृतमंडपंता R. 12. 98; आरुमंडपंतामणि मंडपंता Ki. 5. 41; कृतमंडपंतामणि कृतमंडपंता Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, वायुमंडल, धूम्रमंडल, सप्तमंडल &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अथर्वणि मंडपुण्ड्रमंडला (विभाषा) M. 4. 15; विमलमंडपुण्ड्रमंडल मंडपुण्ड्रमंडल (Git. 1. 4 The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; वरं विहितेन कृतमंडपंतामंडलेन Dk.; अथर्वणि वारिमंडल R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपमंडपंतामणि च मंडपंतामणि &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. ad loc.; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the मंडपंतामणि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the मंडपंतामणि natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and मंडपंतामणि or the natural neutral the sovereign whose dominion lies beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas). 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots.

17 A kind of perfume. -मंडपंता A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडपंता means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडपंता' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -मंडपंता a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -मंडपंता, मंडपंता-मंडपंता 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -मंडपंता f. circular movement; U. 8. 19. -मंडपंता a. having a circular bow. -मंडपंता a circular dance, dance in a ring. -मंडपंता describing a circle. -मंडपंता a kind of insect. -मंडपंता the fig-tree forming a circle. -मंडपंता m. a ruler of a small province. -मंडपंता rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

मंडपंता 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A white leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

मंडपंता Den. P. To make round or circular.

मंडपंता a. Round, circular. -मंडपंता a ball, globe.

मंडपंता a. Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडपंता a. 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -m. 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

मंडपंता p. p. Adorned, decorated.

मंडपंता A frog; विपानमिष मंडपंता: सोमो मंडपंतामि विपानः मंडपंता: Subhāsh. -मंडपंता A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -मंडपंता 1 A female frog. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -मंडपंता-मंडपंता f. 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहण मंडपंतामंडपंतामंडपंता Sk. -मंडपंता a collection of frogs. -मंडपंता a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -मंडपंता n. a pond full of frogs.

मंडपंता Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मंडपंता p. p. 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see मंडपंता). -मंडपंता A thought, idea, opinion, be-

lief, view; विहितं मंडपंतामंडपंता Bg. 18. 6; वेदाविमर्श &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -मंडपंता a. well-versed in playing at dice. -मंडपंता 1 a different view. 2 a different creed. -मंडपंता adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मंडपंता 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मंडपंता: An elephant; मंडपंता कृतमंडपंता मंडपंता M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मंडपंता A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमंडपंता 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ध.

मंडपंता See मंडपंता.

मंडपंता f. 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मंडपंतामंडपंता H. 2. 86; अथर्वणि मंडपंता: R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मंडपंता मंडपंतामंडपंता Bv. 4. 26; so मंडपंता, मंडपंता. 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विहितं मंडपंतामंडपंता मंडपंता Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose; see मंडपंता. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; मंडपंतामंडपंतामंडपंतामंडपंता R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection; (मंडपंता कृत, -मंडपंता, -मंडपंता 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मंडपंता is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मंडपंता मंडपंतामंडपंता मंडपंता Ms. 4. 223, 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; मंडपंतामंडपंतामंडपंतामंडपंता). -Comp. -मंडपंता-मंडपंता an epithet of Viśvakarma. -मंडपंता a. full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -मंडपंता difference of opinion. -मंडपंता a settled belief, firm conviction. -मंडपंता a. intentional, wilful. -मंडपंता, मंडपंता m. purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -मंडपंता superiority of intellect, cleverness. -मंडपंता change of views. -मंडपंता, विपंडपंता: 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -मंडपंता, विपंडपंता: confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -मंडपंता a. intelligent, clever. -मंडपंता a. stupid, senseless, foolish.

मंडपंता a. My, mine; मंडपंतामंडपंता मंडपंता: मंडपंतामंडपंता: Bk. 8. 16. -मंडपंता A bug.

मंडपंता: 1 A bug; मंडपंतामंडपंता मंडपंतामंडपंता Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks. 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man. 5 A buffalo. 6 The cocoa-nut tree. -मंडपंता An armour for the

legs or the thighs. -Comp. -अरिः
hemp.

मय p. p. 1 Intoxicated, drunk,
inebriated (fig. also); योलापानमदालेन
मयः मयाचक्रोत्पत्ताः Vb. 1. 11; मयमयमयो
मयमयमयो विमयमयो K. P. 10; मयमय
मयमय, &c. 2 Mad, insane. 3 In rut,
furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93.
4 Proud, arrogant. 5 Delighted,
overjoyed, excited with joy. 6
Amorous, sportive, wanton. -मयः 1 A
drunkard. 2 A mad man. 3 An ele-
phant in rut. 4 A cuckoo. 5 A buffalo.
6 The thorn apple or Dhattūra plant.

-Comp. -मयलवः a fence round a
large building (as of a rich man).
-मयः an elephant in rut. -मयका
a woman having the gait of an ele-
phant in rut; i. e. with a leaping
gait. -मयिका (मि)नी a handsome
and very fascinating woman. -मयिक
m., -मयः, -मयका an elephant in rut.
(-मय, -मय) 1 a fence round a large
building or mansion. 2 a turret or
small room on the top of a large
building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion.
(-मय) pounded hotel-huts.

मय 1 A harrow. 2 The means of
acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise
of knowledge.

मयः 1 A fish. 2 A lord of the
Matayns.

मयः a. 1 Jealous, envious. 2 Inas-
tiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggard-
ly. 4 Wicked. -मयः 1 Envy, jealousy;
मयःमयःमयःमयः K. 45; मयःमयःमयः
मयःमयः K. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5.
17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3
Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness,
greediness. 5 Anger, passion. 6 A
gnat or mosquito.

मयः a. 1 Eavious, jealous; मयः
मयःमयःमयः Si. 15. 1; 2. 115;
मयःमयःमयःमयः Mk. 9. 27; R.
18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 Greedy
after, selfishly addicted to (with
loc). 4 Wicked.

मयः 1 A fish; मयः मयःमयःमयः
मयःमयःमयः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular
variety of fish. 3 A king of the
Matayns. -मयः (dual) The sign
Places of the zodiac. -मयः (pl.) N.
of a country and its inhabitants; Ms.
8. 19; Y. 1. 83. -Comp. -मयका, मयः N.
of a kind of Noma plant. -मयः, मयः
मयः a. feeding on fish; fish-eater.
-मयः, मयः the first of the ten inno-
cations of Vishnu; (during the
reign of the seventh Manu, the
whole earth, which had become
corrupt, was swept away by a flood,
and all living beings perished ex-
cept the pious Manu and the seven
sages who were saved by Vishnu in
the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's
description of this Avatara; मयः मयः
मयः मयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयः

मयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयः
1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish.
मयः N. of a demon. -मयःमयः, मयः
a fishbasket (used by fishermen).
-मयःमयः an epithet of Virāta. -मयः
an epithet of Satyawati. -मयःमयः an
epithet of Vyāsa. -मयःमयः m.
-मयःमयः a fisherman. -मयःमयः a fish-
basket. -मयः a. having the smell of
fish. (-मय) N. of Satyawati. -मयः a
kind of fish-sauce. -मयःमयः, मयःमयः, मयः
मयः m. a fisherman. -मयः a fishing-
net. -मयः the country of the Matayns.
-मयः an epithet of Satyawati.
-मयःमयः -मयःमयः an osprey. पुराण
N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.
-मयः, -मयः m. a fisherman. -मयः
a fish-hook, an angle. -मयः (मि)नी
a fish-basket. -मयः, -मयः, -मयः
a halcyon, king-fisher. -मयः, -मयः
an angle. -मयःमयः a shoal of fish.
मयःमयःमयः, मयःमयः Coarse or unrefi-
ned sugar; Si. 8. 15. मयःमयःमयःमयः
मयःमयःमयः M. 3.

मय See मय.

मय-मय q. v.

मयः a. (मी /-) 1 Churning, stirring,
np. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing,
destroying a destroyer; मयः मयःमयः
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयः Gt. 2. -मयः N. of a
tree. -मयः 1 Churning, stirring round,
agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3
Injury, hurting, destruction -Comp.
-मयःमयः, -मयः -the, mountain Mandara,
used as churning-stick.

मयः A churning-stick.

मयः p. p. 1 Churned, stirred
round, agitated, shaken about. 2
Crushed, ground, plucked. 3 Afflict-
ed, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed,
destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see मयः).
-मयः Pure butter-milk (without
water.)

मयः m. (Nom. sing. मयः, acc.
pl. मयः) 1 A churning-stick; मयः
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयः K.
4. 16; N. 22. 44. 2 Wind. 3 A thunder
bolt. 4 The penis.

मयः (य) N. of an ancient town
situated on the right bank of the
Yamuna, the birth-place of Krishna
and the scene of his amours and ex-
ploits; it is one of the seven sacred
cities in India (see मयः), and is,
to this day, the favourite resort of
thousands of devotees. It is said to
have been founded by Natarajana;
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयः R. 15. 28;
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयःमयः
8. 48. -Comp. -मयः, मयः epithets
of Krishna.

मयः A form of the first personal
pronoun in the singular number used
chiefly at the beginning of comp.;
as मयः 'for me', 'for my sake'; मयः
thinking of me'; मयःमयः, मयःमयः, मयः
&c. &c.

मयः I. 4 P. (मायति, मयः) 1 To be
drunk or intoxicated; मयः मयःमयः
मयः Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3
To revel or delight in. 4 To be
glad or rejoiced. -Caus. (मायति) 1
To intoxicate; inebriate, madden.
2 ('मयति) To exhilarate, gladden,
delight; Mā. 1. 36. 3 To inflame
with passion; Mā. 3. 6. -WITU मयः
1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig.
also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161.
(-Caus.) to intoxicate or inebriate;
मयःमयः मयःमयःमयःमयः Bv. 2. 5. -मयः
1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be
careless about, to be negligent or
heedless (with loc.); मयःमयः मयःमयः
मयःमयः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit
to do, swerve or deviate from; as in
मयःमयःमयःमयः Ms. 1. 4 to make a
mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8,
17. 39; 18. 8. -मयः 1 to be intoxicated
2 to rejoice, be glad -II. 10 A.
(मायते) To please, gratify.

मयः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness,
inebriety; मयःमयः Dk.; मयःमयः
मयः K. 45, see comp. below. 2
Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent pas-
sion, wanton or lustful passion,
lasciviousness, lust; इति मयःमयः
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयः Si. 10. 91. 4 Rut,
fervor or the juice that exudes from
the temples of an elephant in rut;
मयःमयः मयःमयः मयःमयः Chandr.
5. 45; so see मयःमयः; मयःमयः; Ms. 20,
R. 3. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire,
ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit;
Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive de-
light. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey.
10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -Comp.

-मयःमयः, मयःमयः any distemper (such
as head-ache) resulting from drunk-
enness. -मयः a. 1 blinded by intoxi-
cation, dead drunk, drunk with pas-
sion; मयःमयः मयःमयः मयःमयः V. 4. 13.
2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -मयःमयः
removal of intoxication. -मयः 1 an
elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airāvāt, the
elephant of Indra. -मयः a. languid
with passion or intoxication. -मयःमयः
1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wanton-
ness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in
rut; R. 2. 7. -मयःमयः a. furious with
rut. -मयः a. drunk, intoxicated.
(-मयः) the palm tree. -मयःमयः a
kettle-drum carried on the back of
an elephant. -मयःमयः m. a cuckoo.
-मयः musk. -मयःमयः a. 1 intoxicated,
excited by drink. 2 furious with
passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud,
haughty. 4 ruttish, under the in-
fluence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-मयः) 1 an
elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-मयः)
spirituous liquor. -मयःमयः a.
1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious,
drunk with passion; मयःमयः मयःमयः
मयःमयःमयःमयःमयः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant,
proud, haughty. -मयःमयः a. 1 dru

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उत्तुपिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; मधुर्लङ्घितं सारसो Me. 31. 5 rutish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -नपा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -नमनः a buffalo. -युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जल, -जलि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutish elephant. -उररः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रवर्णः, -प्रायः, -कुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -धुक् *a.* 'dropping down-ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion, -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विह्वल *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -मौलिकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थानं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मधुन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening, 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -मः 1 The god of love, Cupid; व्यापारोपि मदनस्य विधेयित्वं N. 1. 27. स्वमति विधेयः मदनः Bh. 3. 19. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; निन्दयातिवृद्धि-रनन्तरं न विप्रो मदनो न च मयः S. 2. 11. हर्मयोगिनो मदनस्य शीघ्रः Ks. 1. 3. R. 5. 63; so मदनानुर, मदनवर्द्धि &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhātūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -मा, -मी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *almuktā* creeper (-नी only in the two senses). -मं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अयकः a species of grain (कांदर). -अङ्गुः 1 the penis. 2 a ingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -वहनः, -मग्नः, -रिपुः epithets of Niva. -अवस्था *a.* in love, enamoured. -आहुर, आर्तः, -किट, पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; K. 12. 32, S. 3. 10. -आहुतं 1 pudendum mulieb. 3 'Cupid's missile', and of a very lovely woman. -आलस्यः-नं 1 pudendum mulieb. 2 a lotus. 3 a king.

-कुचफालं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden', N. of a garden. -नटकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्दुह्वल Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्विंशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोविंशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -मालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -पाथा pangs or torments of love. -प्रहस्तवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मेखनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालि-तं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेख a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -मलका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac. मधुनकः N. of a plant (रमनक). मधुपतिका, मधुपती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मधुविल्ल *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -लुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (a. also in this sense).

मधुरः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhātūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?). मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or barrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्ष्वा, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मयुर मदिर्द्वयः शतं तस्याः प्रकृति V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आवतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसनः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काश्वर्यो वदनमोदः शैवद्वयजनाय Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्सुक, -उत्सुक *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -खल, -साला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदिय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मधुः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal. 4 A kind of galleon or vessel of war; कोपि मधु-

मधुवत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brahmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मधुरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मधु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -रं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रत्नसिद्धि. श्रेणितमद्यकुत्सा R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56. 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीडः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). -यः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -वानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -वीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -वृषा the plant called Dhātakt. -वी(वी)नं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -अञ्जनं a wine-glass; so मद्यमोह. -मद्यः barn, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called धानकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -मद्रः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -मद Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -मद्रः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधुपः The month called Vaisakha.

मधु *a.* (धु or मी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -म.

(धु) 1 Honey, दशास्वामधुनो वाराहोऽपि मधिवर्णः, U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वया हृदये तु ह्याह्वयः 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36. धृति मुलकमलमधुवानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विषयेते स मधोरा मधुमिदं नम्रम R. 4. 65; R. 1. 3. 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season. 2 मधुमयः सखा कुशमायाजिककामुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25, 3. 10, 30. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमासवाचि R. 11. 7; मम मयी मधुरोऽहोऽहोऽहोऽहो रामा हरिणि हृदये प्रसम नराय R. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. -Comp. -अक्षीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आवात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आमः a kind of mango tree. -आमवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आमवः *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -अ-मिह, -अम्य, -अमिहं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उत्सवः 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden. -उपवनं 'the abode of Madhu,'

an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -**कडा** the cuckoo. -**करः** 1 a large black bee; कृदञ्जं सतु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35. 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -**कणः**, **कणिः** f. a swarm of bees. -**कर्करी** 1 sweetlime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -**काननं**, वन the forest of the demon Madhu. -**कारः**, **कारिन्** m. a bee. -**कुकुटिका**, **कुकुटी** a sort of citron tree. -**कुसुमा** a stream of honey. -**कुतु** m. a bee. -**केशरः** a bee. -**कोडा**, -**कः** a bee-hive. -**कमः** a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -**क्षीरः**, **क्षीरकः** a Kharjāra tree. -**गयनः** the cuckoo. -**घरः** a libation of honey. -**घोरः** the cuckoo. -**जं** bees-wax. -**जा** 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -**जंजीरः** a kind of citron. -**जिह्व**, **जिह्व**, **जिह्वन्**, **जिह्वन्** m., **जयः**, **जयनः**, **रिपु**, **जयुः**, **जयन्** epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी विजुता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -**जुजा**, **जु** sugar-cane. -**जवं** the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -**जीवः** the god of love. -**जूतः** the mango tree. -**क्रीडः** the extracting of sweetness or honey. -**दः** 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -**द्वजः** N. of a tree having red blossoms. -**दुवः** the mango tree. -**धातुः** a kind of yellow pyrites. -**धारा** a stream of honey. -**धुलिः** molasses. -**मालिकेरक** a kind of cocoanut. -**मेह** m. a bee. -**पः** a bee or a drunkard; राजभिषाः केराबिण्डी रमेने मधुपे. सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -**पदलं** a beehive. -**पनि** an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -**पर्कः** 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five.—इति सर्पिर्मेलं ह्रींश्च विता वेतिश्च पंचमिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः ; समायो मधुपर्कः । U. 4. असिष्वद्व्यमधुपर्कमर्पितं य तद् व्यासर्क-सुदर्कवर्जितम् । इदं पदमधु मीमज्जगत् मिमेज पुण्याविति नदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Me. 3. 119 et seq. -**पर्क** a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -**पर्णिका**, **पर्णी** the Indigo plant. -**पायिन्** m. a bee. -**पूरः**, **री** an epithet of Mathurā; सत्य-जितपातन मधुरी मध्ये हरिः भव्यते Bv. 4. 43. -**पुष्पः** 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -**मगधः** addiction to wine. -**ममेहः** diabetes, saccharine urine. -**मगधनं** one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -**मिषः** an epithet of Balarāma. -**फलः** a kind of cocoa-nut. -**फलिका** a kind of date. -**मधुला** the Madhava creeper. -**मी(वी)जः** a pomegranate tree. -**मी(वी)जपूरः** a kind of citron. -**महा**, **मा**, **मासिका** a bee. -**मज्जनः** the root called मज्जट. -**महः** the in-

toxication of liquor. -**महिः**, **ही** f. the Mālatī creeper. -**माधवी** 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -**माधवीक** a kind of intoxicating liquor. -**मारक** a bee. -**मेहः** = मधु ममेह q. v. -**महिः** f. sugar-cane. -**रसः** 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -**लघः** N. of a tree. -**लिह**, **लेह**, **लेहिन्** m. -**लोहपः**, a bee; so मधु मोलिहः -**वन** N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugṇa founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -**वाराः** (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing मज्जि बहुवताः मयदानमोहयारकमुदी मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षातिनः सु क्षमिने उ वपुर्वा क्षमिने तु हारं पुनरेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -**वनः** a bee; मारिकः को मरदानमोहय मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधुवते विविक्तमाधवीकमाकाक्षते 46. -**शकरा** honey-sugar. -**शाक** a kind of tree. -**शिह**, **शिव** wax. -**सखः**, **सहायः**, **साराधिः**, **सुहृद्** m. the god of love. -**सिक्क** a kind of poison. -**सुवनः** a bee. -**स्थानं** a bee-hive. -**स्वरः** the cuckoo. -**हन्** m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुकः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -**क** 1 Tin. 2 Liqueurice. **मधुर** a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifluous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अतो मधुरमासं दृश्यं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -**र** 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुह). 4 A kind of mango. -**र** 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -**र** ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -**आलाप** a. uttering sweet sounds. (-रा) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापविरतपदेता. Ku. 4. 16. (-पर) a kind of thrush. -**कटकः** a kind of fish. -**जंजीर** a species of lime. -**जवं** = मधुजवं q. v. -**फलः** a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). -**भायिन्**, **भाय** a. sweet speaking. -**मरा** a kind of date tree. -**स्वर**, **स्वन** a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता -**त्वं** Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमामिच्छामि इत्युच्यते Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -**क** A flower of the Madhuka tree; दूर्वावता पद्ममधुकुसुमा Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधुकुसुमावर्जः Git. 10. B. 6. 25.

मधुलः A kind of tree. -**ली** The mango tree.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Mo. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राप्य दिव्य विदना विरमति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -**म्य**, **-म्यं** 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अहः मध्य midday; तद्वत्सद्विधितलं करोति मध्यमहः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; ज्योममये V. 2. 1. 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविन्दमध्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षसलद्वयमध्या R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... वल्लिषं बाह्वारं बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything; 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -**म्य** 'the middle finger. -**म्यं** Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between; (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेन मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, off, as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येन into the Ganges; मध्येनतरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येनृष्टे on the back; मध्येमकं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येनृष्टे in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येनृष्टे in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76, मध्येनृष्टे in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -**Comp.** -**अधुलिः**, **ली** f. the middle finger. -**अहः** (for अहन्). midday, noon. कृत्यं, कियं a midday rite or observance. -**कालः**, **वेलाः**, **समयः** noon-time, midday. -**क्षामः** midday ablution. -**कर्म** a radius. -**ग** a. being or going in the middle or among -**न** a. central, middle, being in the middle. -**मधः** the mango tree -**मधुल** the middle of an eclipse -**मयेन** (also मध्येन) 1 mid-day, noon. 2 a midday offering. -**दीपक** a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -**देशः** 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्ये यत्प्राचीनज्ञानमस्ति प्रत्येकं प्रमाणम् अ देशः स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21.

विष्णु महात्म्योक्तिः V. 3. 10; 8. 3. 9.
मनसिजः The god of love; 81.
7. 2.
मनसा *ind.* From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.
मनसिष् *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 82; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -*नी* 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनसिन्मनसिवात् *Ku.* 3. 82; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman. 3 N. of Durgā.
मनात् *ind.* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनात् 'not at all'; १ वाचं विदुःकमना न मनामि वाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -*कम्प.* -*कर* *a.* doing little. (-*र*) a kind of fragrant aloes-wood.
मनाका A female elephant.
मनित *p. p.* Known, perceived, understood.
मनीषं Collyrium, eye-salve.
मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; वी दुर्जनं वना-
सितं तदुमे मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.
मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.
मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः मेति वीदु
इवनाः Ku. 3. 4. 2 Agreeable. -*र* A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं
दीदि येन दुषा B. 5. 33.
मनीषिष् *a.* Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; R. 1. 25. -*m.* A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; मापनीवी
मनीषिणा R. 1. 11; हस्कारणैव गिरा मनीषि
Ku., 1. 28. 5. 39; R. 9. 44.
मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ma. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वयंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prājāpatis* or *Maharājas* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यपुराण; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वयंभुव, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3 औपमि, 4 ताम्रत, 5 रेतस, 6 वासुप, 7 वैश्वत, 8 सापत्ति, 9 दक्षसापत्ति, 10 मत्स्यसापत्ति,

11 चतुर्दशवर्ष, 12 द्वादशवर्ष, 13 त्रयोदश-वर्ष-
 (and 14 द्वादशवर्ष). 3 A symbolical
 expression for the number 'fourteen'.
 -**ह** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**क****म्प**.
 -अतः the period or age of a Manu;
 (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79,
 comprises 4,320,000 human years or
 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen
Manvantaras making up one whole
 day; each of these fourteen periods
 is supposed to be presided over by
 its own Manu; six such periods have
 already passed away; we are at present
 living in the seventh, and seven
 more are yet to come). -**ज**: a man,
 mankind. -अधिपतिः, अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः,
 पतिः, राजः a king, sovereign. -लोकः
 the world of men, i. e. the earth.
 -जातः a man. -उपेष्टः a sword. -यणीत
a. taught or expounded by Manu.
 -यः a man, mankind. -राज *m.* an
 epithet of Kubera. -अष्टः an epithet
 of Vishnu. -संहिता the code of law
 ascribed to the first Manu, the insti-
 tutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being,
 mortal. 2 A male. -**क****म्प**. -ईश्वरः,
 ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2.
 -जातिः mankind, human race. -देवः
 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among
 men, a Brāhmana. -धर्मः 1 the duty
 of man. 2 the character of man, human
 character. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet
 of Kubera. -मरणं homicide. -यज्ञः
 hospitality, hospitable reception of
 guests, one of the five daily acts of
 a house-holder; see नृपतः. -लोकः the
 world of mortals, the earth. -विज्ञा,
 -विज्ञा *f.* -विज्ञा human race, mankind.
 -होमिन्त human blood; (यः) इन्द्रहोमिन्त
 मनुष्येति R. 3. 54. -सना 1 an as-
 sembly of men. 2 a crowd, multi-
 tude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental. -**क****म्प**.
 -कोशः -यः the second of the five
 vestures or sheaths which are sup-
 posed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; युधि-
 मनु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 14. 2 Man, mankind.
 -**तु** *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wis- man, an ad-
 visor or counsellor.

मनु 10 A. (मनुष्ये, but sometime:
 मनुष्ये also, मनुष्ये) 1 To consult, de-
 liberate, ponder over, hold consulta-
 tion, take counsel; न हि मनुष्यः सह मनु-
 ष्यं दुज्जेत Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To
 advise; counsel, give advice; अनीत-
 लाभस्य च सन्मार्गः. न मनुष्येतेषां परमो हि मेतः
 Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with
 sacred texts, enchant with spells or
 charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mut-
 ter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मनुष्ये S. 1; विमेषा-
 किना मनुष्ये S. 6; हला संभितशालापरिहृत्वालो
 कितादिनिर्वाणं त्वं हि मनुष्यासीः Mā. 2. -With
 अनु 1 to consecrate or accompany

with spells; विदुष्य वाग्देवायुमन्त्रितोऽथः
 U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing;
 (यमारोप्य कृष्णेन रश्मि कणायुमन्त्रितः Mb. -अभि
 1 to consecrate or accompany with
 sacred hymns or spells; पशुसौ सौमि-
 मन्त्रं कर्तुं इतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326.
 2 to enchant, charm. -आ 1 to bid
 farewell, bid adieu; आनन्वयस्य सहरं S.
 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out
 to, tell, address, converse; तस्मान्नमोऽय-
 म् K. 81, V. 1. 3 to say, speak;
 परिजनेष्वेवमन्वयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4
 to call, invite. -उप to advise, per-
 suade, induce. -नि to invite, call;
 summon; निमन्त्रो विमन्त्रो विमन्त्रो विमन्त्रो
 R. 15-59, 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -वरि to
 consecrate by means of spell. -स to
 consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन
 सह संमन्त्रोऽकामनसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred
 prayer (addressed to any deity), a
 sacred text; (it is of three kinds—it
 is called मन्त्र if metrical and intended
 to be loudly recited; अनुमन्त्र if in prose
 and muttered in a low tone; and
 तामन्त्र if, being metrical, it is intended
 for chanting). 2 The portion of the
 Veda including the Samhitā and dis-
 tinguished from the Brāhmana q. v.
 3. A charm, spell, an incantation;
 न हि जीवन्ति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111,
 अथैवो हि मन्त्रमन्त्रोऽपि प्रमाद्य Bt. 2;
 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer),
 sacred to any deity; ओ नमः शिवाय &c.
 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel,
 advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संयुक्तमन्त्र
 R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7.
 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a
 secret. -**क****म्प**. -आराधनं endeavour-
 ing to obtain by spells or incanta-
 tions: मन्त्रायनतत्वेण मन्त्रा नीताः इत्यनेन निशाः
 Bh. 3. 4. -उपकर्म, -उपकर्म, -उपकर्म, -उपकर्म
 water consecrated by means of spells,
 charmed water. -उपकर्म, backing up by
 advice. -करणं 1 Vedic texts. 2 com-
 posing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः
 the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः
 time of consultation or deliberation.
 कुशल *a.* skilled in giving advice. -कृत
m. 1 an author or composer of Vedic
 hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one
 who recites a sacred text. 3 a coun-
 sellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador.
 -गहकः knowledge, science. -गुति *f.*
 secret counsel. -गुह्यः a spy, a secret
 emissary or agent. -जिह्वः fire; Nī 2.
 107. -ज्ञः 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a
 learned Brāhmana. 3 a spy. -वृ-
 -वृत्ति *m.* a spiritual preceptor or
 teacher. -वृत्ति *m.* 1 a seer of Ve-
 dic hymns. 2 a Brāhmana versed in
 the Vedas. -वृत्तिनिः, fire. -हृदय *m.* 1
 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser
 a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoc-
 ed in a sacred text or mantra. -हरः
 a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision

after deliberation. -वर्ण the word
 of a sacred text. -वृत्त *a.* purified by
 mantras. -व्येय application of spells.
 -वी(वी) the first syllable of a
 spell. -व्येयः breach or betrayal of
 counsel. -वृत्तिः an epithet of Siva.
 -वृत्त magic. -वृत्त a mystical dia-
 gram with a magical formula. -व्येयः
 1 employment or application of spells.
 2 magic. -वर्ज *ind.* without the use
 of spells. -विदुष्य see मन्त्र above. -विद्या
 the science of spells, magic. -संस्कारः
 any Samskāra or rite performed with
 sacred texts. -संहिता the whole body
 of Vedic hymns. -साधकः a magician,
 conjurer. -साधनं 1 effecting or sub-
 duing by magic. 2 a spell, an incan-
 tation. -साधन *a.* 1 to be effected or sub-
 dued by magic spells. 2 attainable by
 consultation. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 the working
 or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the
 power which the possession or know-
 ledge of a spell gives to a person.
 -स्युक्त *a.* obtaining (anything) by
 means of spells. -हीन *a.* destitute of
 or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं -**म** Deliberation, consulta-
 tion.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or
 incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रि = मन्त्रि *q. v.*

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun-
 selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4
 Charmed, consecrated by mantras.
 5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a
 King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1.
 -**क****म्प**. -पुर *a.* able to bear the
 burden of a minister's office. -पतिः
 -प्रधानः, -प्रमुखः, -मुख्यः, -वरः, अष्टः the
 prime minister, premier. -प्रधानः an
 excellent or eminent minister. -प्र-
 क्षिप्य *a.* a minister conversant with the
 Vedas.

मनु, मनु 1. 9. P. (मनुति, मनुति, मनुति,
 मनुति; *pass.* मनुते) 1 To churn, produce
 by churning; (oft. with two acc.);
 हवा सगरं मनुष्यः 2 देवाहरमुत्तमं मनुष्यं
 Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir
 round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात्
 सन्मन्त्रादिषु मनुष्यमाणात् R. 16. 79. 3 To
 grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble,
 distress sorely; मनुष्यो नो मनुष्यजिज्ञासा
 मानसं करोति Bk.; जात मनुष्ये शिशिरमपि
 पश्यान् वानस्पत्यं Me. 83. 4 To hurt, in-
 jure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate,
 crush down; मनुष्यमिदं कौरवस्य वमो न
 कौपाम Ve. 1. 15; मनुष्यं वरुणीकं Bk.
 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dia-
 locate. -With उप 1 to strike, kill,
 destroy; मीमांसकानुसन्मन्त्राव सहा इत्सी
 मुनिः मीमांस Pt. 2. 33; धर्ममुत्तमं Mā. 1.
 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to
 shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel
 off; R. 2. 37. -निद्रु 1 to churn,
 shake, stir round; अनुसन्मन्त्रं निद्रुष्यमानं

मल *a.* Mortal. -**मलः** 1 A mortal, a human being, man; *Ma.* 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -**मलः** The body. -**Comp.** -**मलः** mortality. -**मलम्** *a.* mortal. -**मलानि** *m.* a mortal, human nature. -**मलम्** the earth. -**मलितः** a god. -**मुकुलः** a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth; *श्री* पुण्ये मल्लोक्तं विज्ञेयं *Bg.* 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -**मर्दः** 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 A violent stroke.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -**मर्द** 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; *Si.* 6. 31; *Rs.* 2. 1.

मर्ग 1 *P.* (मर्गति) To go, move.

मर्ग *m.* 1 A vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव मर्गो यदि शोकशून्यमर्थं किं न भवेत् *U.* 2. 35; *Y.* 1. 153; *Bk.* 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्थं वयं करोति *Gt.* 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमयं प्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गगणं मनेषकांशं तनुने गुह्यं-मर्गमन्त्रम्. 6 A secret, a mystery. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; *Si.* 20. 77.

-**अग्ने** *नं* 1 probing the vital Parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. -**आवरण** an armour, a coat of mail. -**आविर्**, उपधासिद् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); *Mv.* 3. 10. -**कीलः** a husband, -**न** *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -**न** 1. Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -**न** the heart. -**निद्र**, -**निद्र** (so **निद्रि**, **निद्रि**) *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; *U.S.* 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -**ज्ञ** *a.* **वि** *a.* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another. 2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-**ज्ञः**) any acute or learned man. -**न** a coat of mail. -**पारम** *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -**प्रेर** 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -**प्रेर**, -**प्रेरि** *m.* an arrow. -**प्रेरि** see **मर्ग**.

-**प्रेर**, **प्रेर** 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -**प्रेर** 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्दर *a.* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीक्ष्ण ताक्षीयमर्थं *R.* 6. 57, 4. 78; 19. 41; मर्दरुताः प्रत्यभि विचिर्ननस्यती-मर्दरुताः *Kn.* 3. 31. -**र** 1 A rustling sound. 2 A murmur.

मर्दरी 1 A species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्दरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

मर्ग 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्ग 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्गद्वयवर्त्मनः *Pt.* 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातस्तदभिचनार्थं *U.* 5; *Pt.* 1. 142. 7 A contract, covenant, agreement. -**Comp.** -**अमर्ग**, **गिरिः**, **पर्वतः** a frontier mountain. -**मर्दकः** a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्गविन्द *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्ग 1 *P.* (मर्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्ग 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 A statutory.

मर्ग 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्ग, **मर्ग** Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्गि, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -**न** Endurance, patience.

मर्गि *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मर्ग 1 *A.* 10 *P.* (मर्गते, मर्गयति) To hold, possess.

मल -**ल** 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः सलाः *K.* 2; काया न युक्ति मलोपहतमसि युजे तु दर्पणतले हलभावकाः *S.* 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, duff. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: वसा शुक्रमशूक मूत्रा मूत्रविद् शालकमविद् । मूत्र-मूत्राशुका स्वेदो द्वापरोते नृणां मलाः *M.* 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cuttle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -**ल** A kind of base metal. -**Comp.** -**अमर्ग** 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -**अमर्ग** a kind of patron. -**अमर्ग** constipation of the bowels. -**आमर्ग** *m.* a sweeper, scavenger. -**आमर्ग** *a.* caus-

ing dirt, dirtying, soiling. 2 defiling, polluting. -**आमर्ग** the stomach. -**उ-** **ल** *m.* evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -**उ** *a.* cleaning, detergent. -**ल** pus, matter. -**ल** *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. -**ल** purging, diarrhoea. -**ल** a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -**ल** the first (or outer) page of a book. -**ल** *m.* a crow. -**ल** *a.* a strip of cloth covering the privities (कीर्ण). -**ल** an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -**ल** *f.* a woman in her courses. -**ल** *m.* evacuation of the bowels. -**ल** *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मल *m.* Crushing, grinding. -**म** *A* tent.

मल 1 *N.* of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love), क्ष्माविशिशालस्याः शैली मलवर्धुनि *R.* 4. 51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलवर्धुप चन्दनं न प्रवेदति *Pt.* 1. 41. 2 *N.* of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 A garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -**Comp.** -**अमल**, -**अमलः**, -**गिरिः**, -**पर्वतः** &c. the Malaya mountain. -**अमलः**, -**वातः**, **समीरः** the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवणमलतापरिशीलनकामल-मलवर्धुनि *Gt.* 1; cf. अपमत्तसिन्धु इक्ष्वा-निलहृत्क पूर्वासे मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वेदेदानीं दधेह *K.* -**मल** sandalwood. -**ज** *a.* a sandal tree; अग्नि मलयज महिमां कस्य विमस्तु विवस्ते *Bv.* 1. 11. (-**ज** -**ज**) sandal-wood. (-**ज**) an epithet of Rāhu. -**ज** *a.* the dust of sandal. -**ज** *a.* a sandal tree. -**वासिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

मलका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 A female messenger, confidante. 3 A female elephant.

मलिन *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); भगवत्सङ्गरजसा मलिनीभवती *S.* 7. 17; किमिति मुवा मलिने यशः कुक्षे *Ve.* 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमालयं लक्ष्मीं तनोति, *S.* 1. 20; अतिमलिने कर्मणे भवति, सलापायतीव निद्रया श्रीः *Vās.*; *Si.* 9. 18. 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनापतिं कर्म हृत्प्रेमसाधनं *Kāv.* 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लवणः वक्तीमर्धति मलिनामलः *Si.* 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -**न** 1 Sin, fault, guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -**न**, -**नी** *A* woman during menstruation. -**Comp.**

6. 10 ; मदनम् Bala. 1. 2 An offering,

sacridos. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. मह also.

महर्षिः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् a. (compar. महिष्ठ; superl. महिष्ठ; Nom. महान्, महाती, महाता; acc. pl. महताः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः—मात्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् इच्छासिद्धिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती वायु यस्य स महाबाहुः; 40 महाती कथा, महानन्दा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; 50 महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती क्षिप्रवेद्या, महती विपत्ता. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महानन्दाकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महान्कार्यद्वयस्ति, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महकुलं, महासुजनः. 9 Loud; महान् रोषः—अवि. 10 Early or late; महति यस्तु 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महर्षः—m. 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनः), the second of the twenty five elements or *tañvas* recognized by the Śānkhyas; Ma. 12. 14; Śān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c.—n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.—ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.)—Comp. आवासः a spacious or large building. आकाशः a high hope. आश्चर्यः a. very wonderful. आश्रयः dependance on, or seeking protection with, the great. अयः a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. अयः a. occupying a wide territory. अयः the second of the 25 principles of the Śānkhyas. अयः the atmosphere. अयः service of the great. अयः a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अथर्ववेदो महाती सुहृद्; Śi. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तरः a. Greater larger &c.—r. 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरः A courtier, chamberlain.

महर्षः 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. 2 Mightiness, majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महर्षिः a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महर्षिज्ञानः R. 3. 69; महर्षिर्ज्ञानः 2. 25.

महर्षिः The superior of a monastery.

महर्षिः (महर्षिः) ind. The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *avar* and *janas*); (महर्षिः also in this sense).

महर्षिः—महर्षिः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्षिः a. Weak, feeble, old.—r. 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, latial building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महर्षिः n. 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां महर्षिः भाजनं विष्णुर्ल Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्षिः.

महर्षिः, महर्षिः a. Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below).—Comp. अयः an epithet of Siva. अयः a. huge, bulky. (यः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. अयः N. of a mountain. अयः a great danger of calamity. अयः a. 'having gone a long way', dead. अयः a great sacrifice. अयः a heavy carriage. (यः) a kitchen. अयः a. 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Śi. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (यः) a worthy or respectable person. अयः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. अयः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. अयः (pl.) N. of a people and their country. अयः, अभिजातः a. nobly born, of noble birth. (यः, यः) noble birth, high descent. अभिजातः the great extraction of Soma. अभिजातः the chief or prime minister (of a king). अयः an epithet of Siva. अयः a billion. अयः a very sour. (यः) the fruit of the tamarind tree. अयः a great (dreary) forest, large forest. अयः a. very costly, costing a high price. (यः) a

kind of quail. अयः a. valuable, precious. अभिजातः a. flaming high. अभिजातः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. अयः one thousand millions. अयः a. 1 very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (यः) white sandal-wood. अयः the fig-tree. अभिजातः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. अभिजातः a. voracious, gluttonous. अभिजातः m. a precious stone, ruby. अभिजातः the eighth day in the bright half of Āṣvina sacred to Durgā. अयः a large sword. अयः N. of Durgā. अयः the afternoon. आकारः a. extensive, large, great. आकारः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. आकारः a. wealthy, very rich. (यः) the Kadamba tree. आत्मन् a. 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयः दुरात्मा अथवा महत्तमः, कीदृशः Mu. 7; द्विर्लभः महाभक्तिः महाभक्तिः Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (—m.) the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54; (महात्मन् means the same as महात्मन्). आत्मन् a kind of large drum. आनन्दः, नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. आपनः a great river. आपनः an epithet of Siva. आरम्भः a. undertaking great works, enterprising. (यः) any great enterprise. आरम्भः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (यः) N. of a particular deity. आरम्भः a. high-souled, nobly-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाज्ञानकर्तृ Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. आरम्भः a. 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. आरम्भः a great or tumultuous fight. अयः a. 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 88. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. अयः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 2; Ma. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range; चापः rain-bow. अयः N. of Amarāvatt, the capital of Indra. अभिजातः m. an epithet of Brihaspati. अयः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. अयः, अयः N. of Siva. अयः N. of Pārvati. अयः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (यः) N. of Durgā. अयः (for उयः) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोयः यत्ततः स्यादयः R. 3. 82, 4. 22, 6. 72; Śi. 5. 63. अयः a large blue lotus.

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance. -उद्भिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्य a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार a. very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम a. = महत्साह q. v. -उद्योग a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उच्चर a. exceedingly lofty. (-रः) the palmyra tree. -उच्यति f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपसर्पाचः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क a. broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उरुका 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उरुति f. great prosperity or affluence. -उरुध्वः a great bull. -उरुषिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Mb. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस a. very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महिम्नो भगवता चमत्किताः Ki. 1. 19. (-म.) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजस्त the discs of Vishnu. -ओषधिः f. 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dūrva* grass. -ओषध 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (चलनाम). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varāṇa. 3 a mountain. -कङ्कः garlic. -कर्पूः a kind of shell. -कशिरा 1 the Bilva tree. 2 red garlic. -केशु a. stark naked. (-शुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर a. 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्म an epithet of Siva. -कर्मण् a. doing great works. (-म.) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मघवति, वास, भारवि &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कसिः an epithet of Siva. (-सः) the earth. -काय a. big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= वेदि). -कालिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कायः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Mb. 80-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -कु the city of Ujjayini. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्य a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारवंश, किरातार्जुन, सिनुवाक्य and मेघदूत, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or संदकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.) -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुल्ल a great penance. -कुल्लः an epithet of Siva. -कुल्लः a great sacrifice; s. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 8. 46. -कुल्लः an epithet of Vishnu. -कुल्लः an epithet of Siva. -कुल्लः a great satrap. -कुल्लः sugarcane. -कुल्लः-रु 1 a high number (ten billions?). -कुल्लः a great elephant; see विक्रि. -कुल्लः a form of the god Ganesa. -कुल्लः a kind of cane. (-रु) a kind of sandal-wood. -कुल्लः *Bos gaurus*. -कुल्ल a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -कुल्लः a cow with a large hump. -कुल्लः an epithet of Rāhu. -कुल्लः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कुल्लि m. a camel. -कुल्लः spirituous liquor. -कुल्लः a market, fair. (-रु) a loud noise, clamour. -कुल्लवि m. a universal monarch. -कुल्लः f. a large army. -कुल्लः the fig-tree. -कुल्लः an epithet of Siva. -कुल्ल a. having a great collar-bone. (-रु) an epithet of Siva. -कुल्लः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाज्यो वेन यतः स रूपा Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाज्यः (मेघदूत) मणिमणि Ku. 6. 70. 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाज्यस्य सौम्यः कश्यपो-
पतिकारः। महाज्यस्य हीनं वसे मुक्ता-
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5
a merchant, tradesman. -कातीय a. 1
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind.
-कौतिक m. an epithet of Siva. -कषण
m. 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet
of Vishnu. -कल N. of one of the
seven lower regions; see वाता. -
कलः the Nimba tree. -कल a.
exceedingly sharp or pungent.
(-कल) the marking-nut plant. -कल
a. 1 possessed of great lustre or
splendour. 2 very vigorous or
powerful, heroic. (-म.) 1 a hero,
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of
Kārtikeya. (-म.) quick-silver.
-कुतः 1 an elephant with large tusks.
2 an epithet of Siva. -कुतः 1 a
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.
-कुतः the influence exercised (over
a man's destiny) by a predominant
planet. -कुतः the Devadaru tree.
-कुतः N. of Siva. (-कुत) N. of
Pārvatī. -कुतः the sacred fig tree.
-कुत a. 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly.
(-कुत) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly
or rich dress. -कुत m. an epithet
of Siva. -कुतः 1 gold. 2 an epithet
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -कुतः an epithet
of Siva. -कुतः a great river. -कुतः
1 a great river; such as Ganga,
Kṛishnā; संध्यामिथिप्येति महासा नवा-
पता Si. 2. 100. 2 N. of a river fall-
ing into the bay of Bengal. -कुत 1
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.
-कुतः N. of one of the 21 bells.
-कुतः a kind of road. -कुतः the
ninth day in the bright half
of Āshvina, sacred to the worship of
Durgā. -कुतः 'the great drama',
N. of a drama, also called
Hānumāntaka, (being popularly
ascribed to Hanumat.). -कुतः a loud
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an ele-
phant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.
9 an epithet of Siva. (-कुत) a
musical instrument. -कुतः an
epithet of Siva. -कुतः 'the great
sleep', death. -कुतः an epithet of
Vishnu. -कुतः total extinction of
individuality (according to the
Buddhists). -कुतः 1 the dead of
night, the second and third watches
of the night; महासा तु विज्ञेया मय्यं वहा-
द्वयः-कुतः a washerman. -कुत a.
dark-blue. (-कुत) a kind of sapphire
or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18.
47. -कुतः a sapphire. -कुतः an
epithet of Siva. -कुतः a crow. -कुतः
1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a kind of
duck. (-कुत) an owl. -कुतः the
five great roots:—विद्योविम्वः इत्येताः
कामरु पाटका तथा सर्वेषु विविधेषु
वेषेषु अ. -कुतः the five great or

72. -यमक 'a great Yamaka' i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52 where चिकामोर्जिज्जोतीज्जममोः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यत्त 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. -यत्तव्य an epithet of Vishnu. -युग 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 3,200,000 years of men. -योगिन् m. 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a cock. -रजतं 1 gold. 2 the thorn-apple. -रजतं 1 safflower. 2 gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1 a great chariot. 2 a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभातो धनं जस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपश्चिद्वारादुत्तुम् Ve. 2; R. 9. 1; Śi. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined: -रथो द्वांसहस्रानि योयथेयस्तु पत्नित्वा । सप्तशतचरणीयश्च पित्रेयः स महारथः N.) -रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1 a sugar-cane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious mineral. (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -रुद्रः a kind of mango tree. -राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी the chief queen, principal wife of a king. -राज्ञिः, -त्री f. see महारथस्य. -राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās, 2 the people of Mahārāṣṭra; the Marāṭhās (pl.). (-त्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra; cf. Dandin:—सहाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषा प्रकृते प्राकृते विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रूप a. mighty in form. (-रुः) 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 resin. -रौद्र m. an epithet of Śiva. -रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-रौद्र) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरव N. of one of the 21 hells; Ma. 4. 88-90. -रुक्मिणी 1 the great Lakṣmī, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्ग the great Liṅga or Phallus. (-गा) an epithet of Niva. -लोक a. crowd. -लोह a magnet. -वनं 1 a large forest. 2 N. of a large forest in Vrindāvana. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -वसन्तः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1 a long sentence. 2 any continuous composition or literary work. 3 a great proposition, principal sentence such as मयस्मिन्, मयैवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind. -वार्तिक N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Śāstras. -विदेहा N. of a certain sex or condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विवाचा a rule giving a general option or alternative. -विषुव the vernal equinox. -संक्रान्ति: f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीर: 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्य an epithet of सूर्य, the hawk of the sun. -वृष: a great bull. -वेद्य a very swift or fleet. (-यः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -वेल्ल a. billowy. -व्याधि: f. 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याधुति: f. a great mystical word; i. e. वृत्, ध्रुव and स्व. -व्रत a. very d-votional, rigidly observing vows. (-सं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; व्रजेति हिता इतिरोषो व्याजवर्जम् । आत्मनीय विद्याधामनेत्येवमिहात्मनः Mr. 5. 59. -व्रतिय m. 1 a devotee. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वर्कः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -वल्कः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -वल्कः a kind of thorn-apple. -वल्क्य a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -वल्क्यः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -वालः a great householder. -वाल्य m. a kind of serpent. -वृक्षः f. a pearl-shell. -वृक्षः an epithet of Sarasvati. -वृक्षं silver. -वृक्षः (व्री f.) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -वमसार्जः an epithet of Benares. -वमसः an epithet of Buddha. -वमसः a kind of asthma. -वमसः 1 an epithet of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 white anger. -वमसः f. the winter solstice. -वमसी a very chaste woman. -वमसी absolute existence. -वमस्यः an epithet of Yama. -वमस्यः an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -वमसः an epithet of Kubera. -वमसः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -वमसपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -संधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -सारथः great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिंहि: f. a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुखमा sand. -सुतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the Commander of a large army. (-जा)

a great army. -सर्पः a camel. -सर्पः the earth. -सर्पः a great position. -सर्पः a kind of drum. -सर्पः an epithet of Vishnu. -सर्पः m. clarified butter. -सिंहवत् m. N. of a mountain. -सिंहवत् Frost, mist. -सिंहवत् p. p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see सृ. -सं The trident of Siva. -सिंहवत् m. 1 Greatness (Bg. also), अवि मलयज महिमा कल्प विरामस्तु विचरते Bv. 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि. -सिंहवत् The sun. -सिंहवत् 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेन विचलद्वा निजलसीमायौ महिमा Bv. 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Oomp. -आह्वय the Priyangu creeper. -सिंहवत् N. of a city in the south. -सिंहवत् 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); मातः महिषा निधानसहितं पुनर्मुद्रसहितं S. 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Oomp. -अर्धः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अर्धः the demon Mahiṣa. -वातिनी, 'मयनी', 'मयनी', 'सुवनी' epithets of Durgā. -वनी an epithet of Durgā. -वज्रः an epithet of Yama. -वालः, -वालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वल्क्य, -वाल्य epithets of Yama; इति साहाय्यविषयमोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10. -महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषिका R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife, cf. महिषिक. -Oomp. -वालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -संभः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head. -महिषवत् a. Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes. -महिषी 1 Earth; as in महापटल, महापटल &c.; मही रम्या जगत्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed property or estate, land 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Oomp. -हयः, ईश्वरः a king; व न मही नमोऽर्धपराक्रम R. 9. 5. -हयः an earthquake. -सिंह m. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -जलं surface of the earth. -जुषी an earth fort. -जुषः 1 a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -जः 1 a mountain; Bb. 2. 10; Si. 15. 24, R. 8. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -जायः, -जा, -जतिः -जय m., -जयवत् m., -जयः a king; Bg. 1. 20; R. 2. 24, 6. 12. -जुषः, -जुषः 1 the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Nāraka. -जुषी, -जुषा an epithet of Sita. -जयः an earthquake. -जयः -जय m., -जयः a tree, Ki. 3. 10; Si. 20. 49. -जायति, -जायतः the sea. -जय m. a king. -जुष m. 1 a mountain; Ku. 1. 27, Ki. 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -जुषा an earthworm. -जुषः a Brāhmaṇa. -जुषवत् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महः p. v.). -ज. A great or noble-minded man; वृद्धिः कलुषा महिषाः लघुते नात्यस-द्वर्जति इति Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13. -महिषा, महिषा A woman, female. -मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the imperative; महिषि मा दुष्ट विद्यामदोष Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; वापि रतिं मा दुष्टाः Bb. 2. 77; वा दुष्टस्तु कलुषं महिषमन्वज्जन्मा मा ते महीनसविकार-वना मतिर्दुः Māl. 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चेनमदिमापचाः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु वना परिचायस्य मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पणिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्मत्पापनयो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देवाः किमप्यविदुस्तपः भवेत् K. 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परावशतुः कदापि जीवन्ति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; मयं त्राय्यन्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा देव'; मा नाम राज्ञिः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by ह्य and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped and rarely with the potential mood; देव्य मा ह्य नमः त्राय Bg. 2. 3; मा ह्य वतीषं वमः S. 4. 17; मास्य सीमन्ती कापि जयन्तेषु वमदित्यम्. -मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमाकुपन् राज्ञेह मज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Oomp. -वा, -वतिः epithets of Vishnu. -मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, मीति or मयिते, मिह) 1 To measure; मयिते मियान इवापि वदति Si. 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मिह. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; नदी मयुक्तम न केनमिहिरस्तरोध-नाम्याममसंभवा दुः Si. 1. 23; इति मयेवा-मयि वै मातीः B. 73, 10. 50; माति मातुमश-योऽपि योतातिर्द्वयं B. P. 10. -Caus.

(मांसमिति) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; रतेन मांसमिति मासितुं कर्त्तव्यं Mh. 3. 16. -*Desid.* (मांसमिति) To wish to measure &c. -*With* अङ्ग 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); पुनर्मांसमिति T. 8.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्वयितुं मांसमिति कृतेन सुपेयं वा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -*अथ* to compare, liken; तेनोपनीयेन तमांसमिति Si. 3. 8; एतन्मांसमिति कनककलापितुमिति Bh. 3. 20. -*निष्* 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निमांसुं यन्नेत्येवमिति स्वं दुराधो मुनिः V. 1. 4; यन्नेत्येव दुराधो मांसमिति निमित्तो वृषः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; एतन्मांसमिति वा वासाः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निमित्तं निमित्तोऽयं मयुरां वृषाकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; एतन्मांसमिति निमित्तं Ku. 1. 48; निमांसुं यन्नेत्येव Gīt. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिमित्तं वा टीका इत्येते काव्ये. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -*परि* 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -*य* 1 to measure, 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -*क* 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; एतन्मांसमिति यन्नेत्येव K.P. 1; see समित 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; एतन्मांसमिति ते न संमासि स्तमांसोऽर्थे Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five indications, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat; समांसो मयुर्धकः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55:—मांसं भक्षयिताऽयं यस्य मांसमिहाग्रयहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसस्य प्रवृत्तिं मनीषिणः न।) 2 The flesh of fish. 3 The fleshy part of a fruit. -*स* 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -*Comp.* -*अद्*, -*अद्*, -*आदि*, -*भक्षक* *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -*अमलः* *ल* a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -*अन्न* flesh-eating. -*आहारः* animal food. -*उपजगिषु* *m.* a dealer in flesh. -*ओदनः* 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -*कारि* *m.* blood. -*ग्रन्थिः* a gland. -*ज*, *तेजस* *m.* fat. -*द्राविन्* *m.* a kind of sorrel. -*निर्वासः* the hair of the body. -*पिडकः* *क* 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -*दन्त* a bone. -*देशी* 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -*भेद*, *भेदित* *a.* cutting the flesh. -*जीवि* a creature of flesh and blood. -*विक्रयः* sale of meat. -*सारः*, -*स्नेहः* fat. -*हस्त* skin.

मांसस्य *a.* 1 Fleashy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; इत्येव। जल मांसस्यः Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as sound); U. 6. 25. 5

Increased i. bulk or quantity; Mā. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A butcher.

मांसकः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -*नी* 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरद्वय *a.* (की. f.) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Mā. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 Mātali the moon.

मासि(की)क *a.* (की. f.) Coming or derived from a bee. -*क* 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 38. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -*Comp.* -*आम्र*, -*क* bees'-wax. -*कलः* a kind of cocoa-nut. -*करीर* candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (की. f.) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -*व* 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -*जा* (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -*नी* 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White oumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamom.

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघ 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Śiṣupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशङ्कराचार्यनसमसमासिलक्य लक्ष्मणैर्वाचितकृतिवत्माह माघः। सयासजः सुकविकीर्तिपुङ्गवः काव्यं व्यपन्नं शिशुपाल-वधमभिधानम्।) उपमा कालिदासस्य माघैरभ्येगीत। 3 दिनः पक्षमासिष्ये माघे संति वयो गुणः न Udb. -*नी* The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to Indra. -*नी* The east. -*Comp.* -*वर्ष* the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवज *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; कुरुम समस्तुत माघवनी Si. 9. 25; अचनीयलोभे सप्त माघे न वनी माघवनी विलासेतुः Jog.

माघ The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

माङ्ग 1. P. (माङ्गरी) To wish or desire, long for.

माङ्गलिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुदमस्य माङ्गलिकदुर्गुणाः जनयः प्रतेनुरुपवदमरा Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

माङ्गल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -*क* 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival. 4 any auspicious rite. -*Comp.* -*सुद* *n.* a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

मागः A way, road.

मागलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

मागिका A fly.

मागिह *a.* (की. f.) Red as madder. -*ह* Red colour.

मागिहिक (की. f.) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माहरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (की. f. Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माही An armour, mail.

माहः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

माहिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin; माणवमाणव हरि Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्य A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्य A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिक्यं माणिमंथं, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -*क* The ruler of a province.

मातंगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 A Kīrāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e. g. बलाहकमातंगः. -*Comp.* -*विषाकर* *n.* of a post. -*नकः* a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मासरिपुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातृशब्द m. Wind; पुनश्च विविक्त-
मातृशब्दपुनश्च उच्यते मन्त्राणि मातृशब्दा
रजोभिः Si. 11. 17, Ki. 5. 36.

मातृलिः N. of the charioteer of
Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand-father.
-द्वौ (dual) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -द्वौ The
maternal grand-mother.

मातृः f. 1 Measure. 2 A thought,
idea, conception.

मातुलः 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1.
26; Ms. 2. 133, 5. 81. 2 The
Dhattūra plant 3 A kind of snake.
-Comp. -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattūra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुल्य.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife
of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y.
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिषः, मातुलुषः A kind of
citron tree; (युवो) माताः प्रसिद्धमातुलुग-
वृक्षः वेदो विभासति वा Mā. 6. 19. -न
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुलेषः (वी f.) The son of a
maternal uncle.

मातृ f. 1 A mother; मातृशब्दपुनश्च
इः वदति स वदति. सहस्रं तु पित्रु माता गौ-
विनातिरिच्यते Subhāsh. 2 Mother, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातृशब्दमजस्र कश्चिद् Bg. 3. 61, 87;
अथ मातृशब्दजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 A
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi. 5
An epithet of Durgā. 6 Ether, sky.
7 The earth. 8 A divine mother;
मातृशब्द बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -pl. An
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (They are usually said to
be 8; बाली महेश्वरी चंडी वाराही देव्यश्च तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चण्डिकाश्च मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; बाली
महेश्वरी चैव कौमारी देव्यश्च तथा । मातेऽं चैव
वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen) -Comp.
-केदारः a maternal uncle. -मणः the
collection of; the divine mothers.
-मांशिनो an unnatural mother. -मांशिन
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -मांशः a mother's
family. -घातः, -घातकः, -घातिन् m., -प्र.
a matricide. -घातुकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -सूतः the
group of divine mothers. -देव a.
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -मदनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष a. belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-सः) maternal kinsmen. -वित्त
(dual) (forming मातापितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रो (मातापुत्रो)
a mother and son. -पूजनं worship
of the divine mothers. -चंद्रो, चंद्रावः

a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12.
(-pl.) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed: -मातुः पितुः स्वः पुत्रा मातृपुत्रः स्वः पुत्राः
मातृपुत्रपुत्राश्च गिरिषा मातृपुत्राश्च ॥ -मणः
the collection of the divine mothers.
-मातृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī. -सूतः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -चंद्रः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -वसन्तः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. स्वसृ f. (मातृशब्द or मातृः
स्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal
sunt. -स्वसृषः (मातृशब्दः) a mother's
sister's son. (वी) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृशब्दीयः -या.
मातृका a. 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च वनसृजितं स्वसृ
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -का A
maternal uncle. -का 1 A mother.
2 A grandmother. 3 A nurse. 4 A
source, origin. 5 A divine mother.
6 N. of certain diagrams written
in characters supposed to have a
magical power. 7 The character or
alphabet so used (pl.)

मात्र a. (चा, -वी f.) An affix add-
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊरुमापी भित्ति (in this sense the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र 1 A measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; e. g. अंगुलिमात्रं a
finger's breadth; किंचित्मात्रं मत्वा to
some distance; केशमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krosa; रेखासामान्ये even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17, so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्रं, यवमात्रं &c. 2 The
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere',
'only', 'even'; चातिशयेण H. 1. 58 by
mere caste; सिंहमनांश्च सुदुर्गो धातुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वायुमात्रेण
जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; so अश्व-
मात्रं, संयानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विदुषां B. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; मुक्तमात्रे just after
eating; प्रसिद्धमात्रं वनं वनमवति S. 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above
2 A standard of measure,
standard, rule. 3 The correct
measure. 4 A unit of measure, a foot.

5 A moment. 6 A particle, an
atom. 7 A part, portion; नैवे-
द्यादित्येवमात्रं R. 3. 11. 8 A small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 Ac-
count, consideration; रजति किंवा मात्रा
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', i. e. I hold
him of no account; कायस्य इति हवीं
मात्रा Mn. 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11
(In prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 13 An element.
14 The material world, matter. 15
The upper part of the Nāgarī cha-
racters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-
ment, jewel. -Comp. -अर्धं half of a
prosodial instant. -छन्दः, -छन्दः a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, e. g. the Aryā.
-भण्डा a money-bag. -संघः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -समूहः
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1.
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर्य a. (सी f.); मात्सरिक a. (की
f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्य Kavya, jealousy, spite, malice.
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ka. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

मायः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 A
way, road.

माथुर a. (सी f.) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā. 3
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादुक a. (द्वि f.) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः A gallinule.

मादन a. (वी f.) Intoxicating &c.,
see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. 2
The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication.
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves.
मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादुस a. (सी f.), मादुसः a., मादुस
a. (वी f.) Like me, resembling me.
प्रसिद्धसाराः खलु मादुसा निर. Ki. 1. 25; U.
2; उपचारी चैव कल्प्य इति तु मादुसाः R. G.

माद्रकः A Prince of the Madras.
माद्रवती N. of the second wife of
Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of
Pāṇdu. -Comp. -सदृशः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇdu.

माद्रिका An epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव a. (वी f.) 1 Honey-like,
sweet. 2 Made of honey. 3 Vernal.
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

-च: 1 N. of Krishna, साधनामध्वीजंवि
युगान्ते तद्विषयः Gt. 1; माध्वे वा कुत्र मानि-
नि मानिमेव 9. 2 The spring season, a
friend of Cupid; स्मरं वदुस्तुक् च माध्वः
Ku. 4. 28; त माध्वेयामिनेन सखा (अनुव-
चानः) 3. 23. 3 The month called
Vaisākha; आस्वत्थ मधुमाधवादि R. 11. 7.
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.
6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Śi. 16.
52. 7 N. of a celebrated author, son
of Māyana and brother of Śāyana
and Bhogañāth, and supposed to
have lived in the fifteenth century.
He was a very reputed scholar,
numerous important works being
ascribed to him; he and Śāyana are
supposed to have jointly written the
commentary on the Rīgveda; अग्निस्त्व-
सदाचारपालको माध्वो दुःखः । स्वार्थं व्याख्याय
सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं भीमवचनः । J. N. V. -Comp.
-वह्नी = माध्वी q. v. -त्री vernal beauty.
माध्वकः A kind of intoxicating
liquor (produced from honey).

माध्विका N. of a creeper; माध्विका-
परिमलललिते Gt. 1.

माध्वी 1 Candied sugar, 2 A kind
of drink made from honey. 3 The
spring creeper (बाह्वी), with white
fragrant flowers; पञ्चाननिक शोफलेन मरुता
स्पृष्टा लता माध्वी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, lawd.
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.
-वने a grove of Mādhvī creepers.

माध्वीय a. Relating to Mādhvā.

माध्वीय a. (री. f.) Relating to or re-
sembling a bee; as in माध्वीय वृत्तिः.
-री 1 Collecting alms by begging
from door to door, as a bee collects
honey by moving from flower to
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five
different places.

माध्वी The flower of the Mallikā-
creeper.

माध्वी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury
taste; वदने नव न माध्वी ता Bv. 2. 161,
कामालसखीमाध्वीमाध्वीमध्वयः वाचा विचारः
मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.

माध्वी 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;
माध्वीमेही इतिवाद् इति R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive
beauty, exquisite beauty; स्व
किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं ततोमोपयुक्तम्. 3 (In Rhet.)
Sweetness, one of the three (accord-
ing to Maṇmata) chief Guṇas
in poetic compositions; विद्वद्भि-
माध्वीमेही माध्वीमुपयुते S. D. 606; see K.
P. 8 also.

माध्व a. Central, middle.

माध्वयिनः N. of a branch of Vā-
jāneyinas. -न A branch of the गृह्य
or white Yajurveda (followed by
the Mādhyandinas).

माध्वय a. (नी. f.) Belonging to
the middle portion, central, middle,
middle-most.

माध्वयक a. (निहा. f.) माध्वयिक a.
(नी. f.) Middle, central.

माध्वयक, माध्वयक 1 Impartialit. 2
Indifference, unconcern; अन्धधर्मम-
येन साधुमाध्वयकमिदं व्यवहृतम् Ku. 1. 52.
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्वयिक a. (की. f.) Belonging
to noon.

माध्व a. (परी. f.) Sweet. -वह्नी A
follower of Mādhvā. -परी A kind
of liquor (made from honey).

माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor, distilled from the flowers of
the tree called Mādhvīka. चक्षुः मधु
माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled
from grapes; सन्धी माध्वीकं चिता न मध्वति
मयतः Gt. 12 (=मध्वी Com.) 3 A grape.
-Comp. -कले a kind of cocoa-nut.

माध्वी 1 A. (मीमांसने = desid. of
मध्वी. v. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Cana.
of मध्वी. v. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard,
respectful consideration; मानद्विधा-
ल्यता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानवन
&c. 2 Pride (in a good sense),
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनी
मानहिनस्य तुल्यश्च समा मतिः Pt. 1. 106;
R. 16. 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride,
conceit, self-confidence. 4 A
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous
anger, anger excited by jealousy
(especially in women); anger in
general मध्व मति मानमविद्वान् Gt. 10;
माध्वे वा कुत्र मानि मानमेव 9; Śi. 9. 84;
Bv. 2. 56. -न 1 Measuring. 2 A
Measure, standard. 3 Dimension,
computation. 4 A standard of
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5
Proof, authority, means of proof or
demonstration; वेदमी माध्वीयः-वसादा
रत्नमाध्वमंतोकास्तोवा रत्नमन्वे किं मानं R. G.;
मानमाध्वी (frequently occurring in
controversial language). 6 Likeness,
resemblance. -Comp. माध्व a.
given to pride, haughty, proud.

-उक्तः f. great respect or honour.

-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः,
कलहः a quarrel caused by jealous
anger. -कतिः f., अंगः, हासिः f. injury
to reputation or honour, humiliation,
insult, indignity. -मतिः injury to
honour or pride. -व- a. 1 showing
respect. 2 proud. -वह्नी a measuring-
rod; स्थितः पुण्यम्वा इव मानवः Ku. 1. 1.

-वन a. rich in honour; महोन्नतो मानवना
वमाध्विताः Ki. 1. 19. -घाविका a
cucumber. -परिमलमन mortification,
humiliation. -धम see माध्वयति.

-महत् a. rich or great in pride, greatly
proud; किं जर्षं लुप्तमीय मानमहतामहतरः
केतरी Bh. 2. 29. -मोक्षः the correct
mode of measuring or weighing;
Ms. 9. 330. -पत्रा a sort of clepsydra,
a perforated water-vessel, which,
placed in water and gradually filling,
serves to measure time. -वह्नी 1 a
measuring cord. 2 a chain (of gold
&c.) worn round the body.

मानाशिल a. Consisting of red
arsenic (मन्नाशिल).

मानन-नम 1 Honouring, respecting.
2 Killing; Śi. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,
worthy of honour, deserving to be
honoured (with gen.); मेना सुनीनामपि
माननीयं Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to or
descended from Manu; मानवश्च राजर्षि-
वंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12.

107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human
being; मनेविज्ञा मानवतां ततोय प्रथियोभयम् ।
वज्रलवः (द्वस्तस्मान्मनोजनितानु मानवः Mb.;
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.). -च
A particular fine. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, देवः

-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign;
R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्र the institutes
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend

in the form of a man; तेसु मानवराक्षसां
परहितं स्वाध्यायं निवृत्तिं ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,
haughty, high-spirited. -त्री A
haughty or high-spirited woman
(angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths
(मानव्य).

मानस a. (सी. f.) 1 Pertaining
to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp.
ज्ञातिर). 2 Produced from the mind,
springing at will; किं मानसी वृद्धिः S. 4;
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be
conceived in the mind, conceivable.

4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of
Vishnu. -सः 1 The mind, the heart;

मपदि मदनमली दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; अपि
च मानसमंशमिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विवेच-
यित्वा (भाति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;

कैलासशिखरे राम मन्सा निर्मितः सरः नक्ष्त्रा
प्रापिन् वसन्तपक्षेमानसं सरः Rām.; (it is
said to be the native place of swans,
who are described as migrating to
its shores every year at the
commencement of the breeding
season or the monsoons; मेघशयना दिशो
दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्प्लवकैस्तथा । कृजितं राजहंसानां मेघ-
सूपुराश्रितं V. 4. 14. 15; चत्वारोऽपि कृत-
वस्तवो मानसं संनिवृत्तं नाप्यारयन्ति व्यपगतसुख-
हृत्वापि प्रवृत्तं हंसः Me. 76; see Me. 11;
(Bhā. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62;
Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.

-आलवः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.

-ओकसः, -वारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन्
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की. f.) Mental,
spiritual. -कः An epithet of
Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,
esteemed.

मानिष a. 1 Fancying, considering,
regarding, (at the end of comp.);

R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 54; Ms. 4. 122. 2
The god of wind, the deity presid-

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -**४** The lunar mansion called Svāti. -**Comp.** -**अस्वजः** a snake. -**अस्वजः, सुतः, सुतः** 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मार्गः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मार्गः, मार्गः N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** -**अष्टमः** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्गः 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; **मार्गोक्तः** म मार्गितं वेदां प्रतिवेद्या। **मार्गोक्तः** मार्गितं विषयं रूपः **अस्वजः** Subhāh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; **मार्गोक्तः** उपो-**मार्गितः** Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -**II.** 10 U. (मार्गति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -**With परि** to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); **अग्निहोत्रमार्गमादेशः** S. 5; **सो विचारमार्गमहितः** **वेतसा** Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; **मार्गोक्तिः** परिहृत्य **वदति** **मार्गः** S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; **मार्गः, अमार्गः**. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, **शान्तिः** R. 7. 71; **सो कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मं** &c. 11 Style, diction; **इति वैदिकमार्गः** **गणा दशा गुणाः स्तुताः** Kāv. 1. 41; **मार्गः** **विचित्रमार्गः** 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called **मार्गशीर्षः**. 15 The month called **मार्गशीर्षः**. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -**मार्गः** a guide. -**मार्गः, मार्गः**, a measure of distance equal to 4 kroas. -**मार्गः** a barricade. -**मार्गः** a road-keeper, guard. -**मार्गः** a pioneer. -**मार्गः** a travelling, way-faring. -**मार्गः** a palace on a high road.

मार्गः The month called **मार्गशीर्षः**.

मार्गः 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -**मार्गः** 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; **मार्गः** **स्वर्गमार्गः** K. P. 10; **अग्निः** **तत्प्राग्-मार्गमार्गः** **दीपः** **पिबे** **कु** N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गः **मार्गः** **मार्गः** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation **मार्गशीर्षः**.

मार्गः **मार्गः** The full-moon day in the month of **मार्गशीर्षः**.

मार्गः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. **मार्गः** p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गः 10 U. (मार्गति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. **जः** 2 To sound.

मार्गः 1. Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्गः a. (**मार्गः** f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्गः a. (**मार्गः** f.) Cleansing, purifying. -**मार्गः** 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -**मार्गः** The tree called **Lothra**. -**मार्गः** 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** M. 1. 18. -**मार्गः** A broom, brush.

मार्गः (**मार्गः**) A cat; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** a peacock. -**मार्गः** a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्गः 1 A cat, 2 A peacock. **मार्गः** 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्गः 1 A cat. 2 A Sūdra. **मार्गः** p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned. -

मार्गः Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्गः 1 The sun; **अग्निः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also **मार्गः**).

मार्गः a. (**मार्गः** f.) Made of clay, earthen. -**मार्गः** 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. -**मार्गः** A clod or lump of earth; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Bv. 2. 49.

मार्गः Mortality.

मार्गः A drummer. -**मार्गः** A city, town.

मार्गः A drummer.

मार्गः Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; **अमित्रमार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** B. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्गः a. (**मार्गः** f.) Made of grapes. -**मार्गः** Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्गः a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= **मार्गः** q. v.) **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्गः See **मार्गः**. **मार्गः** f. Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मार्गः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. -**मार्गः** 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (**मार्गः** **मार्गः**); **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Me. 16 (**मार्गः** **मार्गः**). 3 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** the hip-joint.

मार्गः 1 The *Nimba* tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -**मार्गः** A garland.

मार्गः **मार्गः** f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** G. M.; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Re. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** borax. -**मार्गः** the shell of a nutmeg. -**मार्गः** a garland of jasmine flowers.

मार्गः a. (**मार्गः** f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -**मार्गः** Sandal-wood.

मार्गः 1 N. of a country, the modern *Mālva* in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -**मार्गः** (pl.) The people of *Mālva*. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** a king of *Mālva*.

मार्गः 1 The country of the *Mālavas*. 2 An inhabitant of *Mālva*. **मार्गः** N. of a plant.

मार्गः 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; **अग्निहोत्रमार्गमादि** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Vās. 2 A row, line, series, succession; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Māl. 1. 1; **अग्निहोत्रमार्गः** Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in **मार्गः**. 5 A rosary, chain; as in **मार्गः**. 6 A streak; as in **मार्गः**, **मार्गः**. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.** -**मार्गः** a variety of *Upamā* or simile, in which one *Upamā* is compared to several *Upamānas*; e. g. **अग्निहोत्रमार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** K. P. 10. -**मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** 1 a garand-maker, florist, gardener; **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -**मार्गः** a kind of fragrant grass. -**मार्गः** a variety of **मार्गः**; **मार्गः** thus defines it:—**मार्गः** **मार्गः** **मार्गः** K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.*

मार्गः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मार्गः 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of bird. 9 An intoxicating drink.

मालिन् *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सङ्ग-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अङ्गुमालिन्, मतीषिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन् *f.* 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मातुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -*Comp.* -मानः a kind of snake.

मातुः 1 The Bilva tree. 2 The Kapilika tree.

मातेया Large cardamoms.

माल्य *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -ह्य 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन वा विष्णवे जपान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -*Comp.* -आपणः a flower-market. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a king of hemp. -हृतिः a florist.

मालवक *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketn. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मातुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

मातुली A wrestling or boxing match.

मातुः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); मित्रेभ्यः प्रति वयसति मातुः Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मातुः विंशतिशो मातुः एतस्य परिकल्पितः or गुंजाभिर्दशभिर्मातुः; 3 A fool, blockhead. -*Comp.* -अटुः, -आटुः a tortoise. -आरण्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आसः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Māsha. -वर्धकः a goldsmith.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

मातुः, मातुः A field of kidney-beans.

मातुः *m.* = मातुः *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मातुः after acc. dual).

मातुः, ह्य 1 A month; (it may be मातुः, सौतुः, मातुः, मातुः or मातुः); न मातुः प्रतिपद्यते वा वेत्ततांति मेचिहति Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -*Comp.* -अनुमासिकः monthly. -अंतः the day of new moon. -आहार *a.* eating-only once a month. -उपवासिनी 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -कालिक *a.* monthly. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. -देव *a.* to be paid in a month. -जन्तुः the new-moon. -प्रदेशः the beginning of a month. -मानः a year.

मातुः A month.

मातुः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मातुः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -कः A funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विष्णुना मासिकं श्राद्धं यथाहर्षं विवृणोति.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मातुली A beard.

मातुः 1. U. (मातुः-ते) To measure.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*), **मातुः** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) **मातुः** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

मातुः 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, कविमाहात्म्य &c.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

मातुः Sovereignty.

मातुः See मातुः.

मातुः An epithet of Indra.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; as मातुः दधि.

मातुः A buffalo-keeper.

मातुः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; मातुःकुली, मातुः मातुः स्वार्थमाचारी. तां ह्यं कामवतिं कां

दे मातुः; स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; मातुःसुपुत्रे मातुः मयोरपि मातुः पत्नी. उपजीवति वस्तुनः स दे मातुः; स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.

मातुः N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

मातुः A mixed caste sprung from a Kānatrīya father and a Vaisya mother.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -*नी* 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrānt.

मातुः *a.* (की *f.*) Terrestrial. -*पः* 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

मातुः A cow.

मातुः A worshipper of Śiva.

मातुः 5 U. (मिवाति, मिवाते; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मातुः 6 P. (मिवाति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मातुः *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); मातुः सत्यं मितं मते

स धृत्वोर्ही मीयुजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in उपपत्तिरिति मिते वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -*Comp.* -अक्षर *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -अर्ध *a.* of measured meaning. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-र) moderation in eating. -मातुः, -मातुः *a.* speaking little or measured words; मीमांसः प्रकृत्या मितमात्रः Si. 2. 13.

मातुः *a.* (going slowly). -*नः* An elephant.

मातुः *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मातुः *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge. 3 Proof, evidence.

मातुः 1 The sun. 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa.

-*कः* 1 A friend; तस्मिन्मातुः ह्येव स त्वमिष्य यत् Bb. 2. 68; Me. 17 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -*Comp.* -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उत्थः 1 sun-rise. 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend.

-*कर्म* *n.*, -*कार्य*, कुल्य the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -*न* *a.* treacherous. -*द्वेषः*, -*द्वेषः* *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -*भावः* friendship. -*देवः*

breach of friendship. -ब्रह्मल a. kind to friends; of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मिश्र ८. 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिश्र 1 U. (मिश्रिते) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिश्र ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मिश्रःप्रत्यय S. 2; मिश्रःसमवाय S. 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; अतः प्रसादं प्रतिपद्य सुजां वक्तुं मिश्रः शक्रदेवदेवेन Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मिश्रितः N. of a king. -स्रः (pl.) N. of a people. -स्र N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिश्र 1 A pair, couple; मिश्रने परिकल्पिते त्वया सहकारः कलितौ च नवितौ R. 8. 61; Ms. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twins. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -मिश्रः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -मिश्रित a. practising cohabitation.

मिश्रः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. ब्रह्मचर.

मिश्र ind. 1 Falseely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective, मनी महानल इति प्रभावात्प्रमत्तमणिः इति वद्या न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; पशुबाच न तस्मिन्मा 17. 42, मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीदृश्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चारित्र्यं राक्षसाभिः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद-वद to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या म् to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ह् to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अव्ययमितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंविन्मिथ्यावाचिद्वयमे मिथ्या-धीतरकल्पनम्. मिथ्याव्ययमितिर्विषया वश्यते लक्षणं वदन् Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आपवादनं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञासनं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कर्मव n. a false act. -कोपः -कोपः

feigned anger. -कपः a false price. -कपः -कपः misconception, misunderstanding. -कपः hypocrisy. -कपः a mistake, error, misapprehension. -कपः heresy. -कपः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -कपः a man only in appearance. -कपः a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -कपः an imaginary advantage. -कपः delusion, mistake, error. -कपः, कपः a falsehood, lie. -कपः a false report. -कपः m. a false witness.

मिश्र 1. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मिश्रिते, मिश्रिते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मिश्रिते) see मिश्र.

मिश्र 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also.). मिश्र 1. 10. P. (मिश्रिते, मिश्रिते) See मिश्र II.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिश्र 6 U. (मिश्रिते, generally मिलिते; मिलिते) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; इत्यन्वतो मिलितः Bk. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये वायुं ब्रह्मः सदाद्वित्येव इत्यादिवाक्येभ्यः सर्वत्र मिलति H. 1. 210; यतीः किं न मिलति Amap. 10; मिलितशिलीमुक &c. Gt. 1; स पारेन-मितोऽप्यत्र मोजनमिहितो न वः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तत्र तोरेद्वयम् G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Cause. (मिलयति-ने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; भाग्यमिलनमिलनेन गलमिव कलकति मलयसमीरे Gt. 4.

मिलित p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलितः A bee; परितमकन्दमामिकास्तं जगति भवतु विराजते मिलितः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलितः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ने; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति वयं ये वचोभिः S. 8. 31; व मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र a. 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; नयं वचं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिवेण व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for

the most part of. -मिश्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आदिमिश्राः मयम् M. 1; पण्डितमिश्रा, मयमिश्राः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -मिश्र 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -मिश्रः a mule. -मिश्र a. of a mixed colour. (-मिश्र) a kind of black aloewood. -मिश्रः a mule.

मिश्रक a. 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -मिश्रः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -मिश्रः Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रण Mixing, blending, combining.

मिश्रित p. p. 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिश्र 1. 6 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातयेदोमुज्ज्वलाय मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. With उद् 1 to open the eyes; उद्मिश्रयतिमिश्रयति Bg. 5. 9, 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise. 5 to shine, glitter. -मिश्रित to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मिश्रिते) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिश्रः Emulation, rivalry. -मिश्रः Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; वास्तवमेवेन मिश्रयामीव Dk. (often used like कल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न दोषमिच्छामि मिश्रयामीव कुतश्च किं वृण्वन्मय-विश्वः N. 1. 21. वदते मिश्रयामीव कुतश्च विद्युतावा रत्नमामिषेण धावा Bv. 1. 111.

मिश्र a. 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिश्रमं सरस्वती 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -मिश्र A sweet-meat.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते; मीन) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिश्रिका Mist, snow.

मिश्रितः 1 The sun; नदि ताम्रमिहिराजं मिश्रितः Bv. 2. 34; वाते नयमिश्रितमिष-मिश्रितज्वालाशतेः शुक्लता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिश्रितः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीनाति, मीनति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मययति-ने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (यतिमययोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीन p. p. 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीनः, मीनः m. An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; सुतमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह इव कवयो नलिमयुधे Bv. 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see महाप्रवृत्ति. -Comp. -अंशे रो, fish-aprawn. -अवस्थित, वासित् ॥ 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलवः, the sea. -देवताः the god of love. -नगरा an epithet of Satyavati. -गोविन्दा a pond, pool of water. -रक्षा, -रक्षः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मी 1 P. (मीति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसमंग-परमात्मी करोति कुतश्चैव कायममीमांसा R. G.; ३० द्विक, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उपरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them; the first concerning itself chiefly with the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उपरमीमांसा वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाः कर्ममुक्तमात्रं सत्या हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एते किंचित् मीलन्ति समाम्ने हिमं तदालोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग्म-मीलन् Si. 11. 2; तस्या मीमिलमुने Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for हिन्). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); इषाम्नासात्मनश्च नृपो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. -With. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रं चाभीलन् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्मी लीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38. 4 to be dif-

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलन्मुने &c. Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; ए वायुर्वर्त्मने जलं क्षितिर्दिति त्रैलोक्यवस्तुमीलति Prab. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तपतुन्मीलन् चक्षुरावत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमसिवा वतपद्मा तमस्वि लोचुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); वज्राक्षीपिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव रक्तजातं R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरोक्षी जीवलोको-जं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; योगिनी-लितनक्षत्रा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितानि इतिनिमीलितेवावकतिव Mk. 1. 33; च्यमिमीलदुष्कृतं नालिनी Si. 9. 11; लक्ष्मणं चमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -अ 1 to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपातसेमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विचारयितव्यं प्रभवति च सेमी-लयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Shut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -स (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना वधिभूयते । विजेनामनुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति मूलं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीघ 1 P. (मीयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीश्वरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीरा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Śiva 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुब्जः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटः 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारण्यमोक्षिरेत्युक्तं R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुडी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुनिनामपि विजयप्रतिपत्तिः यत एव संभवति । स्वपहिमदर्शनमर्थोऽयमुकुरो जायते वस्तु Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुट. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel. 4 The Bakula tree.

मुकुलः-ल 1 A bud; आदिमुकुलमुकुलः ककुलीमागुक् Me. 21; R. 9. 81; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलवपत्तमुकुलम् (तनवात्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; दसमुकुलितवदनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुलः A kind of bean.

मुकुल p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुकुलवद्वेगप्रदो Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुकु). -अः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुनापितेन गीतेन मुक्तीनां च लीलया मनो न सिध्यते वस्य स एव मुक्तोऽश्वा वक्तुः ॥ Subhā'sh.

-Comp. -अंश्वरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म.) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -असत्तव a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठ) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वत्सव see मुक्तावत्.

मुकुल 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prone. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुकुल श्लोक एवैकप्रमत्तरक्षः सनात्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोश्च हारिणां हारिणं स्तनमहले । मुक्तानामप्यवश्यं च वयं समारंभिकाः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells. -करीर-सीमु-वराहशखनस्यादिमुक्तामुज्ज्व-वेष्टुजानि । मुक्ताफलदानं वसिष्ठसि लोके तवात् मुक्तामुज्ज्वमेव हृदि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -भगवतः, आभगवत the pearl-oyster. -आभलिः ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्ता a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जाले a string or zone of pearls. -वामन् n. a string of pearls. -गुदः a kind of jasmine. -वस्त्र f. the pearl-oyster -वाल्लवः a string of pearls. -कर्म 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 4. 28; 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the mustard-apple. 4 camphor. -अक्षिः a pearl. -वायु f. the pearl-oyster. -स्तन,

-मण्डपः, -मण्डपः a pearl-necklace. -मण्डपः,
-मण्डपः the pearl-oyster.

गुह्यः १ Release, liberation, deliverance. २ Freedom, emancipation. ३ Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. ४ Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; वृत्तिः गतिः Bh. २. ६२. ५ Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. ६ Unloosing-opening. ७ Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -ज्ञः an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -गन्तुः frankincense.

महत्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं १ The mouth (fig. also)
ब्राह्मणेयस्य मुखमासीत् Bv. 10. 90. 12; **सु-**
द्वर्गं पुत्रमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं यव V. 1
The my mouth or spokesman'. २ The
face, countenance; परिधृष्टाङ्गमुखी नवाद्य
Ira V. 1. 17; निभस्मान्मुखो भूते कवेनिः S.
7. 21; so अश्रुमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. ३ The
snout or muzzle (of any animal). ४
The front, van, forepart. ५ The tip,
point, barb (of an arrow), head;
उतादिष्ठाङ्गमुखः क्षिप्रियुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3.
57. 58. ६ The edge or sharp point
(of any instrument). ७ A test,
nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. ८ The
beak or bill of a bird. ९ A direc-
tion, quarter; as in दिग्मुखी, अंतर्मुखः. १०
Opening, entrance, mouth; शिरायाः
क्षुब्धकर्णकोटरमुखश्चातस्थानघः S. 1. 14;
नदीमुखेनेव सपुद्गाविज्ञात् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1.
8. 11 An entrance to a house, a
door, passage. १२ Beginning,
commencement; सलीजलोद्गीकणकीमुदीमुखं
R. 3. 1; दिनमुखातिविधिदिनविधीर्मिलयन् अलम्
नयनमयज् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ 2. 13
Introduction. १४ The chief, the
principal or prominent ; (at the end
of comp. in this sense) : बंधोन्मुख्ये बहु
मखमुखाभ्युक्ते कर्मपाठान् Bv. 4. 21; so
इन्द्रमुखः देवाः &c. १५ The surface or
upper side. १६ A means. १७ A
source, cause, occasion. १८ Utter-
ance; as in मुखप्रव. १९ The Vedas,
scripture. २० (In Rhet.) The
original cause or source of the
action in a drama. -**अभिः** १ a
forest-conflagration. २ a sort of
goblin with a face of fire. ३ the
consecrated or sacrificial fire. ४ fire
put into the mouth of a corpse at
the time of lighting the funeral
pile. -**अभिलः**, उद्युक्तः breath. -**अक्रः** a
crab. -**आकारः** look, mien, appear-
ance. -**आसवः** nectar of the lips.
-**आषाढः**, -**आषः** spittle, saliva. -**चंद्र-**
मुखः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovel-
y face. -**क्षुब्धमुखः** a forest-conflagration.
-**कुल्लः** a lotus-like face. -**सुरः** a
talker. -**संपन्नः** an onion. -**स्पष्टः** a
talkative, garrulous. -**स्फटिका** a sla-

on the face. -**जीविः** *f.* the tongue. -**जः** a Brāhmaṇa. -**जातं** the root of the mouth. -**दूधकाः** an onion. -**दुधिका** an eruption disfiguring the face. -**दिलीपकाः** a lazy fellow, an idler. -**निवातिनी** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**पद्मः** a veil **पद्मं** कर्म **पद्मपुष्पसदृशीतिरेवा-**
त्स *Ms. 62.* -**पिण्डः** a mouthful of food. -**पूरणं** 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouth-
ful of water, a mouthful in general. -**पद्माक्षः** a pleased countenance,
graciousness of aspect. -**पिवः** an
orange. -**पर्वः** a preface, an introduc-
tion. -**पर्वणं** 1 a preface. 2 a lid,
cover. -**पूरणं** a preparation of betel;
see **ताम्र**. -**पेदाः** distortion of the
face. -**मधु** *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-
lipped. -**मार्जयं** washing the face.
-**पञ्चनं** the bit of a bridle. -**रसः** the
colour or complexion of the face;
R. 12. 6; 17. 31. -**रानलः** a hog. -**रोषः**
1 anointing the face or upper side
(of a drum). 2 a disease of the
phlegmatic humour. -**वटवृक्षः** the
pomegranate tree. -**वाद्यं** 1 an instru-
ment of music sounded with the
mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a
sound made with the mouth. -**वासः** -
वासनः a perfume used to scent the
breath. -**विपुलिका** ashe-goat. -**व्यादानं**
gaping, yawning. -**वाक** *a.* abusive,
foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -**धुविः** *f.*
washing or purifying the mouth. -**शोषः**
an epithet of Kāhu. -**शोषन** *a.*
1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent,
sharp. (-**जः**) the sharp flavour,
pungency. (-**नं**) cleansing the
mouth. -**धीः** *f.* 'beauty of coun-
tenance', a lovely face. -**दृढं**
facility of pronunciation, phonetic
ease. -**सूतं** the moisture of the lips.

सुखरसः A beggar, mendicant.
सुखर a. 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; सुखरा सन्नेषा गर्दानी Rāt. 2; सुखराणांश्च हि विराजो Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an auklet), सुखरेणा सुखरसं शब्दमिषं R. 5. 72; शत-
 क्रजमुखरसोऽयं यव राशे वनातः U. 2. 25. 20; Mā. 9. 5; सुखराणां त्यज भोजीं रिपु-
 मिष केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; अक्ष. 1 35. 3
Sounding, resonant or resounding
 with (usually at the end of comp.);
 स्थाने स्थाने मुखरकुम्भो ह्यक्षुतेर्विराणा U. 2. 14; शालीमुखराशयोरे (लाङ्गुजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative
 of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, neurilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing
 (मुखरिक् 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A
 crow. 2 A leader, the chief or
 principal person; यदि कार्यविधातेः स्वाय-
 त्वास्त्यज ह्यते H. 1. 23. 3 A conch-
 shell.

हुल्लवाति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or

scho. 2 To make (one) talk or
 speak ; अत एव सुश्रुता ना सुश्रवयति Mu. 3.
 3 To notify, declare, announce.

सुकरिता, सुकारी The bit of a bridle.
 सुकरित a. Made noisy or resonant
 with, ringing or noisy with, मंडोडुनी-
 णि.जा सुकरितककुमस्ताडवे दूळपावे: MAl. 1. 1.

मुख्य a. 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; **दिगन्तिमुख्यः**, वायुस्या, गेय-
मुख्या &c. -**स्य** 1 A leader, guide. -**स्य** 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -**Comp.** -**स्य** the primary or original (as opp. गेय) meaning of a word. -**स्य** the chief lunar month. -**स्य**, -**स्य**तिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -**स्य** म. the prime minister.

शुद्धः A kind of gallinule.
शुद्धं a. 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशङ्क केन शुद्धेन वृत्तादिति याचितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयमाकर्षणियं शुद्धाद् तपस्विकृपाद् B. S. 1. 25; B. S. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिदि शुद्धावृत्तिकरे विलासिनि विलासति कैलपरे Gt. 1; U. 3. 5. -**श्या** A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -**Comp.**
अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; विलोको गुणमयः स ललु रिषातावधिस्तु U. 3. 44. -**आमलका** having a lovely face. -**जी,** -**कुडि**, -**मति** a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -**आश्र**: simplicity, silliness.

मुञ्च I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुञ्च. - II. 6 U. - मुञ्चति ते, मुञ्च) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); दत्तात्रय ... दशोपनेने येन दृष्टेर्मुञ्चो R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुञ्चदीना केचिद्वारिहिरिवातिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10 47; आ भवन्ति याभि मुञ्चतु V. 2 4 'let not thy limbs droop' (do not despond'). 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठे मुञ्चति वरिधः तप्तव्रतः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता वर मुञ्च शय्या R. 5. 66 ; पुनिहताग्रजवस्त्रातिरेषिणा सम च मुञ्चति तमसा मनः R. 6. 7 ; योने मुञ्चति किं च केरवकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आभिर्दुष्टे शशिभि तमसा सुखमालिच रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Ms. 96, 61 ; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see युज्ज्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; दृष्टो हाराय्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. 7 To emit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपादपत्रा मुच्यन्ते इति ४. 4-11; चित्तिरहं मुच्यते प्रायमुच्यते Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth; Mā. 9-6; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -Pass. (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from; मुच्यते सर्वपापैः &c. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -Desid. 1 (मुच्यति) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुच्यते, मोच्यते) To long for final emancipation. -Wnn अव to take off or down, put away. -आ 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten; आमुच्यते चतुर्विधं द्विर्वि R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुच्यते रत्नमय Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge; आमुच्यते रवि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -उच् 1 to unfasten; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निश्च 1 to free, liberate; release; निश्चिन्तमुच्यते चित्तं चित्तं चित्तं R. 1. 46. Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -उरि 1 to free, release, liberate; उरोपरीतपतिमुच्यते चित्तं Bk. 3. 7. Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -य 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, send forth. -यति 1 to free, liberate, release, set free, मुच्यते चित्तं चित्तं R. 4. 43; अमुं तुं प्रतिमां मुच्यते 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -वि 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विद्वन् वासति मुच्यते सति R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart; Ku. 4. 81. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); विमलमणि विमुच्यते रत्नः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -सं to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच्य (सु) कुं: 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātā. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demon heg, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana he cunningly deceived him to the cave of Murchānda and on his entering it he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. -असत्कः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिरः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिरिदः A kind of flower.

सुचुरी 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुच्य, सुच्य 1 P. 10 U. (मोचति, मुचति, मोचयति-ते, मुचयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुच्य 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केसः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वस्त्रं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -वासस्य m. an epithet of Śiva.

सुचर The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुच 1. 1 P. 10 U. (मोचति, मोचयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुच्य 6 P. (मुचति) To promise.

सुच 1 P. (मुचति) To crush, grind.

सुच 1 P. (मुचति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुचति) To sink.

सुच 2. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -इ 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -इ 1 A female mendicant of a particular order. -इ 1 The head. 2 Iron. -Comp. -अयस्य iron. -कलः a coconut tree -कल्लो a number of shaven heads. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुचकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुचन Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुचिन् p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -ते Iron.

सुचिन् m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Śiva.

सुचय A pearl

सुच 1. 10 U. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोचति, मुचति; caus. मोचयति-ते desid. मुचयिष्ये or मुचयिष्ये) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यत्ने काम्याणि मोचिष्य इत्यत्रान्विमोक्षिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -Wnn अयु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -आ 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-Caus.) to scent, perfume; परिमलितमोचयती दिशः Bv. 1. 58. -य' to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted; R. 6. 86, Mā. 5. 28.

सुच, सुच 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; सुचिर्देवं तेन नतान्नो मेकः R. 3. 25; अयन्तु पुते इति केनो धृताद-

यतः Si. 5. 88; 1. 23; विषदि कर्तव्यं विप्रति जनाः दस्यु सुचं Bk. 3. 25; द्विपरमसुचं Gt. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 80.

सुचिन् p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -स 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -सा Joy, delight.

सुचिरः 1 A cloud; सुचिरुदयः सुचिरुजिह्वः सुचिरुवहः Gt. 2; or सुचिर्वाचापि कवे भामिनि सुचिरालिङ्गिष्य Bv. 2. 88. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुचो Moonlight.

सुचः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुचः -भोजिन् m. a horse.

सुचरः 1 A hammer, mallet; as in मोचयतः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clouds of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bad. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

सुचलः A kind of grass.

सुचलः A kind of bean.

सुचल 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुचयति Den. P. 1 To seal, अनया सुचयामुच्ये Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, clean up (fig.); विषयानि सुचयन्तु दाम्पत्ययुग्मं तज्जने जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुचा 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal ring, signet ring; सुचा सुचा सुचये Mu. 1; यन्मुचयतुमयस्य रत्नसमयिक-यतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; यन्मुचयतुः Ki. 191; विमुचयतुः (वा) Mu. 4. 3 A pass, passport (as given by a seal-ring); अमुचयतुः कलः (यन्मुचयतुः) Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Sealing, closing, sealing; सेवायुद्धा स पदमुचयतुः U. 6. 27; विषयि-दामुचयतुः सुचयतुः Mā. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -असर् 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -करः a maker of seals. -सर्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मण.

सुचिका A seal-ring; see सुचा.

सुचिन् 2. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यज्ज-सप्तसुचयितमकी-निर्वाजानवयति Mu. 2. 36; काशीसुचयितमुचयतुः Gt. 1; स्वयं सिद्धोऽयं द्विपरमसुचयितः Bv. 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. 3 Unblown.

सुचा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; सुचि-विषदि मेवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं सुचा B. D. 2 wrongly, falsely, तानिः तैव सुचः स पद विषयो मत्वा सुचा जेतवः Bk. 8. 78. v. 1.

to destroy, annihilate. -~~नि~~ to root out, eradicate.

मूलम् १ A root (fig. also); तपस्व्यानि
 मूलमिति तेषां S. 7. 20; or काशिनो धीतकः
 १: 20; मूलं क्व to take or strike root;
 वक्ष्यते मूलं इति नवद्वितीयः शिवः Si. 2. 38.
 2 The root, lowest edge or extremi-
 ty of anything; कल्याणविशालीयताया तदानी-
 म्मूलमिति तदानी R. 7. 10; so शरीरः मूलं
 Me. 89. 3 The lower part or end,
 base, the end of anything by which
 it is joined to something else; नरोत्तमं
 Si. 1. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, उदरमूलं &c.
 4 Beginning, commencement;
 मूलकाभ्यामुत्पत्तिश्चापि S. 1. 5 Basis,
 foundation, source, origin, cause;
 तस्य मूलस्त्वमूलकाः Mb.; रोगोद्भिः स्थितिमूलं U.
 1. 6; इति केनाद्युक्तं तत्र मूलं इत्यं 'the
 source or authority should be found
 out.' 6 The foot or bottom of any-
 thing; रश्मिमूलं, निरिमूलं &c. 7 The text,
 or original passage (as distinguished
 from the commentary or gloss).
 8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 9 Capital,
 principal stock. 10 A hereditary
 servant. 11 A square root. 12 A
 king's own territory; न गुप्तमूल्यं यतः R.
 4. 26; Me. 7. 184. 13 A vendor who
 is not the true owner, Ms. 7. 202
 (अस्वाधिकृता Kull.). 14 The
 nineteenth lunar mansion containing.
 11 Stars. 15 A thickset, corpse. 16
 The root of long pepper. 17 A
 particular position of the fingers.
 -Comp. अगारं १ the navel. २ a
 mystical circle above the organs of
 generation. -आमं a radish. -आवसनं
 original abode. -आश्रित् a. living
 upon roots. -आश्लं a radish. -उच्छेदः
 utter destruction, total eradication.
 -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original
 or prime cause; Ru. 6. 18. -कारिका
 a furnace, an oven. -कण्डूः कण्डूः
 a kind of penance, living only upon
 roots. -केसरः a citron. -कुलः the co-
 efficient of a root. -जः a plant
 growing from a root. (-जं) green
 ginger. -ज्वः an epithet of Kama.
 -मूल्यं, -मूलं principal, stock, capital.
 -मूत्रः lymph. -निहन्त a. destroying
 root and branch. -दुग्धः 'the stock-
 man', the male representative of a
 family. -मूढादिः f. the Prakṛiti or
 Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.).
 -मूल्यः the bread-fruit tree. -मूलः
 an epithet of Kama. -मूल्यः an old or
 hereditary servant. -मूल्यं an origi-
 nal text. -मूल्यं capital, stock. मिहयः
 a chariot. -मूल्यः, मूल्यः a field
 planted with edible roots. -मूल्यं १
 base, foundation. २ the Supreme
 Spirit. ३ wind, air. -मूल्यं n. the
 principal current or fountain-head
 of a river.

दुल्लभः १ A radish. ३ An esculent root. -कः A kind of poison. -कम्प. -पोषिका a radish.

सूत्र 1 N. of a plant. 2 The as-
torium Mula.

मूढविषा ८. Radical, original. —का: A devotee, an ascetic.

सूक्ष्म m. A tree.

मूलज ॐ. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

पूरे: 1 A king. 2 The Indian
spikenard.

मूल्य अ. १ To be eradicated. २
Purchasable. -हय १ Price, worth,

cont; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणयुज्यमशांसि Si.
18. 15, Santi. 1. 12. 2 Wages, hire,

salary. 3 Gain. 4 Capital, principal.
 धृष 1 P. (धृषति, धृषित) To steal,
 rob, plunder.

मृगः १ A rat, mouse. २ A round window, an air-hole.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. 2 A thief.
-कम्प. -अरातिः; a cat. -बाहुनः; an
epithet of Ganesa.

सूचनं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. 2 A crucible.

मुद्रिका: 1 A rat. 2 A thief. 3 The
Sirtsha tree. 4 N. of a country.

-Damp. -अंकाः, -अंजनः -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अधुः a cat. -अशक्तिः a cat. -अश्वरः, -रथः a molehill.

मुनिहार: A male rat.

हूँसी, मूषीकः मूषीका A rat, mouse.

6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the
 two Futures and the Conditional,
 (म्रियते, ह्य) To die, perish, de-
 cease, depart from life. -*Caus.* (मारयति-ते)
 To Kill, slay. -*Desid.* (म्रियमि) 1 To
 wish to die. 2 To be about to die,
 be on the point of death. -*WITH अह्*
 to die after. follow in death; R.8.85.

कुल ३०० बच्चे-

४ P. 10 A. (४ पणित, ४ पणित, ४ पणित) १ To seek, search for, seek after; न लभमानिष्यति ४ पणिते हि तल Ku. 5. 45; नता वृता वृर ४ पणिते पताव ४ पणिते G. L. 25. 2 To hunt, chase, pursue. 3 To aim at, strive for. 4 To examine, investigate; ४ पणिते नतावोमि: साधकैरुपमाव: Mā. 5. 1; ४ पणिते ४ पणिते नतावोमि: साधकैरुपमाव: Mā. 5. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. 5 To ask for, beg of one; ४ पणिते ४ पणिते ४ पणिते M. 5. 20.

दुग्गः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिक्को व संस्कृतो सिंहस्य किञ्चिद् दूग्गः ।
 विष्णुशक्तिराज्यस्य लक्षणेन दूग्गद्वयः, see दूग्गाणि
 below. 2 A deer, an antelope; विशालो-
 लम्बाङ्गुलिभक्तवः इत्यर्थे दूग्गः S. 1. 14; R.
 1. 40, 50; आत्मनश्चोर्ध्वे न इत्यर्थः S. 1. 3
 Game in general. 4 The spots on the
 moon represented as an antelope. 5
 Musk. 6 Seeking, search. 7 Pursuit,
 chase, hunting. 8 Inquiry, investiga-
 tion. 9 Asking, soliciting. 10 A kind
 of elephant. 11 N. of a particular
 class of men; इत्ये दूग्गा व चिनिचि; वद्वि
 नपुत्राणां दूग्गिणोऽस्तीति चिनिचि इत्यर्थः इति चोर्ध्वे
 दूग्गोर्ध्वे S. 1. 12 The lunar mansion

called मृगशिरसः. 13 The lunar month called मार्गशीर्षः. 14 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -ऊँयः. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अक्षः 1 the moon. 2 campher. 3 the wind. -अंमना a doe. -अजिनः a deer's skin. -अंधका musk. -अण्डः, अन्धनः, अंधकाः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अभिषिः, अभिराजः a lion; केतुति निद्रुस्त्रिमयुग्मयो अभिषिः Si. 2. 53; युगाधिपत्यवचो विज्ञाय B. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. 2 a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 a dog. 3 a tiger. 4 N. of a tree. -अह्वानः a lion. -आविष्ट m. a hunter. -आरघः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -ईदः 1 a lion; ततो सूर्येभ्य स्वर्गे गयी R. 2. 30. 2 a tiger. 3 the sign Leo of the zodiac. "आसनः a throne, "आलवः an epithet of Śiva. "आकः a hawk. -बृहः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्ष्वा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1 a lion. 2 the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तरम्-उत्तराश्वि the constellation स्वशिखः. -क्षान्नः a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जले mirage. "एवान् bathing in the waters of the marriage; i.e. impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, Fowler. -कुम्भः, कुम्भा, कुम्बा, कुम्बिका f. mirage : स्वयम्भूभिः स्थातः ; see कुम्भ. -ईशाः, ईशका a dog. -ईश्वरः a fawn-eyed woman; तदीन्द्रित्तारि स्वयमुलमासीत्स्वराः U. 6. 85. -पूः a hunter. -हिष्ट m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धृतः a jackal. -नचना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 12; Cu. P. 8; B. 17. 24. 2 the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. "जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. 2 a roe-buck. 3 a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. पिङ्गुः the moon. -पद्मः the lion. -प (व) पाञ्चीयः a hunter. -पतिनी a net for catching deer. -महुः musk; उच्चतटीयेन नाम्नामयिष्ठिति तव तोरेभ्यश्चमदः G. L. 7; स्वमदतिलकं लिखति तनुलकं द्यामेव राजनिरे Glt. 7. "पासा a musk-bag. -पञ्चः N. of a class of elephants. -मारुता a lion. -मुक्तः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -पूथः a herd of deer. -राज m. a lion; Si. 9. 18. 2 a tiger. 3 the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 as lion; R. 6. 3. 2 the sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 a tiger. 4 the moon. "चारिक, लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिडुः a lion. -रोमे wool. "जं woollen cloth. -लांछनः the moon; अंकाधिरूपितस्तुल्यदमः युगलांचनः i. 2. 53. "जः the planet Mercury. -लक्षा the deer like streak on the moon; युगलेक्षाह्वरीय चंद्रमाः B. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -व्यायः 1 hunter. 2 Sirius or the dog-star. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -झावः a fawn; झाविः हनेदिप्तो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, शिरम् m., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षी the constellation मृगशिरसः. -श्रीः) the lunar month Mārgasīrsha.

(-११) the lunar month Mārgaśīrṣa.

सुगन्धि m. the constellation सुगन्धितम्.
-सुगन्धः a tiger. -सुगन्धः a hunter.
सुगन्धः Searching, looking out for,
inquiry, research.

सुगन्धः Hunting, chase, विद्येय ध्वजने
पदेति सुगन्धीनामिनाः कुतः S. 2. 5. सुगन्ध-
वाहिना मातयेन S. 2; सुगन्धेय, सुगन्धिविहारि &c.

सुगन्धुः 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोप-
शब्दोऽपि सुगन्धुः सुगन्धुः Si. 2. 80. 2 A
jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगन्धः 1 The chase, hunting; Ki.
13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगन्धी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epi-
lepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of
women. -Comp. -सुगन्धी f. a woman with
eyes like those of a doe or fawn.
-सुगन्धी an epithet of Krishna.

सुगन्धः a. To be sought or inquired
after to be hunted; तत्र सुगन्धं सुगन्धम्.

सुगन्धि 1. 1 P. (माज्जि) To sound.
-II. 2 P. 10 U. (माज्जि, माज्जिनि-
देसि. मिश्रति or मिश्रतिवति) 1 To wipe,
or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep
clean (fig. also); स्वेदनात्मनाज्जि Si. 3.

79; नोपशब्दोऽपि सुगन्धुः 5. 28. 2 To rub,
stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry
(as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5
To purify, wash with water, sharpen;

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः मन्त्राद्युक्तं मन्त्राद्युक्तं पदस्यार्थः Bk. 14.

92 (गुह्यार्थः चक्रः or गोपितवतः) - With
अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.

-उत् 2 to wipe off, remove, R. 15 32.

-वि 3 to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1
to wipe off or away, wash out, re-

move; (चायं) स्वागेन वस्त्राः परिमार्ज्यते Bk. 14.

35. 2 to rub, stroke. -य 2 to
wipe off or out, remove, atone for;

स्वभावालोप्यवशः प्रवृत्तिः R. 6. 31; शशिपात-
लेन प्रमार्ज्यमा V. 3; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe

off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify,
cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify.

2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, re-
move. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain,
filter.

सुगन्धिः A kind of drum.
सुगन्धिः 1 Cleansing, purifying, wash-
ing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity;

Bk. 2. 13 (सुगन्धि). 3 Complexion,
pure skin or clear complexion.

सुगन्धिः a. Wiped off or away,
cleansed, removed.

सुगन्धिः An epithet of Siva.

सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धी, सुगन्धी An epithet of Par-
vati; इति सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः
Gīt. 12.

सुगन्धिः 6 P. (सुगन्धि) To: kill, slay,
destroy.

सुगन्धिः ह. The fibrous root of a
lotus, a lotus-fibre; मेमेपि हि सुगन्धीनामनु-

बन्धति तैत्तरीयः H. 1. 95; सुगन्धीनामनु-
बन्धति V. 1. 19; R. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -ह. The

root of a fragrant grass (परिगन्धिः).
-Comp. -सुगन्धिः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सुगन्धिः
the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुगन्धिका, सुगन्धी A lotus stalk or
fibre; परिगन्धितसुगन्धीनामनु-बन्धति Mā. 1. 22;

or परिगन्धितसुगन्धीनामनु-बन्धति U. 1. 24.

सुगन्धिः m. A lotus.

सुगन्धी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place
abounding with lotuses.

सुगन्धिः p. p. 1 dead, deceased. 2 As
good as dead, useless, inefficacious;

इतो वृद्धिः सुगन्धीनामनु-बन्धति; सुगन्धीनामनु-
बन्धति Pt. 2. 94. 3

Calcined, reduced; सुगन्धीनामनु-बन्धति; सुगन्धीनामनु-
बन्धति Bv. 1. 82. -ह 1 Death.

2 Food obtained by begging, alms;
see अन्नं (8). -Comp. -सुगन्धिः a corpse.

-सुगन्धिः the sun. -सुगन्धिः impurity con-
tracted through the death of a rela-

tion; see अन्धः. -सुगन्धिः the sea, ocean.
-सुगन्धिः a. almost dead, insensible.

-सुगन्धिः a grave. -सुगन्धिः a widower.
-सुगन्धिः one who carries out dead

bodies to the cemetery. -सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः
a jackal. -सुगन्धिः funeral or obsequi-

al rites. -सुगन्धिः a. reviving the
dead. (-सुगन्धिः) the revival of a

dead person. (-सुगन्धिः) a charm for re-
viving the dead. -सुगन्धिः bringing

forth a still-born child. -सुगन्धिः ablu-
tion after a death, or funeral.

सुगन्धिः A dead person, a corpse;
अव ते जीवन्तीनाम् सुगन्धिः मन्त्राद्युक्तं मन्त्राद्युक्तं

जनयति जगन्नाथ जीवन्तीनाम् Bv. 4. 39. -सुगन्धिः
Impurity contracted through the death

of a relation. -Comp. -सुगन्धिः a
jackal.

सुगन्धिः The sun.

सुगन्धिः A kind of clay.

सुगन्धिः f. Death, dying.

सुगन्धिः 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 18.
2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant

earth.

सुगन्धिः 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि
मृतो सुगन्धिः जन्म सुगन्धिः Bg. 2. 27. 2

Yama, the god of death. 3 An epi-
thet of Brahman. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of

Māyā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love.
-Comp. -सुगन्धिः a kind of drum beaten

at obsequial rites. -सुगन्धिः quicksilver.
-सुगन्धिः an epithet of Siva. -सुगन्धिः the

noose of death or Yama. -सुगन्धिः the
sugar-cane. -सुगन्धिः a. liable to

death. -सुगन्धिः the plantain. -सुगन्धिः,
-सुगन्धिः a bamboo-cane. -सुगन्धिः m. Yama,

the god of death. -सुगन्धिः 1 the world
of the dead, the world of Death or

Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals;
cf. मन्त्रलोका. -सुगन्धिः 1 an epithet of

Siva. 2 a raven. -सुगन्धिः f. a female
crab.

सुगन्धिः An epithet of Siva.

सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good
earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant

earth.

सुगन्धिः 9 P. (सुगन्धि, सुगन्धि) 1 To squeeze,
press, rub; नम च सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः Vo. 5. 40. 2 To trample or
tread upon; crush to pieces, kill,

destroy, pound, bruise, mangle;
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः Bk. 15 15; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke,
rub against, touch; Si. 4. 51. 4 To

overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away,
rub off, remove. -With अग्नि to

squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव 1 to
tread or trample upon. -अव 1 to

squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill,
crush; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः N. 5. 110. -परि 1

to press, squeeze; परिगन्धितसुगन्धीनामनु-
बन्धति U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3

to wipe away, rub off -य to crush,
bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press,

squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound;
Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -त to

squeeze together, bruise, pound,
kill.

सुगन्धिः 1 Clay, earth, loam; अग्निः
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

Subhāsh; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth,
lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth.

4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.
-सुगन्धिः a small clod or lump of earth.

-सुगन्धिः a potter. -सुगन्धिः an earthen
vessel. -सुगन्धिः a kind of fish. -सुगन्धिः

(सुगन्धिः) a heap of earth. -सुगन्धिः a
potter. -सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः earthenware, a

vessel of clay. -सुगन्धिः a clod of
earth, a lump of clay. -सुगन्धिः 'clod-

pot', a blockhead; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः S. 6. -सुगन्धिः a clod of earth.
-सुगन्धिः (सुगन्धिः) a small car

of earth, a toy cart; (it is the name
of a celebrated play by Sudraka).

सुगन्धिः 1 A kind of drum or tabor.
2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -सुगन्धिः

the bread-fruit tree.

सुगन्धिः a. 1 Sporting, sportive 2
Transient, evanescent.

सुगन्धिः See सुगन्धिः.

सुगन्धिः p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed;
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

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सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

-सुगुण the soft i. e. blue lotus.
-सुगुण the lead. -सुगुण a. having
bowels which are relaxed or easily
affected by medicines. -सुगुण a.
having a gentle or lounging gait.
(-सुगुण) a goose, female swan. -सुगुण,
-सुगुण, -सुगुण m. a kind of birch
tree. -सुगुण a rush or reed. -सुगुण,
-सुगुण n. a reed, cane. -सुगुण the
Siri'sha tree. -सुगुण a. gentle at first,
bland, coaxing. -सुगुण a. sweet
speaking. -सुगुण m. -सुगुण a hare.
-सुगुण a. soft to the touch.

सुगुण Gold.

सुगुण a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2
Mild, gentle. -सुगुण 1 Water. 2 A
variety of alowood.

सुगुण, सुगुण A vine or bunch of
grapes; वाच तदीयां परिधीय सुगुण सुगुण
सुगुण स हनः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 87.

सुगुण 1 U. (मयति-ते) To be moist or
to moisten.

सुगुण War, battle, fight; सत्यविदितमनुजं
सुगुणमिदमस्य सत्यतः सुगुणमुच्यते Ki. 12.
89; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुगुण a. Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुगुण 6 P. (सुगुण, सुगुण) 1 To touch,
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To
consider, reflect, deliberate. -With
अभि to touch, handle. -आ 1 to
touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.
also); नवावशादहस्तोऽप्यभिः Ki. 4. 14;
शतवशादहस्तोऽप्यभिः Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.
3 to attack, assault; आहूतं वा पदे रीः
Ku. 2. 31. -परा 1 to touch, rub or
stroke gently; पराश्रयं हस्तं देव-
तरीयमां कुलिशप्रवाहिनि R. 3. 68; Si. 17.
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-
think, consider; किं मयिनेति सुगुणं पञ्च-
मना पराश्रयति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think
of mentally, praise (स्तु); ईश्वरमि विप्र-
विप्राणां सगुणितेष्टेष्टां ब्रह्मस्य पराश्रयति K. P.
1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिलाश्रयतिः
परिपुष्टेष्टोक्तं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,
reflect, ponder (over); पुनरेति वि विपुष्ट-
कारिण गुणलुब्धाः स्वमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30;
ममवशात् स्वमेव स्वमेव जनापवादां सपरेष्टु
Bk. 3. 7, 12, 24; Ku. 6. 97, Bg. 18.
63. 3 to peruse, observe. 4 to
examine, test; तद्वचनमप्यभिः वा च शब्दे
प्रयोगे च विपुष्टु M. 1.

सुगुण 1 P. (मयति) To sprinkle.
-II. 1 U. (मयति-ते) To bear, endure,
&c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U.
(सुगुणिते, मयति-ते, मयति) 1 To suffer,
bear, endure, put up with; तस्मिन्निदम-
कायमनुजिते देवेन-लोकी न सुगुणितो U. 3; 1.
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To
pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear;
सुगुण कथय बलिभक्तं तातपादाः U. 6; अयम-
मिति देव सुगुणितमपि कोऽपराधी मयवता मयति-
मयः S. 4; आर्यं मयति मयति Vc. 1; महाकाय
मयति Mk. 1.

सुगुण 1 False, wrongly, untrue,
lyingly; सुगुण सुगुणिते न मयति न मे न
वादे इव Bk. 3. 147; इवावागमिनि Bv. 2.
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-
lessly. -Comp. -सुगुणित् m. a kind
of crane. -सुगुण a. 1 untrue. 2
absurd. (-सुगुण) an absurdity, an
impossibility. -सुगुण falsehood, lying,
a false statement; तस्मिन् मयति राजपुत्रि
सुगुण तदिति U. 4. -सुगुण ignorance,
error. -सुगुण, -सुगुण m. a liar. -सुगुण
f. an untrue or satirical speech,
satire, irony. -सुगुण 1 an untrue
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुगुण The mango tree.

सुगुण p. 1 Cleaned, purified. 2
Boiled. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -सुगुण
a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुगुण f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

सुगुण 1 A. (मयति, मयति; desid. मयति) To
exchange or barter. -With नि or
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also
मेकल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -मयिजा,
-मयिजा, -मयिजा epithets of the river
Narmadā.

मेकल 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,
zone in general (fig. also); any-
thing which girds or surrounds; मही-
समरमेकल 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्ना-
विद्वान्मेकलमपि विदुः सपत्नी भव सुविप्रमपि R.
6. 63; R. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the
girdle or zone of a woman; तिलेविवि-
दुःसुखमेकलः R. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेकल-
मुद्रितं गीतस्य लिखितं मयति Ku. 4. 8. 3 The
triple girdle worn by the first three
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope
of a mountain (विशेष); अमिषं संपर-
वना Ku. 1. 5; Ms. 12. 5 The hips.
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or
string fastened to the hilt. 8 The
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river
Narmadā. -Comp. -पदे the hips.
-मयिः investiture with the girdle.

मेकललः An epithet of Siva.

मेकलित् m. 1 An epithet of Siva.
2 A religious student, a Brah-
machārin, q. 7.

मेकल 1 A cloud; सुवर्णमयमेकल इव
विशो मेकलः सगुणिते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant
grass. -सुगुण Talc. -Comp. -सुगुण m.,
-सुगुण, -सुगुण; 'the path of clouds',
atmosphere. -सुगुण the autumn. -सुगुण;
the wind. -सुगुण n. hail. -सुगुण talc.
-सुगुण the approach of rains, the
rainy season. -सुगुण a dense or
thick cloud. -सुगुण thunder.
-सुगुण a kind of crane. -सुगुण
m. a peacock. -सुगुण the
appearance or sight of clouds; मेकल

मेकल मयति सुविप्रमपि विदुः सपत्नी भव सुविप्रमपि Me. 3.
-सुगुण the sky, atmosphere. -सुगुण
rain. -सुगुण the rising of clouds.
-सुगुण hail. -सुगुण the rains, rainy
season. -सुगुण, सुगुण thunder.
-सुगुण the Chātaka bird. -सुगुण a
large pearl. -सुगुण a dense mass of
clouds. 2 talc. -सुगुण, -सुगुण the
Chātaka bird. -सुगुण m. n. light-
ning. -सुगुण thunder. -सुगुण lightning.
-सुगुण the sky, atmosphere. -सुगुण 1
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 An
epithet of Varuna. 3 of Indrajit, son
of Ravana. 'असुगुणित्', 'असुगुणित्';
a peacock. 'विदुः' m. an epithet of
Lakshmana. -विदुः thunder. -सुगुण;
-सुगुण a line of clouds. -सुगुण 1
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -सुगुण
water. -सुगुण a thunderbolt. -सुगुण
the firmament, sky. -सुगुण, -सुगुण a.
cloud-capt. -सुगुण fog, smoke. -सुगुण;
thunder. -सुगुण the Indigo plant.
-सुगुण n. the atmosphere. -सुगुण;
lightning. -सुगुण 1 an epithet of
Indra; मयति स्व मेकलित् मेकलित् Si. 13.
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विदुः
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.
of a metre; see App. 1. -मेकल m.
the atmosphere. -सुगुण a kind of
camphor. -सुगुण m. a peacock.
-सुगुण thunder.

मेकल a. Producing clouds.

मेकल a. Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; सुवर्णमयमेकल इव विशो मेकलः
सगुणिते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me 59.
-सुगुण 1 Blackness, the dark blue
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6
A kind of gum. -सुगुण Darkness
-Comp. -सुगुण an epithet of the
Yumunā.

मेकल 1 P. (मेकल, मेकल) To be
mad.

मेकल The myrobalan tree
(अमरुकी).

मेकल 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver
or keeper.

मेकल, मेकल 1 A pillar, post. 2 A
pillar in the midst of a threshing-
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A
prop for supporting the shafts of a
carriage.

मेकल A ram. -सुगुण The male organ of
generation, penis; (सुगुण) मेकल सोमवृक्ष-
कायां शिवं हविः स उच्यते. -Comp. -सुगुण
n. the prepuce. -सुगुण an epithet of
Siva. -सुगुण a venereal disease.

मेकल 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेकल, मेकल An elephant-keeper.

मेकल, मेकल A ram.

मेकल See मेकल.

मेकल 1 U. (मेकलिते) 1 To meet. 2
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To
revile. 4 To know, understand 5
To hurt, injure, kill.

मेघिका, मेघिनी A kind of grass.
 मेघः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Comp. -जः a species of bdellium. -मिः N. of a degraded tribe.
 मेघकः Liquor used for distillation.
 मेघकः n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 8. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेघकःकुटीरं लघु मय्युत्पन्नस्य वयुः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्धः a fatty tumour. -कुट m. n. flesh. -धृतिः a fatty tumour. -जः, -मेघकः n. a bone. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.
 मेघस्त्रिंशः a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.
 मेघिनी 1 The earth; न मानसि सदीपा एतन्मयि मेघिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं बहु वितातं भुवना मेघिनीमयि इत्येतत्तयः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेघिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईका, -पतिः a king. -धृष्टः dust.
 मेघुरः a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; which with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघैर्मेघुरमेकं Gīt. 1; मकरवद्वरगलममदाकिनीमिदुर (पदारविंदं) 7.
 मेघुरिह a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.
 मेघः a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.
 मेघ 1 U. See मेघ.
 मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in नमस्ते, अथ-मेघ. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.
 मेघ (changed to मेघ in Bah. comp. when preceded by g, gh and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); द्यौर्लोक्यो मेघः At. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 84; Ms. 3. 266; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -वृद्धः an epithet of Kālidāsa.
 मेघावहः a. Wise, intelligent.
 मेघाविहः a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.
 मेघि See मेघि.
 मेघः a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेघावेने; R. 13. 5. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 81, 14. 81. -वयः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medinī). -व्या N. of several plants.

मेघा 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.
 मेघा 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेघा मुनीनामयि मानसी (उपदेशे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.
 मेघावः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.
 मेघिका, मेघी N. of a plant (Mar. मेरी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).
 मेघ 1 A. (मेवे) To go, move.
 मेघ a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (मेव).
 मेघः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमज्ज मेघं यद्विस्तारं कुलः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मनेव समासेममहिमा मेघं मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -धामन्य m. an epithet of Siva. -वर्धः a figure shaped like a spindle.
 मेघकः Incense.
 मेघः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेघकः.)
 मेघन 1 Union, junction, 2 Association, 3 Mixture.
 मेघा 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -अंशुः, -अंशुः, -अंशुः an inkstand, ink-bottle.
 मेघ 1 A. (मेवे) To worship, serve, attend upon.
 मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंशुः an epithet of Indra. -अंशुः a woollen blanket or rug. -अंशुः a shepherd. -अंशुः mutton. -अंशुः a flock of sheep.
 मेघा Small cardamoms.
 मेघिका, मेघी A ewe.
 मेघः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -अंशुः turmeric.
 मेघन 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.
 मेघः a. (मी f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -अः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anna. -मी 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; मयि मेघः सुदितकमलामोदनीकपावः Ms. 81. 3 The inner mansion called अनुत्पा. -अं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The inner mansion अनुत्पा (मेघः in the same sense.)
 मेघकः Friendship.
 मेघावहनः 1 An epithet of Vālmīki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.
 मेघावधायिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishṭha. 3 Of Vālmīki.
 मेघः a. (मी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -वः N. of a mixed tribe.
 मेघवः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.
 मेघविज्ञा A contest between friends or allies (मिथुनं).
 मेघः Friendship, alliance.
 मेघिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Śitā; R. 12. 29.
 मेघुः a. (मी f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -अं 1 Copulation, sexual union; हन मेघुममज Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage 3 Union, connection. -Comp. -अवः the excitement of sexual passion. धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यः abstinence from sexual intercourse.
 मेघुनिष्ठा Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.
 मेघावकः Wisdom, intelligence.
 मेघावः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -अंशुः f. an epithet of Pārvatī.
 मेघावः A fisherman.
 मेघः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -अंशुः m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.
 मेघः -अ, मेघवः -अं A kind of intoxicating drink; अमिरजमि वधुभिः पतिमेवैरिह Si. 11. 51; G. L. 84.
 मेघः A bee.
 मेघः The cast-off skin of an animal.
 मेघ 1 P., 10 U. (मोहाति, मोहयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.
 मेघः 1 Liberation, release, escape freedom; साधुना तव वदे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. Me. 61; लक्ष्म्यमोक्षाः कुकारवः R. 17.20; धृतां च धृते मोक्ष 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the

soul from recurring births; or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीमर्षण-भेदाः Ku. 3. 81. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेदिसोपलक्षणादि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वायुमोक्ष, अयुधमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, वायुमोक्षः S. 3. 5. Scattering, straying. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -वेचः an epithet applied to Hionen Theang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called काशी.

मोक्षण 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्षः a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; वाञ्छा मोक्ष-वन्मोक्षे नपत्ते लक्ष्यकामा Me. 6; मोक्षयति कलमस्य वेदिनि R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -च ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोक्षोदः A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभज. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चै A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षनः a. (मो. f.) Releasing, freeing from. -नै 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षवित् a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षवतः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कः A pill. -कः A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Śrāddha (मुद्राक्षयवद्ध).

मोक्षनं, मोक्षकं Crushing, proasing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलसिद्धिः—कतस्मिन्मोक्षयिते

इति उज्ज्वलसिद्धिः । शकटपथमिलापस्य मोक्षयित-मुक्तिं see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; वयान्मोक्ष मोक्षः U. 2. 12. R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आकषः the mango tree.

मोक्षकः a. (का. की. f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कः A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 239. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śādra mother).

मोक्षनं 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयित्वा, मोक्षयती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अत्रमोक्ष, महिषा, युधिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -ह The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुनर्मोक्षमर्षयानलना Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रहोति Glt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्षः Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्ष-वन्मोक्षयित्वा लक्ष्यते मुद्राग्रामा V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; कदाचित् न पुनर्मोक्षेन वास्तविकं वाञ्छ Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation, निर्भीष्टुस्तरं मोक्षदु-होनाम सप्तं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मन्त्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षनः a. (नी. f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Be vildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating.

-नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The thorn-apple (चटु). -नै 1 Stupefying. 2 ilde por-

plexing, puzzling. 3 Stupor; loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Mā. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -मन्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षितः p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोक्षिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्षः (कु.) छिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिकः A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे

Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्षिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -मुक्षकः n. a string of pearls. -प्रसवा a pearl-muscle.

-मुक्षिकाः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls. मोक्षं Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्यः Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्ष-रिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्व 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्षर्व 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्षः The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्षः a. (जी. f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

मोक्षी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निबन्धनं, -बन्धनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्षः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्षः A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षनः a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्षः Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं स्वाय-मयनः मोक्षं स्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रतः a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन् a. (नी. f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -म. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षकः A drummer.

मोक्षः Folly, stupidity.

मोक्षः N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मोक्षं नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मोक्षद्विपत्तिमित्रः

प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौढी in this passage).

मौढी 1 A bow-string; मोढीकिणको ध्रुजः S. 1. 13; मोढी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of mūrva grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42.

मौल a. (ल, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अस्त्रिण-पाणिनामौलिना सीरुषेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली च रत्नानलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटामुल्ल Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

मौल्य Price.

मौला Playing at fistienffe, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a parcau).

मौहर्तुः, मौहर्तिकः An astrologer.

मौ 1 P. (मौहति, मौह) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अ 1 to think of, meditate upon; अद्विजद्वयमनात्मनामनं Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; आनामनंति प्रकृतिं पुनराययतिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 6. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; अद्विजद्वयमनात्मना Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 30. -समा 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; न हि यमसुखकाराः समासन्ति U. 4. 3. 3. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

मौ 1 P. (प्रसति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect accumulate. II. 10 U. (वस्यति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

मौसः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

मौसनं 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

मौ 1 A. (प्रते, caus. भवति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

मौमन् m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (सर्मातुः) हिमा-हमातु यस्ते तस्मादिहः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49.

मौ 1 P. (गोचरी) To go, move.

मौ 1 P. (गुचति) To go, move.

मौ 10 U. (मौचयति-ने) To cut or divide.

मौत p. p. Faded, withered.

मौत p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, fatigued. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -अम a. weak bodied. (-नी) a woman during her menses. -मनसु a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

मौतिः f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

मौत-मौतियन् a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

मौतु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

मौत a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -With अ An indistinct or barbarous speech.

मौत, मौतु See मौत, मौतु.

मौत, or मौत 1 P., 10 U. (मौतति मौतयति, मौत, मौतित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

मौत 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; आत्मा मौतयति-हिस्तु विरोधादिति सति J. N. V.; मौतान् सूक्ष्मते, or मौतनिवहनिपते कलयति कर्णालं Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -मौतमहात्मा वस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भावते। सर्वोत्तरदिशिना मौत इत्यभिधीयते। 3 A sinner, wicked person. -मौत Copper. -Comp. -आरुद copper. -आशः wheat. -आरुद, -मौत copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -महात्मा a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-न) barely. -भाषा a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

मौतित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -न 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

मौत, -मौत (मौत-व-ति) To be mad.

मौत 1 A (मौते) To worship serve.

मौ 1 P. (मौयति, मौत) 1 To fade, wither; मौयतां, ध्रुवणा Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 13. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; अवि... मल्लतुं यमिहृदिमोचितो R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; le downcast or dispirited; मल्लो साय विवा-देन K. P. 10; मौयते ये मनो हीदे Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With एति 1 to fade, wither; परिमल्लतुं कुवन्ति Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -व 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -*Comp.* -आत्मिका: a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं चनेष्टं रक्षति च राक्षसद्विहङ्गाः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 *A* kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -स्त्री *A* female Yaksha. -*Comp.* -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कंदमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरायुक्तकंदमसूरीककोर्यं कंदमः Ak.; कृष्णमायुक्तसूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महाभयानायुक्तं नामनी यक्षकंदमः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -सदः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -विसः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 *A* female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 *A* certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 *A* sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 *A* disease in general. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -स्त्री grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज्ञ 1 *U.* (यज्ञति-ते, इष्टः, pass. इत्यने; desid. विप्रश्रुति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); येन राजा ऋषिभिः Ms. 7. 73; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; 60 अक्षयधेनेजे, वाक्यधेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); यजुना कर्त्तुं यजति

Bk.; यस्मिन्नेवंजते विभू Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -*Caus.* (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -*With* आ, परि, प्र to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सुं to adore, worship; सवयदाचमनं Bk. 15. 96.

यज्ञतिः *A* technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यज्ञश्चः *A* Brāhmaṇa who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -चं Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यज्ञनं 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 *A* sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सति U. 4. 3 *A* place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 *A* person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 *A* person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) *A* host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -*Comp.* -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 *A* sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 *A* sacrifice; दानमयजतः यतिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 *A* sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 *A* text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. हव. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -*Comp.* -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or reconstructions:— the त्रिविध or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and यज्ञतन्त्रि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 *A* sacrifice, sacrificial rite; येन यज्ञमयजत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वतः &c. 2 *An* act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—भूतयज्ञः, मनुष्ययज्ञः, विभूयज्ञः, देवयज्ञः, and ब्रह्मयज्ञः, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices', see महायज्ञः, and the five words separately). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ)गारः *a* sacrificial hall. -अर्ध 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञयोगित्तमवेक्ष्य वरा Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (उदुवर). 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; (originally उपवीतं was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-नः) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -किलकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-मः) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृत्स्नः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -प्रः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (*a. g.* a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुष्पाः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तु *m.* an epithet of Vishnu, or Krishna. -रसः रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वलिः-ह्री *f.* the Soma plant. -वाटाः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, वी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -वारणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः-रं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तवाग्र Ms. 3. 285. -अम्रा the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संसारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सूत्रं *a. g.* यज्ञोपवीतं -मेघः an epithet of king Drupada. -स्थाणः a

यद्यप्यस्यामीमंस्तथावतीत्यत्र ॐ. १; निमित्तं तन्म
तद् यथा स्मरः लक्ष्मणस्युत्तरेण तं मां विना Ku. ४.
36; (f) see also व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used
correlatively with तथा, यथा has the
following senses:— (a) as, so (in
which case वत् and तद्वत् often take
the place of तथा), यथा हस्तस्था तलं ०
यथा नीचे तथाङ्कुरः Bg 11. 29; in this
case वा is frequently added to either
यथा or तथा or to both to make the
equality of relation more marked or
striking; यद्वत्तुम्हारेपि यथेव ज्ञाता रिता नृ-
जानन तथेव भोगा U. ४. 16; न तथा आपदे
स्मृतौ (or नीति) यथा वापि वाजिः; (as
much as, as-as), Ku. 5. 70; U. 2. 4,
V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often
omitted, in which case यथा has sense
(c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथा
standing for 'and' and यथा for 'that';
यथा वैष्णवमोक्षोऽप्यन्यथेति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3;
तथा प्रयत्नेना यथा जीर्णहस्तैः जनेः K. 109;
तस्मात्स्ये यथा नातं संविधात् तथाईति B. 1
72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since-
therefore, as (because); ०; यथा इतो-
नुत्पत्त्येवम् इत्यकृतः कुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c,
Mā. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted;
यद् वेत्ते बुद्धिं यवनश्चाङ्गुली यथा त्वा...सर्विधेन
मर्ते बल्लभाः Me. 8; (d) if-then, as
surely as-so surely (a strong form
of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वनःक
र्मणः पत्नी व्यभिचारो यथा न मे तथा विषेभ्यो ह्ये
यामर्त्यात्तुर्मर्ति R. 15. 81; यथायथा-तथा-
तथा the more-the more, the less-the
less; यथायथा दीनमतिक्रमकाम तथा तदाधर्षतास्य
संतापः K. 69; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73;
यथा-तथा in any manner, in what
ever way; यथा कथञ्चित् any how,
some how or other. N. B. 'As
the first member of Avyayibhāva
comp. यथा is usually translated by
'according to, according as, in ac-
cordance with, in conformity to, in
proportion to, not exceeding'; see

compounds below. -अंश, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकार *ind.* according to authority. -अधीन *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुसृत *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिमत, -अभिमत, -अभिमत *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सीयेति च भाष्ये अर्थमर्थ R. 14. 44; 20 यथावच्छेदः correct or right perception; यथावच्छेदः 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कतिपयस्य नामस्य (i. e. यदुप) यथावच्छेदनिमित्तम् R. 15. 6; युधि सचः शिष्टः यत्नः यथावच्छेदः Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2. 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थ, अर्थः) truly, rightly, properly. -अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. 'नामन्' *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः मित्रं न मन्यते M. 4; परस्मै नामस्य नामस्य R. 6. 21. 'वर्णः' a spy (for यथावच्छेदः). -अर्थ *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. 'वर्णः' a spy, an emissary - अर्थ, अर्थः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 49. -अर्थ *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाश *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place : यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः निमित्तम् R. 6. 14. -अवच्छेद *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आरुपात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आरुपात *ind.* as before-stated -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-त) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 3. 67. -आचार *ind.* as customary or usual. -आचारा, आचारा *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभ *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवास *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशय *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आशय *ind.* according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, इच्छा, इच्छित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -च्छ, -च्छ) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Ch. P.

3. -इच्छित *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्त, उक्ति *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Pt. 1; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-त) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तर *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः S. D. 729. -उत्तरार्ध *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-र्ध) or उद्दिष्ट *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजोष *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेश *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोग *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-त) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-ल) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमे, क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -कर्म *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -काम *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -काम *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उद्देश *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थ) *a.* narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थ) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, दिक्षु *ind.* in all directions. -निदिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः S. 1. 1. -पुर *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पुर *a.* -पुर *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-र्ष) *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 147. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Y. 1. 35. -यद्देश *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Ku. 1. 49. सञ्जयाम यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -यथान, यथानः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आनन्दकामेण यथानुसारं यथावच्छेदः Ku. 7. 46. -यथैव *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -यथा *a.* suitable to circumstances. -यथित *ind.* as requested. -यत्न *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -यथ, यथावच्छेदः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Rg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 6. 19. -यत्न *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -युक्तीन् *a.* looking straight at (with eye). (-युक्) यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Bk. 5. 48. -यथ *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः S. D. 337. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -युक्त *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -युक्त *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -युक्त *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -युक्ति *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 1. 6; सञ्जयाम यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः 15. 31, 3. 70. -युक्त *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -युक्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -युक्त *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. -युक्त *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथावच्छेदः) according to Vedic precepts. -युक्त *a.* figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः K. P. 10; c. 9. शत्रुं मित्रं विपरीतं च यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Chandr. 5. 107. (-युक्त), -युक्त *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -युक्त *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -युक्त *a.* possible. -युक्त *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अने विनाय करमोक्त यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -युक्त *ind.* the right or proper place. (-त) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -युक्त *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -युक्त *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावच्छेदः *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः Bk. 2. 21; यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावच्छेदः यथावच्छेदः R. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214.

यस् १ P. (कथयति, यत; desid. विष्मयति),
 १ To check, curb, restrain, control
 and hold, atay, suppress; यत् ३ कर्तुं यत्नं
 यतः Kath.; यत/विद्यायम् Eg. 4. 21; see
 यत्. २ To offer, give, bestow. -Caus.
 (दमयति-ने) To restrain, check &c.
 -With अस् १ to extend, lengthen,
 stretch out; यत् ३-पाणिं आयच्छते Sk.; स्वा-
 माद्यच्छमानः S. 4 v. 1. 2 to draw up or
 back; आयच्छति कुपयन्ति Sk.; यत् ३ यत्न-
 यत्नं Bk. 6. 119. ३ to restrain, hold
 in, suppress, enspend (as breath).
 Ms. 3 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to
 stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.)
 ५ to grasp, possess, have; त्रिषामाव-
 मानविश्वमायिरेकमतं Bk. 8. 46. 6 to
 bring or lead towards. -उच् (usually
 आच्) १ to raise, list up, elevate;
 आच् उच्यते S. 1; परस्परं दृष्टं नोद्यच्छते Ms. 4.
 104. R. 11. 17. 15-23; Bk. 4. 31. 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय, ययः R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -यय (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मियः समवादिमानुषायस्तं S. 5. (मेना) आमादुस्त्वा विधिदीपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; राज्ञाण्डुपायंस्तं जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -यि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृष्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (इता) यथायमेना न निवेदयुषमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कर्षचन युष्मिनिः प्रकृतिं स्वा निवेच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; की नः कुले निवचनाति निवेच्छति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियन्त्रय राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तल्लङ्घ्याप्रयासेन शेषमार्गं निवेच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गपरिव्रजानां सर्वदः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61 विनि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -यम 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36, Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, यानं मा न संवसी Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7, R. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); मीक्षितं यच्छति Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); त्वं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽनुविष N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—यमोऽस्मात्प्राप्तं नियमं यमकं तयमः। नियमस्तु स यमकं नियमार्गानुसृत्यनम् ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मषता। अहिंसाऽस्तेयमायुष्यं दमयति यमः स्मृतः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आयुष्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजपमः। यीतिः प्रसादो मायुष्यं मार्गं च यमा दद्यात्; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषता। अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमास्त्विति व्रतानि च ॥). 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:—यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारध्यानध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टांगानि. 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दशमये लयि यमदधि दुहंभरे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमोऽयमिति यमो च (d. i.) नन्दुलसहदेवौ कथं नान्ति V. 2. 25; यमोऽयमिति यमो जयतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms.

9. 126. 8 One of a pair or couple. -यं A pair or couple. -Oomp. -अयुवः; -अयुवरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Viahnu. -ज्व a. twin-born, twin; श्वेतो यावो यमजो U. 6. -दूतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. भावुद्वितीया. -यानी the abode of Yama; नः सैराति विज्ञति यम-यानीजयनिका Bh. 3. 112. -यनिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातन the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -द्वय a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -यं 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आह्वयं यमसंवातनोचरं यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (जी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -यं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -यः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जयनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -द्वौ The number 'two'. -द्वौ (dual) A pair. -यं, -यौ A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवता-मवता च पूरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमनात् inl. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमनात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Oomp. -याम् m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being hence more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

ययिः-यौ m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालय Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *angula*. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Oomp. -अंकुरः; -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आम्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षौद्रः; -क्षौरी; -पिष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a hamboo. -क्षारः salt-petre, nitre. -शुकाः-शुकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुदं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot.

यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलाङ्गी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्माला केरे भुमुदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एव बाणासयस्त्वामिदं यवनीभिः परिपुत्र इत यथायच्छति प्रियवयसः S. 2; प्रविश्य वाक्कुहस्ता यवनी S. 6; प्रविश्य बाणहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). 2 A curtain.

पचसं Grass, fodder, meadow
grass; यवोपसं Pl. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms.
7. 75.

शवायू *f.* Rice-gruel, sour-gruel
made from rice or from any other
kind of grain, such as barley;
शवायुर्विलक्षणया *Susr.*; सूत्राय कल्पते शवायुः
Mbh.

यथानिका, यवानी A kind of bad
barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यसिष्ठ a. Youngest, very young;
(superl. of युवन् q. v.). -सः The
youngest brother.

यदीयस् u. Younger, very young
(compar. of युवन् q. v.) -m. 1 A
younger brother. 2 A Śūdra.

पद्मम् Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्मयते यः सो लोकं तेन विन्दुति चाम्भो Ms. 7. 34; पद्मस्तु स्वयं पततो यः सोऽर्थः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -करः (पद्मस्करः) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -कामः (पद्मस्कामः) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -कार्यः -शरीरं body in the form of fame; पद्मशरीरे भव मे दयालु. R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -दः (पद्मोदः) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दः) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. -पद्मः a. of a. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि सपेद्मात् विभक्तदिव्यार्थं यः सोऽपि पद्मः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -पद्मः a double-drum. -शेषः a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; a. c. dead, cf. कश्चिदेषः. (-शेषः) death.

मन्त्र ५. १ Leading to glory or distinction: Ms. 2. 52. २ Renewed, famous, glorious.

प्रसिद्धि a. Famous, glorious,
renowned.

सङ्घि-ट्टी f. 1 A stick, staff. 2 A endgei, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in समग्रि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff, as in वज्रगङ्गा. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; बद्धपत्रः कुडकोत्थेय U. 3. 42; so वृक्षगङ्गा Ku. 5. 2; सहकावयि. &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; शिर्युग्म ताताहर्द्विन्द्या विदेन गङ्गाविश्वकषण Ku. 5. 3. 12. 14. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender : (at the end of comp., after words meaning 'the body'); तं बीजं नेत्रयुग्मं सरेभ्राष्ट्रः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -**Comp.** -बहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; दूतदारा यतिनाथभायत् It. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -माला a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिकः A lapwing.

यष्टिका । A staff, stick, pole, club.

2 A pearl-necklace (of one string).
यही ३०० यहि.

५५ न. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. P. (यत्ति, यत्ति, यत्ति) To strive, endeavour, labour. —Caus. (यत्ति-यत्ति) To put to trouble. —WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; गायस्त्री तपस्वी Bk. 6. 68, 15. 54. (—Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. —य to strive, endeavour.

रा 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयावयवस्य चण्डालि R. 3. 25; अयमययौ मयममलोकावतः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातत्सपति च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायक्रमेण हि भवति संचति याति Mk. 1. 15. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यात तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of an abstract noun). 10 To undertake; वत्सस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सगंधावापसरामना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g. दादा या to be destroyed; माददा या to incur blame or censure; अयुता या to be alighted; वृत्तिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रा या to fall asleep; वदो या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयः या to rise; आर्ये मा to seek, decline; मा या to reach the other side of, to surter, surmount, get over; गन्तुं मा to attain to the position of; अग्रा या to go before, take the lead, lead, अग्रा या to attack; विपक्षे या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा नद्धा या to bend the head down to the ground &c.) -*Locat.* (यापयति-ने) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away. R. 9. 31. 3 To ascend, pass (time); तायकोऽकिल विराजत अप्रय विवसत् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -*D. aid.* (विरायति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -*With* अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. 3 to go away or forth; escape; अतिरिचियास्यामि ह्यतिरिचयेन पत्रिभि Bk. 8. 90. -*अनु* 1 to follow, go after (fig. alao); अनुयास्यमुनिनवा S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किदादुपयुक्तस्य राज्ञो रियुयुक्ताः R. 1. 27; 6. 6; Si. 12. 3. 3 to accompany. -*अप* 1 to go to in succession. -*अप*

to go away, depart, retreat. -अग्न 1 to approach, go or repair to; अग्नियो न हिमावस्तस्युपि Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -अ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; ह्य, हुता, वाह्यं &c. -अ 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); ह्य, तनुता, वज्र &c. -निश् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time) -अ 1 to walk round, go round, circumbulate. -अ 1 to walk, go; वस्तासुतं नगरदैवतवपुसासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -अ 1 to go back, return; R. 1. 75; 15, 18, 8. 90. -अ 1 to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome; तावन्मोमर्थमात्राव दूतावत्युच्यो गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिश् 1 to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्या विनिश्च्युः. -अ 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीवां-म्यस्यानि संशति न्वापि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to

यगः १ An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. २ Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

पाठ्य 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति.
याचिन) To beg, ask, solicit, request,
entreat; implore (with two acc.):
ब्रह्मे याचते श्रुत्य Sk.; शिवो ब्रह्मिण्या याचते
परिदयामयाचनार्थम् R. 8. 12; Bk. 14.
105. (With prepositions the
meanings of this root are not
materially changed.)

याचकः (जी. ए.) A mendicant,
beggar, petitioner; भूषावपि लघुस्तुभम्भुलः
भूषि च याचकः Subbāshi.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition, याचना भावना-
 दायाः ब्रह्मात्मभययाचनामलिः R. 11. 78.

वचनम्: A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिण्या a. Disposed to beg, ha-
bitually begging or soliciting.

अथवा p. p. Asked, solicited,
begged, entreated, requested.

याचितं A thing got by begging,
anything borrowed for use.

पाचव्या १ Begging, asking. २
Mendicancy. ३ Request, solicitation,
entreaty; पाचव्या भाषा वरमधिगुणे नाचमे
हस्तकामा Me. ६.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

यज्ञः The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

प्राज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Dran-
padī.

to the best of one's power - after

युज् १. **U.** (युजि, युंक्, युक्त) १ To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तन्मयिषा नारदा हतया योजयति Ku. 6. 79; see pass., below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; भग्नः सुपुत्रस्तुतं च S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in युज्युक्त 4 To use, employ, apply; प्राप्ते कर्मणितायाश्चन्द्रः कार्यं युजति Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 804. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः शशस्य मथितं युक्त आसीत् नगरः Bg. 6. 14; युजयेवं सवाम्नाम् 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आज्ञिषु द्रुजते. -**Pass.** (युज्यते) १ To be joined or united with; रविः पीडिता तप्तस्थे पुनरीक्षित इत्युजे नदी Ku. 4. 44; It. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इदं युज्यस् S. 6; Mv. 7; R. 2. 66. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.), वा वस्य युज्यते लुकिता ता स्त्रिय भावन स्थिष सर्वं वर्गाः पारिता Mā. 1; ग्रीहोपनिषद्वा पदान् लब्धाय युज्यते II. 1. 4 To be ready for; ततो दुष्टाय युज्यस् Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards, Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -**Caus.** (योजयति) १ To join, unite, bring together; K. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use; अमुनिर्बोध-प्रभृ Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; राजान्विराजति योजयते क्षिति Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -**Aesd.** (युज्यमाने) १ To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -**WITU** अणु (Atm.) १ to ask, question; अवयुक्तं मुनीश्वरः क्षितः It. 11. 62; 5. 18. Ml. 13. 63. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -**अभि** (Atm.) १ to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assault; भवतमभियोक्तुं युक्तं Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 181. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit); विमात्रितेन ईशेन देवं यदभिमन्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -**उर** १ to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, भवतमभियोक्तुं युक्तं Dk. 3 to prepare. -**उप** (Atm.) १ to use, employ; पराधूमयुग्मपूजित Si. 2. 9; पञ्चपञ्चाङ्गपूजाजः प्रवृत्तायुक्तं अभिव्यक्तं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -**णि** (Atm.) १ to appoint, depute, order (with loc.). 2 यथा विधिस्थिषे तन्मनाशिरुके Mā. 1. 9; जनाशुद्धीं तन्मनाशिरुकाः पद्मानामभवर्थं सिद्धे S. 1, Ku. 13. R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-**Caus.**) १ to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness. 3 to incite, urge, Bg. 2. 1. -**व** (Atm.) १ to use, employ; अवयुक्तं

च विर नरत्नसौधयुक्तो R. 5. 75; मञ्जुलि साधु-
पति च सविस्मयसुखयुते Bg. 17. 26. 2 to
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा नो
प्रयुक्तः कुलकीर्तिर्लोके Bk. 3. 54; बाहुक तस्य
नन दुर्धरः Ku. 5. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to
give, bestow, confer; मासिध प्रयुक्ते न
बाहिर् R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 85; 15. 8. 4
to move, set in motion; नरत्नयुक्तः
(बाहुकता) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite,
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;
Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7.
86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the
stage, act, perform; उदरं तमचरति तम-
नतिप्रयुक्ते U. 1. 2; परिधि प्रयुज्जन्तम् नम
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to
interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146;
-वि (Atm.) 1 to leave, abandon,
Ki. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. 2 to separate;
पुरो विद्युते विद्युते कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. 3 to
relax, slacken. -विनि 1 use, expend.
2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide,
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येक विनिद्युक्तान्मा
कये न ज्ञास्यति प्रयो Ku. 2. 31. 4 to
disconnect, separate. -सं to be
united with (in pass.); संयोग्यसे स्वेन
सुखमिह्मा R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,
join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति योजयति)
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see सुह
above. -III. 4 A. (युजति) to con-
centrate the mind (identical with
the pass. of युह)

युज्ज 2. (At the end of comp.) 1
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A
joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A
sage, one who devotes himself to
abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple
(n. alid in this sense).

युज्जानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A
Brāhmana who is engaged in the
practice of Yoga to obtain union
with the Supreme Spirit.

युज्ज p. p. 1 United, joined or
united with. 2 Provided or endowed
with; as in गुणयुज्जो नरः.

युज्ज 1 A pair. 2 Union, friend-
ship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A
sort of dress worn by women. 5
The edge of a woman's garment.

युज्जि f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being
endowed with. 3 Gaining possession
of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 (In astr.)
Conjunction

युद्ध 1 War, battle, fight, en-
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;
नरं केयं नारं युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 (In astr.)
The opposition or conflict of planets;
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a
military preceptor -जम्मत a. frantic
in battle. -कारिण a. fighting, con-
tending. -युः -युमिः f. a battle-field.

युद्धः military stratagems or tactics,
manœuvres. -रङ्गः battle-field, a battle-
arena. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, cham-
pion. 2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under
युद्धीर. -वारः a horse.

युद्ध 4 A. (युजति, युद्ध) To fight,
struggle, contend with, wage war;
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (यो-
यति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To
oppose or encounter in fight with;
R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युज्यते) To
wish to fight. -Writ् to wrestle,
box. -वति to encounter in fight,
oppose.

युद्ध f. War, battle, fight, contest;
निवातियुद्धयुधि यातुयानां Bk. 2. 21, सद्धि
बाहुयुद्धा युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 83.

युधामा A warrior, a man of the
warrior caste.

युध 4 P. (युजति) 1 To efface, blot.
out. 2 To trouble.

युधु A horse.

युधुता Desire of fighting, hostile
intention.

युधुत्वा a. Wishing to fight, hostile,
bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे युद्धक्षेत्रे समवेता युधुत्सवः
Bg. 1. 1.

युवति-ती f. 1 A young woman,
any young female (whether of men
or animals); हायुवतिसंनयं किल युनेरपयं S.
2. 8; so हययुवतिः.

युवत् a. (युवति-ती or युवी f.; com-
par युवीयत् or कवीयत्; superl. युविह or
कविह) 1 Young, youthful, adult,
arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy.
3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom. युवा,
युवानी, युवानः acc. pl. युवा, instr. pl. युवभिः
&c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युवि
तस्मिन्मिलानवयं ज्ञात्वा शाकीनतया न वक्तुं R.
6. 81. 2 A younger descendant (the
elder being still alive); जीवति तु वयं
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon).

-Comp. -युवति a. (तिः -ती f.) bald
in youth. -जरात् (-ती f.) appearing
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज
m., -राजः an hair-apparent, a
prince-royal, crown-prince; (जसौ)
नृपेण वक्तुं युवराजज्ञानमाह R. 3. 35.

युवमद् The base of the second
personal pronoun; (Nom. तं, युवा,
युवं) Thou, you; (at the beginning
of several compounds).

युवमायुक्ता -य a. Like you.

युक्ता -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युक्तिः f. Mixing, union, junction,
connection; कसोमि वी बहिर्द्वीपं विषयं पाणि
मिश्रः Bk. 7. 69.

युध 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a
large number or troop (as of beasts);
अरिर्लक्षं ममेवर्षं विवशमा युधे तथैव वशा V. 4.
25; S. 3. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः
1 the leader of a troop or band. 2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant;
नमस्यय युधिकाश्वलकेषी V. 4. 24.

युधिका, -युधी A kind of jasmine or
its flower; युधिकाश्वलकेषी V. 4. 24;
Ms. 26.

युधः 1 A sacrificial post (usually
made of bamboo or Khadira wood)
to which the victim is fastened at
the time of immolation; अयं युधः साधुमेव
वेदिकी इमंशान्तरं न युधस्तद्विधा Ku. 5. 73.
2 A trophy.

युधः, -य, युधम् m., n. Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (युध् has no forms for
the first five inflections and
is optionally substituted for युध्
after acc. dual).

युध ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
युध used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which; किं तथेन मनो वर्तमन्
स्वातं न युधवता R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so
that; युधेयं ते वीरतिष्ठ येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4
3 Since, because.

युधक 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.
3 The rope by which an animal is
tied to the pole of a carriage.

युधः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union,
junction, combination; उपरागते शक्तिः
सहयता रेहिणी युधे S. 7. 22; गुणमहतं यद्वि
गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (यत्) योगस्तद्विधेय-
योर्विद्युत् R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch,
connection; तमकनारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-
निबन्धतमिवायतं त्वयि R. 3. 26. 4 Employ-
ment, application, use; पतिरुपाययोगेस्तु
ज्ञानास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.
5. Mode, manner, course, means;
कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 in the course of
conversation. 6 Consequence,
result; (mostly at the end of comp.
or in abl.); रक्षायोगाद्यस्मात् तपः प्रत्यहं
संयोजितो S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A
yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle,
carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness,
propriety, suitability. 11 An
occupation, a work, business. 12 A
trick, fraud, device. 13 An
expedient, a plan, means in general.
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy,
cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. 17 Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth,
substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. 21 Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. 22 The etymological mean-
ing of a word (opp. रुद्धिः). 23 Deep
and abstract meditation, concentra-
tion of the mind, contemplation of
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती
यती योगविमुक्तेश्च Ku. 1. 21; योगवति मनु-
स्मृतौ R. 1. 8. 24 The system of
philosophy established by Patanjali,
which is considered to be the second
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,
but is practically reckoned as a
separate system. (The chief aim of
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absorption; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). 25 (In arith.) Addition. 26 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. 27 A combination of stars. 28 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). 29 The principal star in a lunar mansion. 30 Devotion, pious seeking after god. 31 A spy, secret agent. 32 A traitor, a violator of truth of confidence. -*Comp.* -अयं a means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -अचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -आचार्यः 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -आरब्ध a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -ईशः, ईशानः, ईश्वरः 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -ईशानः 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; ईशानं विनामिदं कानां योगेश्वरं ब्रह्मणः Bg. 9. 22, ह्येषा मे जनन्या योगेश्वरं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-सौ, -सि or -सं i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained), अलम्ब्यते योगः स्थातुं क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues कल्पितमयेन योगचूर्णमिति तमेव चन्द्रगुणाय Mn. 2. -नारका, -नारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -नारः 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine 2 a fraudulent gift. -पारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -प्रायः an epithet of Siva. -विज्ञः 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; i. e. light sleep; योगविज्ञं मतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end

of a *Yuga*; R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -वस्त्रं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -वर्ति an epithet of Vishnu. -वर्त 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -नारा 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (अथवाः सर्वनामो वाक्किः). 3 N. of Durgā. -रंगः the orange. -रुद्र a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word रुद्र etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आरुद्र or 'parasol'. -रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one inviolable or invulnerable; नन च अस्तित्वेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -चलिका magical lamp or wick. -चालिन् m. n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; नानाद्रव्यान्मिश्रयन् योगचालिं परं यमु Susr. -चादी 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -चिकरः a fraudulent sale. -चिह्न a. conversant with *Yoga*. (-म.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practitioner of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. on अक्षरे वात् P. 1. 1. 12). -ज्ञानं the *Yoga* philosophy. -नमोऽभिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तन्म परमावस्थं वृत्तं योगनमोऽभिना रयुः R. 8. 24; योगनमि 8. 22. -सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. -संज्ञा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन a. 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; तेषां यमं परमहंसो योगिनामप्यगम्य Pt. 1. 285; वयं योगिं किल कान्तैः R. 6. 34. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगेष्ट Lead.

योग्य a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्यं रूपं नरः. 2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -यः A calculator of expedients. -यः 1 Exercise or practice in general; अथः प्रविधानयोग्या मरुतः वेचसरीनां परात् R. 8. 19; 20 मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; वयुयोग्या अभ्ययोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill. -यः 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; * वयुयोग्यतामयं पश्यति मह राक्षसः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words, e. g. in अग्निना विष्णवे there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: यद्यप्यग्निं वयुवद्वयं यममग्निं योग्यता Tarka. K.

योग्यं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas* or eight or nine miles; न योग्यं दूरं राजमार्गं पृथग्य H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग्यं q. v.). -न 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -*Comp.* -योगा 1 musk. 2 N. of Sūryavati, mother of Vyāsa.

योग See योग्य.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; महाभयं योधः श्रेष्ठः Mb. 2 War, battle. -*Comp.* -अनारः -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -संज्ञः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योग्यं War, battle, contest.

योगिन् m. A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योगिः m. f. 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योगिः सर्वदेवाणां सा हि लोकाय निःसृतिः U. 5. 30, Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as अणुयोगि, वह्नि, वज्र, &c. 7 Water. -*Comp.* -जुगः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. -पञ्चा fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -रजः the menstrual discharge. -सिन्धु the clitoris. -संज्ञः

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

योनी See योनि.

योनि 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योनि, योनिः, योनिः A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; योनिः रमण्यसि योनिः तत्र नरः Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नमस्चिन्.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योग्यः Simultaneity.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. ह्य or 'conventional'). 4

Reinodial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभावमायना येन गृह्येयं यौक्तिकः Y. 2. 149. -क 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौक्तिकं यत्कृतं तन्मात्रं यत्तः Ms. 9. 131.

यौक्तिक A measure in general.

युध a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौग a. (की f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -क Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवने 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयव विधेयौ यौवने सहायीवर्ती विभावने N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विदुषीवने वसि तन्वि पुरीषेण Glt. 10. मरुद्वरीकः).

यौवने 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; युवत्यस्य च यौवने च तस्मै मये मयुःकीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यायां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; विमयायनोऽयम् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वर्षः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 ubarini loveliness. 3 the female breast.

यौवनेयः Youth.

यौवनायः N. of Mādhātī, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्यं विभक्तः crowned hair-appare.

यौवनाय a. (की f.); यौवनायः a. Your youth.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रह 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रहन्मृगं Bk. 14. 98. -अन्तः (रहन्ति according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रहतिः f. Speed, velocity.

रहन् m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7. Ri. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रह p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालान् रमन्तः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red, माध्व तेजः प्रतिपद्यते रक्तं दूतः Ms. 36; so रक्तशोकः, रक्तशुक्र &c. 3 Edamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अवमेहीमुखं पश्य. रक्तमवति चन्द्रः.

Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; अनेन संप्रति रक्तमसी गीतायुगं वारिद्वयमायं R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुज. -क 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion.

-Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a bullalo. 2 a pigeon. -अक्षः a coral. -अक्षः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अक्षिमयः inflammation of the eyes. -अक्षरे a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अक्षरः a

bloody tumour. -अक्षोकः the red-flowered Anoka; M. 3. 5. -अक्षरः the skin. -आश्व a. red-looking.

-आश्वः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उरजं the red lotus. -उपले red, chalk, red earth.

-कंद, कंदित् a. sweet-soicod. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः कंदल coral.

-कमलं the red lotus. -कंदर्प 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion.

-उक्षिः f. vomiting blood. -उक्षिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alion.

-गृध्रः a parrot. -गृध्र m. a pigeon.

-धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -यः a demon, an evil spirit.

-पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech.

-पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet; a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant.

-पापिन् m. a bug. -पापिनी a leech. -पिंड 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth.

-पमेहः the passing of blood in the urine.

-भक्ष flesh -भोक्षः, भोक्षणं bleeding.

-वटी, वरटी small tree. -वर्णः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree 3 safflower.

-वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्ण) gold.

-वसन, वसन्त a. clothed in red. -वासनं vermilion. -दीर्घकः a species of heron. -मरुद्वरीकः the red lotus.

-सररं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. 3 Pleasing,

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); मयाविना प्रतिहति रक्षु S. 6; मायावि विदुषी.

ये रक्षति मोक्षिकां इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; तस्य रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलक्ष्यं च लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेत्तयाय H. 2. 8; आपदं च रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2.

(Propositions like अग्नि, परि, हं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (रक्ति f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षन्). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षन् n. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशहस्रिणि रक्षन् श्रीमद्भगवत्. 1 वयं दूषणवरिद्वयं रक्षे इति H. 2. 15. -Comp. -रक्षः, -रायः an epithet of Rāya. -अक्षनी night.

-सम्भूत an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; मयि रुद्धिं रोक्यतां रक्षयिष्याम-

1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as

— See ৱাং.

रंज 1. 4. U. (रजति-से, रज्यति-से, *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रंजयति) । To be

1 The elbow, 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अस्ति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; of. अस्मान् रथिन् विद्धि अस्ति रथेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. —Comp. —अक्षः a carriage-axle. अक्षे 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगवन्ति विजते R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रपरं रथि रथांगमद् सप्तं वि-मर्षि युष्मेतु मध्ये Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. आरथः, आमथः, नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); आमथामन् विजुते रथांगमोपि विद्या ॥ अथ वा ॥ उच्यते रथी-मथेरथवृत्तेः ॥ V. 4. 18, Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). वारिः N. of Vishnu. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईश-वर्ग the pole of a carriage. —उद्गहः, उपरथः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कटरा, कटरा an assemblage of chariots. —कटराः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वका भावी सज्जता शिरसायन् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुम्बिकः, कुटुम्बिक m. a charioteer, coachman. —कूयः the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —कोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. —नर्मकः a litter, palanquin. —रुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरथः, चरथः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. —चरथी chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अम्वस्तदचरथः U. 5. —चरथः the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. —नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —अथः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, पाना the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —रुज्जं the forefront of a carriage. —रुज्जं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —रथमन् m., रथिः high way, main road. —रथः 1 a carriage horse. 2 a charioteer. —राक्षि f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —आला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिन् a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. रथिन् a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिन्, रथिन् a. See रथिन् above.

रथः 1 A chariot-horse; चरथमन् विजुते रथाः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथः 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; मृगो मृगः रथिन्मगरीत्यत्र पर्वते Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रथः 1 P. (रथि) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रथः 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यतायिष परीषति द्विरुत्तरी रथा इव Bv. 1. 65. —Comp. —रथमन् tooth-bite; जवन् रथमन् Gīt. 10. —उदः a lip.

रथः A tooth. —Comp. —उदः A lip.

रथः 4 P. (रथति, रथः caus. रथयति; desid. रथिषति or रथयति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अहं रथितुमीये Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रथिन् N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वनि; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रथः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथन्, रथिन् f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथः 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथिन्वाक्यमन्मथेन U. 13. 55, 15. 2. नमस्तथै Māl. 1. 1; जीवन्तं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, available point; रथिन्वाक्यमन्मथेन S. 1. 1. नमस्तथैव द्वापाननिबन्धना वने R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. —Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, अनुसरिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —बन्धुः a rat. —बन्धुः a hollow bamboo.

रथः 1 A. (रथते, रथः caus. रथयति-ते; desid. रथिषते) To begin. —With आ or स 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; आरभते न लक्ष्मि विप्रमेव नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; आभित्त्यभ्येवाहा Subhāsh. ; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 7. 91. —परि to clasp, embrace; हनुवन्तं परिष्य दाम्नी Ki. 11. 30; Bv. 1. 95, Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. —सं 1 to be agitated, be overwhelmed, excited. 2 to be exasperated or

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रथः m. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 To co strength.

रथः a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रथसा यु धिगतद्विरुत्तरी Ki. 5. 4; R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलायु केलीरमेव बाला युर्ममालापमवापन्ती Bv. 2. 12; लघुमिसरन् रभतेन वलेती Gīt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरथमन्मथेन कर्मणा-विपत्तेर्भवति इत्युदाहरी शल्यसूत्रो विपत्तः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, वसति रथसमिन्ने हरिश्चतु हृदये Gīt. 5.

रथः 1 A. (रथते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रथः) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रथति रथते Māl. 3. 2, Ma. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापमिन्ने न रथते लोचनेर्भक्तिर्वासे Me. 27; यजेद् वधुपय-रसं नीते Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजविगः केरविष्णो रथते मयुः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; स तनुयेन सह रथते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. —Caus. (रथयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रथिषते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. —With अन्ने to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, in fond of; Bk. 1. 7; Bg. 18. 45. —आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 88. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); and, Me. 2. 73. —उप (Paras.) 1 to cease, end, terminate, समाप्त्यपानं बलजा Ki. 9. 41, 15. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; यदायुष्यपानं मरते वा नहारयाः Bg. 2. 85, Bk. 8. 54, 55, Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपर. —परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. —वि (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदित्यतवासा रथिन्ने यत्सीत U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.); यदायुष्यपानं विरते मृदु R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हतं किमिति विपं विरगति नाद्यपि विपदेव Bv. 4. 25; U. 1. 33. —सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रथः a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. —मः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रथः Aa Fœtida (रिपु). —Comp. —रथिः Aa Fœtida.

रसक a. (वी f.) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -कः 1 A lover, husband ; पञ्च राना रसनीमिलाच R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -कं 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रसनी, रसनी 1 A lovely young woman ; लता रसा सेव अमरकुलस्या न रसनी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress ; भोगः की रसनी विना Subhāsh.

रसनीय a. Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome ; रसिते तस्मिन् वृक्षेतिरसनीयं विरसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रसा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -Comp. -कान्तः, -नाराः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -वृक्षः turpentine.

रसा 1 A plantain tree ; विजित-महद्वयं Gt. 10; विजितं मातृकीवरोह N. 22. 42, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *aparas*, wife of Nalakūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तद्वत्पुङ्गवो हृदी किमु रसा परिजाहिना परम । तद्वत्पुङ्गवो जिह्वया ता पद्मापस्वतपःफलस्तनी B. N. 2. 37. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (र or रू f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रस्य a. 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable रस्यस्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समस्तोक्त्य S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome, ससिजमनुविद्धं देवले-नापि रस्य S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -रस्यः The tree called *वपक*. -रस्यं Semen virile.

रस्य 1 A. (रयते, रसित) To go, move.

रस्यः 1 The stream of a river, current ; ज्वरकजप्रतिहारं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 8. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रसकाः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash ; सुपरिरक्तमहममास्तो भवति की न दुवा गवतेननः. 3 A kind of deer.

रसः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds) ; B. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general ; वटः, शृणुः, कापः &c.

रसज a. 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उरुकावर्षेः शुभं लघैर्दरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -जः 1 A camel ; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -जं Brass, bell-metal.

रसिः The sun ; तद्वत्पुङ्गवमादये हि रसिः R. 1. 18. -Comp. -कान्तः the sun-stone (हृदकान्त). -जः, -नाराः, -पतिः, -पुङ्गवः 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna. 3 of Vali. 4 of Manu

Valvaavata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -दिग्गजः, -वारः, -वासः -र Sunday. -रसोक्तिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, रसना 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रसतु रसनापि तत्र वनजवन-मंडले वीर्यवत् सम्यग्विदितं Gt. 10 ; B. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upamāna* in the first comparison the *Upamāna* in the second and so forth ; see S. D. 664.

रसिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein ; हृदके रसिः नित्यतुल्यकायाः S. 1. 8; रसिः सम्यग्विदितं S. 1. 3. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरसि &c. -Comp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रसिमत् m. The sun.

रस्य 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करिष्य वपः पक्षं रसत B. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिवेशाय रसति स्तुतिं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1. 26 ; रसतु रसनापि तत्र वनजवनमंडले Gt. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -II. 10 U. (रसयति, रसित) To taste, relish ; यदीहा रसित Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27.

रसाः 1 Sap, juice (of trees) ; इक्षुः, कुसुमः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water ; महत्पुण्यसुखदुःखमादये हि रसं रसिः R. 1. 19 ; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink ; Ma. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six: कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ; पदार्थः पतिः कषयिष रस वेदुः कषयः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इहे वस्तुमुपाचितरसः वेदराज्ञिभवेति Me 112. 10 Love, affection ; जरासा यस्मिन्महार्थे रसः U. 1. 39 ; रसति रसो निर्दिष्टः 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love' ; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness ; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment ; नवरसविभक्तं निर्दिष्टमादधी भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:— इंगारासावकषणोद्वीर-भयानकः । कीमसाः सुखसौख्यं वैषाद्यौ नादये रसाः रसनाः ; but sometimes शान्तः is added thus making the total number 9 ; निर्देशाविभागेति शान्तेति नवमो रसः K. P. 4 ; sometimes a tenth, वास्तव्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry ; वाक्यं रसात्मकं

कथं S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink ; as in रस-रसावन. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -Comp. -अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अम्लः sour sauce. -अपनं 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age ; निर्मलरसावनमहितो मयेनायेन लघुव र R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae ; i. e. that which gratifies or regales ; आनन्दानि हृदयकरसानानि Māl. 6. 8 ; मनसक रसादना U. 1. 36 ; शोषः, कर्म &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -अष्टः mercury. -आत्मक a. 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -आभासः 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आवाहः 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm ; as in काव्यावतरसावाहः. -इक्षुः 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उद्वहः, -उपहः a pearl. -कर्मसूत्र n. preparation of quicksilver. -केशरः camphor. -कषयः gum-myrrh. -ग्रह a. 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -जः sugar molasses. -जः blood. -ज्ञ a. 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च हृदये वरं रसज्ञः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue ; Bv. 2. 59. -तेजस् n. blood. -वः a physician. -वाह n. quicksilver. -वर्धः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -भर्य blood. -राजः quicksilver. -रिक्तः sale of liquors. -शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. -सिद्धि a. 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments ; जयति ते शक्तिः रसिज्ञाः कवीधराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy

रसनं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इक्षि रसाहकं रसनं जिह्वावर्ति T. S. 3g. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense ; सर्वज्ञे रसनद्रसाः S. D. 244. रसना See रसना. -Comp. -रसः a bird. -लिङ्ग m. a dog.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Taste-ful, savoury, rapid, well-flavoured; रसवत्पुष्पस्य देव रसवत्कले । काव्यावतारसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनेः सत् ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -*स्री* A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; रसस्य बुद्धेरना रसासार सात्मा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -*Comp.* -*सत्तल* 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth. see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्य यत्तु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्रणिनुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्नातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; इमा रसाल-कुसुमाणि समग्रयन्ते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -*ला* 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dried grass. 4 A vine or grape. -*लं* Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, rapid, taste-ful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वने प्रवेदति कायसरसिकाः शार्दूलविप्रीक्षितं Śrut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); यं मालती मयमया सदस्यदेवसरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तस्य दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; वीर्यकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -*कः* 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. असरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -*का* 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded -*रं* 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; ज्वरकंदर्पसितप्रवृत्तिमन्त्रेति Mā. 9. 3.

रसोजः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोज.

रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, rapid, palatable; रस्यः क्षिप्रः स्विदा इवा जातः सान्त्विकविशः Bg. 17. 8.

रहू 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहयामधुनेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14.

रहर्ण Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह कारहणस्य देन सप्तमः पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A secret, mystery. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 A privy. -*ind.* Secretly,

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं तः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; दूरे रहःपञ्चमय-निषेधमने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -*रहं* 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यमेव कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); मरहस्यानि कुम्भकाभ्यानि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधनामधुनवि विज्ञेयं विज्ञयति U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽपि यं सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतुत्वं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -*रहं ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -*Comp.* -*आख्यायिन्* *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायिन् स्वर्गात् यदु कर्णसिक्कयः S. 1. 24. -*भेदः*, -*विभेदः* disclosure of a secret or mystery. -*व्रतं* 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहितं भिक्षुमिषं Y. 3. 59; अन्तरहितः सम्प्रहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -*ने* Secrecy, privacy.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु मे बुध्वायमी मनुकानां पत्रं K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; रात्रिर्धर्म भजते कला-निधिरयं राकायुजा म्नायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राक्षस *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -*सः* 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसी बुद्धरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākhaṇa. -*स्री* A female demon.

राक्ष See राक्षः (perhaps an incorrect form).

राजः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अन्तरः क्षिप्तवरायः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; राज्ञि नागस्यकोमलेन वृत्तमालेन-मन्त्रेण K. 3. 30, 5 11. 4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or

sexual feeling; महिरेव समूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवमनेतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या रात्रिरागः S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas, भवः काश्चिद्विधं हिन्दोर्ना दृष्टिकल्पः । श्रीमते मेघरागस्य रागाः षडिति कतिनाः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तस्मिन् गीतरागेण हरिषा प्रसमे दताः S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवर्तिनी गीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -*Comp.* -*आत्म्य* *a.* impassioned. -*वृक्षः* 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac. 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -*वर्णः* a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -*व्यः* manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावी भावं वृद्धिं विषयाद्रागवैषम्यं स एव M. 2. 9. -*पुद्ग* *m.* a ruby. -*सूत्रं* 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk thread. 3 the string of a balance.

रागिन् *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -*म*. 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -*प्रति* 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघवः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

राक्षव *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -*व* 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ने, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; तेन प्रहमर्षाया सा Bh. 1. 17; राजन् राजति बरिलेखिताना-वैषम्यद्वले बुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); सोऽयमस्मिन्महोदये राजे मुनिपरंपरा Kn. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -*Caus.* (राजयति-ने) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. -*With जिह्* (*Caus.*) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याद्यस्तु (सुवर्णविनि-
शिक्षातीराजितजं) अन्तः U. 6. 18: नीरा-
जसि युवातः पदवीमिदं प्रब. 2. 2 to perform the ceremony called
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); नारायणसमाकीर्ण नीराजितहस्त्रिपः
Kām. 4. 66. -वि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.
राज m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -क A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
महं न जनेऽप्यधिक्यं किं लोकाधिक्यम
तत्र Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 41.

राजत a. (नी f.) Silvery, made of
silver. Si. 4. 13. -त Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); ४मराजः, महाराजः &c.;
नक्षत्रं मीनद्वयं राजा यद्विजितवान् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126, 6 Yaksha. -Comp.
-अंशः a royal court, the courtyard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईश्वरः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given
to distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसदः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः
coronation of a king. -अही aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अर्पणं a royal
gift of honour. आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आवालिः स्त्री a
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -कविः (राज-
कविः or राजविः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or rishi; i. e.
पुत्रवन्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुल 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुले कथं or निविद्धं) means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'. 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -वामिनः a. escheat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -ग्रहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city in Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra).
-चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia

-तारः, -तारी a belet-nut tree. -दण्डः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दूतः
(for दूतानां राजा) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. द्रोहः high treason, sedition,
rebellion. -द्वार f., -द्वारं the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकः a royal porter.
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.).
-वास, -पाणिना, -पाणी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.
-पूर f., -पूरः the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -व्यवस्था, विधिः f.
administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पद्मः a
diamond of inferior quality. -वयः,
-वयसिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.
-पुत्री a princess. -पूजः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's
servant. (-स्य) royal service (more
correctly राजसेवा). -जीविनः, -व्यस्य
action of royalty, of royal descent.
-भूतः a king's soldier. -भूतव्यः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or
government officer. -भोजः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भोक्तः a king's
fool or jester. -मात्रपरः, -मन्त्रिन् m. a
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,
principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -मुद्रा the
royal seal. -वृक्षमन्त्रः consumption
of the moon, pulmonary consump-
tion, consumption in general; राजवृक्ष-
मन्त्रविशेषाः कामवासना-वृक्षमन्त्राः तुल्य R. 19.
50; राजवृक्षमन्त्रे योग्यं वृक्षः स महीधरा Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see
Mall. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -वाहः a royal vehicle, a palan-
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth
of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy
mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished
from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग. q. v. -वर्म silver. -राजः 1 a su-
preme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्वाणक्षेत्रमनुवरी
राजराजस्य वयो Me. 3. 3 the moon.
-रसिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or
prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,
royal pedigree. -विचार 'royal policy',
king-craft, state-policy, statesman-
ship; (cf. राजव्य); so राजसाधनं. -विहारः
a royal convet. -सासनं a royal edict.

-दण्डः a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -सद f. a court of justice.
-सदनं a palace. -सर्पः black mustard.
-सायुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-
cock. -स्यः -वं a great sacrifice per-
formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took
part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed sover-
eignty; राजा स राजस्ये नष्टा भवति Sat. Br.;
cf. सत्तद् also. -स्वयः a horse. -स्वं 1
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.
-ईशः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); सत्यस्ये
नमामि भवतो राजसंताः महाभाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजव्य a. Royal, kingly. -व्यः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal
personage; राज-व्यः स्वपुरनिवृत्तस्य सुवर्णे R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or
distinguished personage.

राजवर्षकः A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजव्यवहः a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-
tinguished from राजव्य which simply
means 'having a ruler'); सुगतिं देशे
राजव्यञ्च स्थातव्यं राजव्यञ्च Ak. (राज-
व्यवहारेण क्षीयं R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6).

राजस्य a. (नी f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or
passion; ऊर्ध्वं यच्छति सत्यञ्च मध्ये विष्टिः
राजस्यः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् inl. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं
Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोत्सवसि विजिह्वे
राजिले गृहः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. दुद्रुम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue
lotus; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.
राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्ये किं तद्विपरीतवृत्ते R. 2. 63;
2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-
ment, administration of a kingdom.
-Comp. -अंशः a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-
ministration; these are usually said
to be seven: - स्वाध्यायः, पुण्यः, कोषः, राहुर्ग-
वलाभिः च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -अभिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king.
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince. -व्युत्थः a. deposed, or dethroned.

ed. -संज्ञे the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. पुर, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -हृत् the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमधुरमं निरुपमा हस्तपि गदायुगी P'rab. 2.

रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता वा युव शय्या R. 5. 65; दिवा काकराज्जिता रात्री तर्तति मन्दाम्. -Comp. -अट: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अथ a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -कर: (also -रात्रिकर) (रि. f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) गतं वने रात्रिकरी दुर्वाके Bk. 2. 23. -कर्षा 1 night roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जगर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -नरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विगम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिदिक्, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिक् मयवह: प्रवति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्थ a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्जिमन्थ.

राट् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राट्). -Comp. -अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्वज्ञादिक-राट्तिं तितरामन्थेक्षितम् इतीदानीमृषपादयाम: S. B. -अंतिता a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राट् I. 5 P. (राट्ति, राट्; desid. रि-सति, but रिस्ति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; राजा दुरात् रट्: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (रप्यति, राट्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Caus. (रायसि-ले) 1 To propitiate. 2

accomplish, complete. -With अट् to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अप 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); रात्रिभक्तमिभक्ति-पुत्राई.पराशर शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तव-भक्त: कृष्णस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु वीर्यसिद्धेः शुभमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9. -अट् to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेषां वेतांसि रात्रिविषमराट् वदुषा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -रि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; विनासमपिहारेण विराज्यंते क्षेमतः Si. 2. 43; विराट् वरं भवता विराट् (वदुषा च न: 2. 41).

राट् The month called Vaisākha.

राया 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherdness loved by Krishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gita-govind); तद्विषे राये गृहं प्राप्य Git. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhuraṭha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विराट्. 5 Lightning.

रायिका See राया.

रायेव: An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -अ: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishṇa, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Viśvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Viśvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— विनरसि विदु रणे दिव्यति-कमलैश्च दशहस्तमैल्लिखितं तमोयं । केचन पुनरु-पतिरुप जव जगदीश हरे Git. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (नं) 1 the adventures of Rāma. 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -शि: N. of a mountain; (वने) लिप्यन्त्यायानरुप-वर्तते रामविद्यामये Me. 1. -अय: N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -युत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतु: 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामट: ३ Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीय a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरपिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तच्छस्तिन एव गोभते मयिभारा-वक्षिरामणीकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अयं रामा विक्रम्युकी वयं Br. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; एता इति इदं वचनं नराणां Ra. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

राम: A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

राव: 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मुरजवायराव: M. 1. 21; मङ्ग-रिपुर्वा Git. 11.

रावण a. Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -न: N. of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Visrava by Kasi or Kalkasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Pulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagriva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रावणवधोद्धू रावणवधोरेव]

राशनिः 1 N. of *Indrajit*; गणनिष्ठा-मयो योद्धुमारथ च मही गतः Bk. 15. 78, 39. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; वनराशिः, तोषराशिः, यक्षोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. —Comp. —अश्विः the regent of an astrological house. —चक्रं the zodiac. —द्वयं the rule of three. —भागः a fraction. —प्रत्ययः the addition of fractions. —गोचः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राष्ट्र 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —द्वयः राष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. —वः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियपालः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); पुनं राष्ट्रियसुतायाः पत्नीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

रासः 1 A. (रासनं) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana, उत्सव्य रासं रासं गच्छन्ती V. 1. 2; रासं हरिमहो विदितविनास स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. —Comp. —कीडा, मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

रासनः An ass, a donkey.

राशिर्यः Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of Vīracchitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. —Comp. —वसनं, घातः —वर्जनं, संवर्जनं an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —वृत्तं 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ma. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6. P. (रिति, रिष) To go move. —II. 9 U. see रि.

रिक्त p. p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty, void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without. 4 Hollowed (as hands). 5 Indigent. 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिष). —क. 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —वाणि, हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.). आगमि देवां रेक्षितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्मयामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्ये 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमोक्षज्ञ सुताः विमोक्ष्य रिक्त्युप सप्त Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः रिक्त्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आदाः, घातः, भ्रातृन् m., —हस्त, —हारिन् m., an heir.

रिक्ल, रिक्ल (रिक्लि, रिक्लि) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिक्लणं, रिक्लणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिक्ल 1. 7. U. (रिक्लि, रिक्लि, रिक्लि) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिक्लि जल्पेस्तोषे Bk. 6. 36; आभिर्भूतं शक्तिनि तमसा रिक्लिमानेव राशिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. —With अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); नृहं तु तुलिकादीनि कंठासारव-तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, II. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मणिः श्रवणे 'example is better than precept.' —उद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. —व्यति to exceed, surpass; सुतिष्ठो व्यतिरिच्यते दूरमणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —II. 1. 10 P. (रक्लि, रेवयति, रेवित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. —With आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; अरिक्लिपुचतुरे कदाहः Ku. 3. 5.

रिदिः 1 A musical instrument. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. कुण- (ने) रिदिः 4

रिदुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिदु 6 P. (रिदुति, रिदुति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिदु 1. P. (रेवति, रिदु) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिदुते Mb.; तेन यद्विदुता मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिदुते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिदु p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. —हं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिदिः f See रिदु above. —m. A sword.

री 1. 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. —II. 9 U. (रिनाति, रिनति, रिष) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To howl,

८५ १ U. (रुणाङ्गि, रुङ्गे, रुङ्ग; *causid.*
 अकलविन्द.) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest,
 check, oppose hinder; *impede*,
 prevent, ए रुणाङ्गि मा वरुमतः कृतिवशद्वय
 V. 4. 21; रुङ्गान्नाक नगपतिपथ Me. 37, 91;
 राजावाचनसि शब्दु Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold
 up, preserve, sustain (from falling);
 अजायमानः कुममसदृशं वायव्यं द्यौगतायां सद्यप्यपति
 क्वापि ह्रियं विनश्यत् रुणाङ्गि Me. 10. 3 To
 shut up, lock or block up, close up,
 shut or close; with loc.; but
 sometimes with two acc.; Bk. 6. 35;
 अत्र रुणाङ्गि शा Sk. 4 To bind, confine;
 व्यास बाळधृष्यान्वततुसिगिरौ रुङ्गे सद्गुरुभते Bh.
 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade;
 रुङ्गेत वारणजयदा अगर मदीपाः Mu. 4. 17;
 अकम्पयनः सङ्केतं of सायनिकाङ्ग Mbh.; Bk.
 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure,
 conceal. 7 To oppress, torment,
 afflict extensively. —With अङ्ग
 (often used as if the root belong to

to the 4th class) 1 to observe, practise; Ms. 5. 68. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वयमेव Ki. 11. 78. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; निमित्तं यत्किं इत्युक्तं Ki. 2. 12; तनुव्यस्य चद्रकोर्यवने U. 5; मद्रुचमममममम वा मयान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. 5 to urge, press, -अत्र 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up, shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); शोकं निषेधवारम् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. 4 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उग्ररुच्ये तपोनुग्रहे S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; औत्तपयवममममम S. 1. 3 to overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up, व्यवस्थाप्य चयाने Bk. 17. 49, 18. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -वति 1 to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct, 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to beat at variance. -से 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; स चरु पात्र मरुद्धं वसुमिथं (यत्र वा Ms. 8. 295. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; It. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; वृषमिथं ननु मृक्षीर्न तावन्-मद्वि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुचिरे 1 Blood, 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमसः hemorrhage. -रविम m. a demon.

रुचः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. रुच्य 6 P. (रुचि) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुच्यत् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुच्य 1 4 P. (रुचि; rarely रुच्यते; रुचि, रुच) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुच्यवत् Bk. 17. 40; मा सुतो मा रुच्यवत् 15. 16, 9. 20. -11. 1 P. (रुचि) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुच्य, रुचा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निवेद्यमाना R. 5. 21; प्रहृष्टनिवेद्यमाना It. 16. 80. 19. 20.

रुच्य 1 P. (रुचि, रुच) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate, रुच्यमाना M. 4. 1; रुच्यमानः Mo. 23; रुच्यमानि रुच्यमाने Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रुचयति ते, रुचयति) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devote upon, commit to the care of; उग्रवसुध (रुचयति) R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 22. -Desul. (रुचयति) To wish to grow &c. -With अति to ascend, mount (in all senses), ride; R. 7. 37; Ku. 7. 52 (-Caus.) to

elevate, raise, seat; R. 19. 14. -अत्र to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुच with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; a. y. प्रति-आ आरुह्य to enter upon or make a vow; नलो आरुह्य to rise to equality; सत्राय आरुह्य to run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, oblige or entrust with. -वृ to grow, rise; न पर्वताय नमिनी यमिनि Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound.) रुच्य to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुच्य, रुच्य a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in मरुद्धं, रुच्यं &c.

रुच्य The Dūrva grass,

रुच्य a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुच्यं पाशनि वायमायु Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirty; R. 7. 70, Mu. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; निनात-रुच्यनिविशमिथ R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary, निमग्नताया. रुच्यं पाशनि मरुद्धं पाशनि U. 2. 14. (रुच्यी means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुच्य 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुच्य p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known.

रुच्यमानं वायत इत्युक्तं अत्रुच्यं वृत्तं नूनवत् R. 2. 53; (here रुच्य has a sense which is found in the text). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself: as opposed to etymological or etymological sense); रुच्यमानि-रुच्यमानि St. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुच्य f. 1 Growth, germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, St. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; रुच्यमानं 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word; रुच्यमानं नमो रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं K. P. 2.

रुच्य 10 U. (रुचयति, रुचयति) 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुचयति निरुच्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With वि to deform, disfigure.

रुच्य 1 Form, figure, appearance; विचयं रुचयति वा युनितिवेन भुजेने Pt. 1. 143; so रुच्य, रुच्य. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas); रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं Tarka.K.; (it is of six kinds: रुच्य, रुच्य, रुच्य, रुच्य, रुच्य, रुच्य or of seven, if रुच्य be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं S. 1. 26; विचयं नाम नाम रुच्यमानं Bh. 2. 20; रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived, from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रुच्य. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रुच्य is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of', 'consisting of', 'in the form of', 'namely', 'having the appearance or colour of', 'तपोरुच्यं रुच्यमानं रुच्यमानं &c.) -Comp. -अधिकारः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिरुचयित रुच्यमानं caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजोरा a heriot, prostitute, courtesan. -अरुच्यः an exceedingly beautiful person. -रुच्यमानं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -रुच्यमानः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -रुच्यमानं a sculptor. -रुच्यमानं inherent property, essence. -रुच्यमानं of the form of, disguised as. -रुच्यमानः an owl. -रुच्यमानं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -रुच्यमानं a. beautiful. -रुच्यमानं, -रुच्यमानं f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रुच्य A particular coin, a rupee. -रुच्य 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign, feature. 4

A kind, species. 5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions, it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपसङ्गः); इत्ये तन्ना-
मिने तदुपासङ्गः स्वके S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तदुपा-
कमेदो इ उपासङ्गोपमेयोः K. P. 10 (see ad loc. for details). 7 A kind of weight. -**Comp** -सङ्गः a particular time in music. -सङ्गः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

स्वर्ण 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

स्वपद् a. 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful. -स्त्री A beautiful woman.

स्वप्ति a. 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

स्वप्ति a. Beautiful, lovely. -चय 1 Silver. 2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

स्वप्ति 1. 1 P. (स्वप्ति, स्वप्ति) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -11. 10 U. (स्वप्ति) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

स्वप्ति p. p. 1 Adorned. 2 Smear, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रे ind. a. Vocative particle; रेरेक-
गृहपतिनामिनां ज्ञानपदः Mā. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, मङ्गरेखा, श्वररेखा, रेखेखा &c. 2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि पृथिवीः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लक्षणे रेखया किञ्चित्किञ्चि S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Mēru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp**. -अंशः a degree of longitude. -अंतर distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -गणित geometry.

रेख See रेख.

रेखक a. (चिका f.) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre, salt-petre. -कं A purgative, cathartic.

रेखन, -वा 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेखित a. Empty, cleared. -तं A horse's gallop.

रेखुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; त्रयस्रस्रतन्मयः हि रेखुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेखुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेखु n. Semen virile.

रेख a 1 Contemptible, low, vile. 2 Cruel.

रेख a. Low, vile, contemptible. -कः 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter x. 3 Passion, affection.

रेखः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane. 3 A whirl-wind.

रेखतः The citron tree.

रेखती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarama; Si. 2. 16.

रेखा N. of the river Narmadā; रेखा-
गङ्गासि वनसीतदन्ते चतः सहस्रकदन्ते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Mē. 19.

रेख 1 A. (रेखे, रेखित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेखण, रेखा Roaring, neighing.

रे m. (Nom. रा, राय, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेखतः, रेखतः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेक 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रेणः, रेणः a disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, रोगादयः कथयन्-
भुजं न रेणाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगमय Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp**. -आयतन the body. -आर्त a. afflicted with disease, sick. -शान्तिः f. alleviation or cure of disease. -हर a. curative. (-रे) a medicine. -हारिन् a. curative. (-म.) a physician.

रेणक a. 1 Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -कं 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रेखन a. (वा or नी f.) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -नः A stomachic. -नः The bright sky, firmament.

रेखना 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment (= मण्ड्रेणवा q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रेखमान a. 1 Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रेखिष्णु a. 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. 3 Exciting appetite.

रोखिष्णु n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोखन 1 Weeping; see रवन. 2 A tear or tears.

रोखन (in dual), रोखनी f. Heaven and earth; रवः अवनयैरवः स्थगितरोखीकंवरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदवितु रवामुहरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोखनी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोखः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; सापादासि प्रतिहतं स्थितिरुपरोधे S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रतिरोधमसहितं सा पुरी R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोखनः The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोखन n. 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam, गंगा रोषः पतनकडुषा गृह्णीतु प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Mē. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp**. -वका, -वती 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोषः A kind of tree (—मय q. v.).

-प्रः -प्र Sin. -प्र Offence, injury.

रोष 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोषण 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application. (said of sores.)

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp**. -पत्तन the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन n. The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Mē. 4. 144; 8. 116. -**Comp**. -अंकः a mark of hair; विजयी रोमरोमाकं R. 1. 83. -अंशः a thrill (of rupture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षद्विभवादिभ्यां रोमाणां रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. अंशित a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -आली, -आपलिः -ली f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिला धूमस्यं परिणमति रोमावलिबन्धुः U. P. 10; see रोमरात्रि also

-उद्भवः -उद्भव erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कुपः, -रं, -मर्तः a pore of the skin -केसर, केसर a whisk, chowrie, -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -शुनिः 'the place of the hair,' i. e. the skin. -रंजः a pore of the skin. -रजिः, -नीः, -लला f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्नी नवरो(लो)मरात्रिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -विहारा, -विहारा. -विनेहः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 8. 46:

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विदिशालक्षणा राजधानी Me. 25; N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अशितलक्षणा R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रयत्नगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीते ते तु कृतलक्षणादितलक्षणी). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 405. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्म); प्रयत्नलक्षणा: Mā. 7. -जः The crane. -जा An aim, object. 2 (In Khet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—सुख्यापेक्षायै तयोरे लक्षितोऽयं प्रयोजनम् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्या लक्षणोपपत्तिरिति K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अश्वित अ. possessed of auspicious marks. -अक्ष a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -अश्वित ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = अश्वितलक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -जः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu].

-जा A goose. -ज 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -सुमित्रः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्म m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमयि हिमाकोलैश्च लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Mā. 9. 25. 3 Definition —m. 1 The crane or Śārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते क्वा परेया Ki. 8. 18; तुषमिव लघुलक्ष्मीनेव तान् संकण्डि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, levelness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमयि हिमाकोलैश्च लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Mā. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुबाहू नलकस्य शशाङ्कधरी Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39. 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं मेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकमार्गं परिवारम्भारोः साज्जी-मयि त्यक्तवन्तो नृपसः । चतुस्रसंघट्टकं वसन्ती रेजे नमस्मीरहितेन लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -सुहृद् the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -वैरिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विनाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कालुर्द्व Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -पुत्रः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -पुष्पः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina (chief y by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -कस्तूरः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red lotus flower. -वारः Thursday. -वैष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. 3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लक्ष्यविक्रमा महती हि वृष्टिः Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दृष्टलक्ष्मं दृष्टयतिपुत्रादृष्टा तोरेण Me. 75; प्रवेष्टानाचारलक्ष्मकोषा Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at. 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -इयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उल्लङ्घ्यः स च पश्चिमां यदिपदः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 6; इति लक्ष्ये चले Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्येच्छेदे लक्षणस्यावर्तनम-प्याति Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; पाच्यलक्ष्यव्याख्या अर्थः K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परिज्ञे किं लक्ष्यमुत्तमं परमाव्युत्तमं इव Mk. 3. 3. 18; कर्तृपरबलमनाः सखीसिसिद्धा-लक्ष्येण प्रतिपद्यमानं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a dhvani. -नेष्टः -वेष्टः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्मि) To go, move.

लक्ष् 1. 1 P. (लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्म) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयमेष हेतस्य कृतवर्तनसिद्धिस्तथा लक्ष्मि स्त पञ्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनममं कृते लक्ष्मि निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Mā. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लक्ष्मि चान्नस्य प्राणित्यो विद्युज्जल Pt. 1. 305; यदा प्रया लक्ष्मि शक्ति-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विद्युर्निमित्तं हि पुर उष जले सपदीरिताः लक्ष्मि शक्तिः Si. 8. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue, or happen immediately; अनादृष्टिः संपद्यते लक्ष्म Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); अत्र दिनादि कतिचित्तुमिष्यति Pt. 4. 1 I shall be detained there for some days. -With अत्र to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -आ to stick to; Kāv. 3. 56. -हि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -11. 10 U. (लक्ष्मि-ने) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लक्ष्म a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लक्ष्मि a. 1 Adhered or clung to. 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्मि A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लक्ष्मिद्वये पकावली लक्ष्मि,

V. 1. 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लघु). -ग्रः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -ग्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः-दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सूदनः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुदिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v. लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); विनाशयति लघयिष्यति q. v. R. 13.35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3 Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; भावप्रसादलभो लघिमा प्रवक्तव्यं मां निराजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or ह्री f.) 1 Light, not heavy; वृषादपि लघुस्तुल्यलघुश्च वाचकः Subhāsh.; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघु. पूर्णना गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंज्ञायां सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; वायस्य इति लघ्वी मन्ना Mu. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. 6 Weak, feeble. 7 Wretched, frivolous. 8 Active, light,

nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; लिङ्गि पश्चात् राज लघुगतिः Mo. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy, to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्विता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आक्षिप्, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्पाद, -सहस्रपाद a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कन a. having a quick step, going quickly. -सङ्क्षिप्ता a small bedstead. -सोपूनः a small kind of wheat. -चिस्, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -खेवलः a kind of quail (लाक). -द्राक्ष a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रवल्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -प्रवृत्तः, -प्रवृत्ति f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लव्यं a kind of fragrant root (वीर्यमूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेदिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इदोऽपि उक्तं याति स्वयं प्रस्थापिते-द्वेः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ्का 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute,

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नारायणः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā'; i. e. Ravana or Bibhisana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लङ्कानी The bit of a bridle.

लङ्गः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लङ्गकः A lover, paramour.

लङ्गलः A plough.

लङ्गुलं The tail of an animal; cf. लङ्गुल-

लङ् 1 U. (लङ्यति-ते, लङ्यन् ; desid. लिङ्गिष्यति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालयिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्यन् स्म सुविष्य विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पशुपान् हरिणो लङ्यन्त्यामच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लङ्यति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; वागारः पूर्वगच्छेन क्रमेणैकेन लङ्यन्ति Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूमिभक्तो यथा यथा लङ्यति सक्तः सुजने । दृग्गमिभ नं कुरुते तथा तथा । नमलं च्याय ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; मायं न लङ्यति कोपि विप्रिणीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्काशे तद्गोचरमिष्यथा भवद्गुल्लेषयितुं समीचनः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -With अस्मि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उङ् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -त्ति 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निषेधायामास विलिषताया R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलिष Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बंधवाभ्यस्तान् विलिष सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णायल प्रावस्तव हृष्या विलिष्यते Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लङ्घनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; दृग्मेव एषि श्रीलङ्घनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोऽलङ्घन R. 16. 33; जगोपलङ्घतेः पदलङ्घनोत्तर Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. 4 Assault.

ing, storming, capturing; as in सु-
हृदयः. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आज्ञासंघर्षः, नियमसंघर्षः &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; प्रविशतसंघर्षः प्रमादकाया V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपसंघर्षः q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघित p. p. 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लघ्).

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;
cf. लघ्.

लज् 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed.
-II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see
लज्. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लाजयति also in
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be
ashamed, to blush.

लज्जा The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामसुखाय न मयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh. ; दिहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
शृंगारलज्जा मिलयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.
-Comp. -अश्विन a. modest, bashful.
-आशु, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -हर्षित a. bashful, modest.
-रहित, -शुच्य, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लजति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.
-II. 10 U. (लजयति-ने) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्जः 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. कञ्जा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 To talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लज्जः 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लज्जकः A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लज्जना a. (Connected with the Prā-
krita लज्ज which appears to be deriv-
ed from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अलङ्कारः
कालो लज्जलङ्कारोऽयमलङ्कारः Bh. 3. 32 (where
commentators render लज्ज by लज्जयति)

लज्जः वाच्यलङ्कारः शीतो लज्जलङ्कारः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhaga has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean 'a young
pretty woman'; e. g. किं वा वर्णना लज्जलङ्कार-
कारतामेवति 8. 86; अलङ्कारलङ्कारलङ्कार-
लङ्कार लोभे लज्जना ततोति 9. 68; के लङ्कार-
लङ्कार विनये लङ्कार-
लङ्कार विनये जगाम तमिर् 11. 18.

लज्जः A rogue, rascal; see लज्ज.

लज्जः 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -लज्ज 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लजति) To play, sport,
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लजति, लजयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loft the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III. 10 U. (लजयति-ने) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लज्ज a. Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word).

लज्ज = लज्ज q. v.

लज्जः, लज्जका A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लज्ज 1 P., 10 U. (लजति, लजयति-ने) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लज्ज Excrement, ordure.

लज्जः London (a modern formation
probably from the French *London*).

लज्जा 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लज्जाविन पवित्रतमस्या लज्जा V. 4; लज्ज-
मोक्षलज्जा R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning 'arm', 'eye-
brow', 'lightning', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; लज्जता, वाह,
लता, ललता, विपुलता; so लज्ज, लज्ज &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -लज्जः a
flower. -लज्जः a kind of cucumber.
-लज्जः a green onion. -लज्जः an
elephant. -लज्जः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -लज्जः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -लज्जः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -लज्जः
कस्तुरी, musk-creeper. -लज्जः, लज्जः a
bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -लज्जः, लज्जः a
snake. -लज्जः 1 the *Sāla* tree. 2 the
ornage tree. -लज्जः the water-melon.
-लज्जः the tendril of a creeper; R. 3.
8. -लज्जः an arbour, a bower. -लज्जः
coral. -लज्जः a bower, an arbour. -लज्जः
a monkey. -लज्जः a shoot, sprout.
-लज्जः, लज्जः an arbour. -लज्जः the coco-
nut tree. -लज्जः a kind of cactus or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -लज्जः,
लज्जः a kind of embrace.

लज्जिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लज्जिका A kind of lizard.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोलते मिलिता लज्जति किमपि
लज्जति Gt. 1. -Caus. (लाजयति-ने) To
cease to talk &c. -With लज्ज to repeat,
talk over and over again. -लज्ज 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; लज्जयति Sk.
2 to conceal, hide. -लज्ज 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -लज्ज to call out
loudly to. -लज्ज 1 to talk, speak; कपोल-
लज्जति (लज्जति) प्रविशतसंघर्ष-
लज्जति S. D. 6. 2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -लज्ज 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विह्वल-
लज्जति Ku. 4. 4; विह्वल-
लज्जति B. 8. 43, 70; Sk. 6. 11; लज्जि-
लज्जति Gt. 8. -लज्ज to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -लज्ज 1 to
talk, converse; लज्जयति जलमज्जति Dk.
2 to name, call.

लज्ज 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
month.

लज्ज p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -लज्ज Speech, voice.

लज्ज p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लज्ज. -लज्ज That
which is secured or got; लज्ज-
लज्ज H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -लज्ज
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अलज्जः-अलज्ज
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained a
scope (for work); लज्ज-लज्जः लज्जः
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लज्जलज्ज. -लज्ज
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -लज्ज a.
1 born, produced, sprung; लज्ज-
लज्ज Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation; ल-
लज्जो लज्जः 'he owes his rise or
elevation to you.' -लज्ज a. one who
has got desired object. -लज्जि a.
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -लज्ज a. born, pro-
duced. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. renowned,
celebrated. -लज्जः the loss of what
has been acquired; लज्ज-लज्जः लज्जः
लज्जः 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. 1 one who
has hit the mark. 2 skilled in the
use of missiles. -लज्ज a. 1 learned,

wise; किं लघुवि विषये समस्तं सर्वेषु लोकाः किं लघुवर्णः Rāj. P. 3 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. *मार्गः a. respecting the learned; लघुलब्धमपि लघुवर्णमाह तं विदेशं पुनरेव लघुवर्णः R. 11. 2. -विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लघुः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement, 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लघुवर्णः a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लघ् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिक्तस्तु तिलमपि कृतः रश्मिः Bh. 2. 5; विराज वायार्थेन हिमजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29. 2 To have, possess, be in possession of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To find, meet with; वसिष्ठेन तेन पतिः 6 To recover, regain. 7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; ज्ञानं... ज्ञानविषयं लब्धते Bhāṣā. P. 6; लब्धमलम्बनः; Ku. on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.); मर्तुमपि न लब्धते; नास्मीं लब्धते कर्तुं लोके विद्यते. (The senses of लघ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लघ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदं or आसपदं लघ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अग्रे लघ् to get a footing, enter into; लघ्नात् वेतति नोपदेशः R. 6. 66. 'was not impressed on the mind; 'वेतना, -संज्ञा -लघ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लघ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थं लघ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लघ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोक्षद्वाराणं मायवत् लभय V. 3. 3 To cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive. 5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लभते) 1 To wish to get, long for; अलम्बं चैव लिप्ते H. 2. 8. -WITH अय 1 to touch; नामालम्बाकर्मिण्य वा Ms. 5. 87; Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain to; केन ह्यनेन वदन्ति ततो कतिमात्रं लब्धते ते Me. 15. v. l. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifice); गर्भं पशुमालम्ब Y. 3. 280. -उप 1 to know, understand; see, perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to ascertain, find out; अग्निं वदुलम्ब U. 1; लभत वदुलम्बे S. 1. 3 to get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-द्वयस्य सारं वदुषा स्वेन विरोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21; Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame, chide, taunt, scold; पदोपरि विस्तारितु-नालनेन वीचनमुपाकम्बनं मो किमुपाकम्बे S. 1; Kā. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -वसि 1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain. -विष 1 to cheat, deceive, impose upon. 2 to recover, regain. 3 to insult, disrespect. -सं to get, obtain.

लघ्ने 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लघ्नसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-m. also).

लघ्न्य a. 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्राप्नुष्ये कले गेहापुत्रादपि नामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3 Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लघ्नकः A lover, paramour.

लघ्नः a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after. 2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लघ्नक in the same sense.)

लङ्का A leap, jump, spring.

लङ्कनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A. (लभते, लङ्गित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; कण्ठे लङ् लङ्गते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; लङ्गिते लङ्गितः विद्या इव Si. 17. 25; यस्यानं ते कथयति तले लङ्गनायस्य मणि Ms. 41 (where लङ् means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लङ्गमाने विद्या-करः Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; लङ्गमानं लङ्गितं कञ्जलङ्गमलम्बय विष लङ्गमे Gīt. 12 (—लङ्गित). 4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind. 5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus. (लङ्गयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण नागायनलङ्गितेन R. 13. 21; कोलङ्गयद्वाहर-णाव हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH अय 1 to hang, hang down, be suspended; कण्ठं लङ्गनायल-ङ्गिते Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to hold, cling to, lean or rest on, support oneself on; दृक्कादङ्गनायलङ्गितः S. 2; यदी तदीयानमलङ्गय चाङ्गलि R. 3. 25. 4 to hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig. also), take up; हस्तेन लङ्गनायलङ्गितः वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न लङ्गलङ्गितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge on; व्यवहारो वाक्पदमलङ्गिते Mk. 9; Bk. 18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse to, take to; येनमलङ्गितुं to summon or pluck up courage; किं स्वातेज्यमलङ्गितं S. 5; मायस्यविद्येभ्यश्च लङ्गितं Ku. 1. 62; Si. 2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2 to hang down from, be suspended; V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अवा-लङ्गय पशुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to support, hold or take up; आपोराजलङ्गितं R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमलङ्गय (लोहमात्रं S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse to, resort to, take, assume; अङ्गमेवायं-मालङ्गय न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34. -उद् 1 to stand up, stand erect; पादेनैकेन नमस्ते द्वितीयं च प्रणमः सिद्धाप्रवृत्तिस्तथावावृत्ति-रिति भावः Mk. 2. 10. -वि 1 to hang down, hang from, be suspended

from, R. 10. 82. 2 to set, decline (as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4 to delay, be retarded विलम्बितकलेः कालं विनाशं न मनोदधेः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्बते वरिते न प्रवेष्टव्य U. 1.

लङ्घ a. 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पादयोक्तेनस्य-तलेनहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang-ling upon, attached to. 3 Great, large. 4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -रः 1 A perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -Comp. -उद्धर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लङ्घो-वी-ष्ठः) a camel. -कण्ठः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or Rākshasa. -जडर a. pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -रिक्क a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्घकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). 2 The complement of latitude, co-latitude (in astr.).

लङ्घनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 The phlegmatic humour. -रः 1 Hang-ling down, depending, descending &c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort of long necklace.

लङ्घा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of Lakshmi.

लङ्घिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk, gone down. 4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्).

लङ्घ्या A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.

लभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Recovery.

लभित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. 2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed, applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लघ् 1 A. (लभते) To go, move.

लघः 1 Sticking, union, adherence. 2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt-ling, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis-olution, extinction, destruction; लघे वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed.' 5 Absorption of the mind, deep con-centration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); परमेश्वरी शिवस्वरूपिणं लघना-शालानमभ्यासात् Māl. 5. 2, 7; प्यानलेन Gīt. 4. 6 Time in music (of three kinds पुनः, मया and विलम्बित); किञ्चल-सन्धिरिव पालिभिः R. 9. 35; पादप्यास-लघनमु-गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8 Rest, repose. 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलघः Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. 10 Slackness of mind, mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरम्भः, आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघन 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघ् 1 P. (लघति) To go, move.

लख I. 1 U. (ललति-ने) To play, sport, dally, frolic; वनसकलाजीव बावरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; नजकलमा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललयति-ने, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बंधो बापास्ताइने बंधो गुणाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च किञ्च न ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ने) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-कः) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललनार 1 A woman (in general); इत नाकलोकललनारिताविरनरने रिरंसे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -त्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. -तटे the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिखित-ललाटतपनिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. -वः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटूल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (स्त्री f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (m. also in this sense);

अहं तु तामात्रमललामयुतां शङ्कितलामपिहृत्तं नवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कण्ठललाम कमनीय-नजस्य लिप्ताः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls.' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितैर्ललापयित्वा विदुषिभिर्विभवेः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विषयं हृष्टं ललितं विषयः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विदुषिणा ललिते कन्याविधौ R. 8. 67; संदर्शितं ललित-मिनयस्य शिवा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -वद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -वहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललित 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvina. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, a small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवः दुले ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अयुः 15. 97; अवतः Ki. 5. 44; प्रक्षेपलमीलवकीते दाम इव Gīt. 11; no लवः, अपराधः, ज्ञानः, लवः, धनः &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyaṇa at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -ई 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -ई ind. A little; लवमपि लवणे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवणः The clove plant; द्विपातराजीत-लवणपुष्पैः B. 6. 57; ललितलवणलतापरिचित-कोमल मलयसमीरे Gīt. 1. -ई Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लवणकं Cloves.

लवण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -जः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a bell. -नं 1 Salt. sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp.

-अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अविधः the salt ocean. °ज sea-salt. -अधुराशिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लवणा-दुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अंशम् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-न.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; f. e. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उद्गः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उद्गकः, -उद्गधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -कारः a kind of salt. -वेद्यः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणित्वम् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवणं 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लवण-पाणिर्ललितलवलीकद्वलनिमः U. 3. 40.

लवित्र An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लव 10 U. (लवयति-ने) To exorcise or practise any art; cf. लव्.

लवु (लु) नः-नं Garlic; निखिलरसावन-महिनी गंधवर्धन लवुन इव R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); वसः-सौम्यलवुनः Bv. 1. 93. लव् 1. 4. P. (लवति-ने, लवयति-ने, लवित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अस्मि). -With अस्मि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृवान-मित्राभ्यां Bk. 4. 22; तेन वत्समभिलषंगमाः R. 19. 12.

लवित p. p. Wished, desired.

लवः An actor, a dancer.

लव् I. 1 P. (लवति, लवित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; युक्तादरेण लव-ना हवतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; कर्वाणि वरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककामं Gīt. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (लवयति-ने) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art. -With उद्ग 1 To sport, play, wave, flutter; Si. 15. 47,

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत् Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3 to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6. 11; Mā. 9. 88. 4 to blow, open, be expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate, brighten. -परि to shine forth, appear beautiful. -दि 1 to shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विलसति तद्विद्विलसति चंद्रमसो न यद्वन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Mā. 47, R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become manifest; येन विलसति महच्छेः Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कपि चपला मयुरिष्या विलसति युवतिरपि युगा Gīt. 7; or हरिरेव युगपद्युनिके विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे Gīt. 1. 4 to sound, echo, reverberate.

लस 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; See लसु.

लसीका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3 The juices of the sugarcane. 4 Lymph.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); लज्जनं प्रहम्क्यं न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush. -Caus. (लज्जयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14. -WITH -दि to be bashful or modest, to blush; शशाङ्ककक्षिणविल-जित्वा Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. 2 Skillful, skilled.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः-री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करणोत्थितासं जनने विजयंतां लहरः G. L. 40; इति पद्युलहरी जगन्नाथेन विनिर्ता 53; 80 आनन्दं, करुणां, हृषां, &c. 2 P. (लति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लङ् अङ्गु Bk. 14. 32, 15. 53.

लक्षुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pl. 4.

लक्षकी N. of Sita.

लक्षयिष्ठा a. (की f.) 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. 2 Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from धातु and व्यंजक q. 4. v. v.); स्यादुपलक्ष्य लक्षयिष्ठाः शरीरस्य व्यंजक-विश्व K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior. 5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लक्षय्य a. 1 Relating to signs, indicative. 2 Conversant with, able to explain or interpret, signs.

लाल 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. ललक; it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निरुद्धमणोपयोग्यलक्षणे लालारसः केन-चित् (ललना) S. 4. 5; R. 6. 13, Ki. 5. 23. 2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -हृषा, -वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -ललादा, -ललाधकः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with, lac. 2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाल् 1 P. (लालति) 1 To be dry or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice, be competent. 4 To give. 5 To prevent.

लालुटिक See लालुटिक.

लाल् 1 A. (लालते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाल्य 1 Smallness, littleness. 2 Levity, lightness. 3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance. 5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवा लाल्यकारिणी कृतयिः स्थाने पशुनि विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35. 6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7 Activity, dexterity, readiness; इत-लाल्यं. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलाल्यं 9 Brevity, conciseness (of expression). 10 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लाल्ल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind of flower. -Comp. -वहः a ploughman, peasant. -लुङः the pole of a plough. -लवजः N. of Balarāma. -लवजिः f. a furrow. -लालः a ploughshare.

लाल्लिन् m. 1 N. of Balarāma; बंधुर्लाल्या समरविमुक्तौ लालना याः सिधेवे Me. 49. 2 The cocconut tree. 3 A snake.

लाल्ली The cocconut tree.

लाल्लीका (for लाल्ल-का) The pole of a plough.

लाल्लुङ् 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लाल्लुङ् 1 A tail, लाल्लुङ्गलाल्लमयभ्रातृव-यन... न विदुः कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wage his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लाल्लुङ् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाल्, लाल् 1 P. (लालति, लालति) 1 To blanch, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लालः Wetted grain. -लालः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (f. also); (ल) अयादिकमालालः प्रकृत्यारालालिरेव लालः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80.

लाल् 1 P. (लालति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. 2 To deck, decorate.

लालनं 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवावुदारीकमुद्रतलालनं (चतुर्षि) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with'; 'characterized by &c.'; जति-अक्षयय तथा विशालमहोत्सवे साहचरालालनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so

भीकृत्पलालनः Mā. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet भीकृत्' 2 A name, an appellation. 3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A land-mark.

लालित a. 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized 2 Named, called. 3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाल m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants एव च (लालादुपसः) प्रायेण लालजनप्रियत्वात् लालादुपसः S. D. 10. -हः 1 A king of the Lātas. 2 Old, worn out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुपसः one of the five kinds of अनुपस or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammata— शाब्दस्तु लालादुपसो भेदे तात्पर्यमाप्तः, e. g. पद्मं वर-वर्णिन्यासस्तस्यः सत्यं युपाकरः । युपाकरः क ह्रु-पुनः कलंकिकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधिं दक्षिता दक्षदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिसत्यः । यस्य च सविधिं दक्षिता दक्षदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिसत्यः K. P. 9.

लालक a. (लिका f.) Relating to the Lātas.

लालिका, लाली 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाल् 10 U. (लालयति) 1 To fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure. 3 To throw, toss; cf. लृ.

लालनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लाल p. p. Taken, received.

लालः 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Chattering, prating.

लालः, लालकः A sort of quail.

लालः (लुः) A kind of gourd.

लालुकी A kind of lute.

लालः 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; लालिष्यामसि लालिष्यामस्य R. 12. 10; लालिष्यामस्य 7. 34, 11. 92; लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit, advantage; हस्तुः लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य लालिष्यामस्य Bg. 2. 38; Y. 3. 255. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लालिष्यामस्य desire of gain, avarice, covetousness.

लालमः Gain, profit.

लालमस्य The root of a particular fragrant grass (लालमस्य).

लालमस्य lasciviousness, lewdness.

लालनं 1 Carousing, fondling, coaxing; लालनं &c. 2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषस्तावन् बहवो युगाः; see लृ.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; श्यामलालसाः R. 14; ईशानसेदं लालसालसा u. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. 2 Taking

linga. -**वर्ष** *a.* causing erection of the male organ. -**विपर्ययः** change of gender. -**दुष्टि** *a.* hypocritical. -**पुष्टिः** a religious hypocrite. -**पेदी** the base or pedestal of a *linga*.

लिङ्गः The *Kapittha* tree.
लिङ्गम् Embracing.

लिङ्गि *a.* 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.). *न* वसिष्ठो विप्रः दवावरो दुषिष्ठि इत्येव नवेवः Ki. 1. 1; so **असिङ्गि**. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. -*म*. 1 A religious student, *Brahma* ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of *Siva's linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a proposition.

लिङ्ग 6 U. (लिङ्गति-ने, लिङ्ग) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; **लिङ्गति** लीनसि Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, overspread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; *न* करोति स लिङ्गे Pt. 4. 64.; *न* यत् करोति लिङ्गि Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत सोकाग्निः स्वातं काडमिव जगत् Bk. 6. 22. -**With** अङ्ग 1 to anoint, besmear; द्युत्पलिन न वयः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -**अव** to smear, anoint. (-*pass.*) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -**आ** 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Ra. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -**उ** to stain, defile; Bg. 13. 32. -**वि** to anoint, smear, rub on; Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

लिङ्गि-पी *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, hand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; वचनादिषु Vart.; लिङ्गेष्वपहृदयेन बाह्वन्व वसिष्ठेन सहस्रमपिज्ञत् R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं दृष्टिो मयितेति वेदो लिङ्गि लक्षणे-विज्ञानस्य जायते N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -**Comp.** -**कारः** 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also **लिङ्गिकर**). -**कारः** a writer, scribe. -**ज्ञ** *a.* one who can write. -**ग्रन्थः** the art of writing or transcribing. -**फलकं** a writing-tablet or board. -**शाला** a writing school. -**सजा** writing materials or apparatus.

लिङ्गिका See **लिङ्गि**.

लिङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). 4 Eaten. 5 United, joined.

४१

लिङ्गः A poisoned arrow.
लिङ्गा 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

लिङ्ग *a.* Desirous of getting &c.
लिङ्गि-पी *f.* = **लिङ्गि** *q. v.*
लिङ्गिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.
लिङ्गः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिङ्ग *a.* Libidinous, lustful. -*वः* A libertine, lecher.

लिङ्गः 1 The citron or lime tree. 2 An asc. -**अ** A citron or lime.

लिङ्ग I. 6 P. (लिङ्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt; see **लिङ्ग**. -**II.** 4 U. (लिङ्गति-ने) To become small, be decreased.

लिङ्ग *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिङ्गः An actor, a dancer.

लिङ्ग 2 U. (लेङ्गि, लीङ्गि, लीङ्ग; *desid.* लिङ्गि-ने) 1 To lick; *न* पाले सज्जः *न* वति करोतिः **लिङ्गि** K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, Si. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 98, 100. -**With** अङ्ग 1 to lick, lap, bit; नयनललापलीलायः G. L. 50; Ve. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; इतिचनलीः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -**आ** 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; देवात्मालीलायिवाहुराः R. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes), see; *न* यस्यामालीला परमस्त्रीया तव तनुः G. L. 32. -**उ** to polish, grind, rub; नयः शालो-लीः Bk. 2. 44. -**व** *स* to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

ली I. 1 P. (ललति-) To melt, dissolve. -**II.** 9 P. (लियाति) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with *लि-*. -**III.** 4 A. (लीने, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To clasp, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (इयं लीनाः) लीने लुक्कालेन सनकेः संजालन्ता इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscous. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; नायनमनसिचिचिचमपावि नयनस्य त्वयि लीन Gt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear.

-**Caus.** (लपयति-ने, लापयति-ने, लीपयति-ने, लालयति-ने) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form **लपयति** is used in the sense of 'to honour.' 'cause to be honoured'; जदामिर्लपयते = *मानयिष्यति*; of. P. 1. 3. 70.) -**With** अङ्ग 1 to cling or adhere to; B. 3. 8. 2 to surround, spread over; *न* तु वैद्विजतस्य मंडलेनापिलीनः Ms. 56. -**आ** 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; R. 4. 51. -**वि** 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिङ्गेऽर्जुनी योजय Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; प्रासन्ने मलय Bk. 15. 22; निलि रावि निवीर Gt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.); मातुर्गिरीये कृतः Bk. 4 to die, perish. -*य* 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मनेव वली-रति Ku. 2. 10; राज्यायमे प्रलीने त्वेवाम्ब-रुते Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -**वि** 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; दुरोस्य नायन दुरि पलीय Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -**स** 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

लीला A nit; see **लिङ्ग**.

लीङ्ग *p. p.* Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see **लिङ्ग**.

लीन *p. p.* 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Mā. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; *न* वः सारो लीन मयति. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see **ली**).

लीला 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; **लू** नवी शङ्खलीलायि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कमल, लीलाशुभा &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; लल्लुलीलायति R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; लुपयति वसममो विनापि हेतोर्लीलायिः किञ्च लति कारये रण्यः Si. 3. 24; Ms. 85; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः—अप्राप्यपुत्रमसामनयाविकायाः कथाः दुरोस्य निजविचित्रिबहुलुषया । आलाप्येवमपि-वाच्यलोकनायः प्रायेकालुक्कालिनालपति ली-लाम् ॥) 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीला जवान killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; *न* सयति प्रापिनालीला B. 6. 73 'appearing like Pinākin'. 5 Beauty, charm, grace; द्युत्पलोलितमंगलीला Gt. 6. R. 6. 1; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; *as* लीला-मनुष्यः, लीलान्तः &c. -**Comp.** -**अ** (अ-*आ*) -**गारः** -**र**, -**रुह**, -**वेह**, -**वेदमन्** *a.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -**अं** *a.* having graceful limbs. -**अम्ब**, -**अम्बुज**, -**अरवि**, -**आमल**, -**आमर**, -**पद** &c. 'a toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 12; Ms. 65, Ku. 6. 84. -**अवतारः** the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. -**उद्यान**, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -**वल्ल**, 'sportive quarrel; a sham or feigned quarrel; of. वयवकल. -**वद** *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -**नहन** *a.* sportive dance. -**मनुष्य**: a sham man, a man in disguise. -**मय** mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. -**रवि**: *f.*

Ku. 2. 51. = 44 to 50, top of pack
off; U. 3. 6.

सूत्र 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Comp. -सूत्रः a cobweb. -सूत्रकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

सूत्रिका A spider.

सूत्र p. p. 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -सूत्र A tail.

सूत्रे A tail. -Comp. -सूत्रः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

सूत्र 1 P. (सूत्रति) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखन न भवेति लोकमिदं बुद्धा मदीया वतः Mu. b. 18; लिखितेभ्यः लेखेन सत्यत्वा क्लृप्तं वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अनेकलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity.

-Comp. -अधिकारिण m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्थः a kind of palm tree. -अक्षयः N. of Indra. -पत्र, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -सन्देशः a written message. -वाहः, वाहिनि m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist.

2 A painter. -Comp. -दोषः -पत्राक्षः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (ली. f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -न 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः A letter-carrier.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखः 1 A line, streak; वातिबुधोरावतः लेखयोगे Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87. Ki. 16. 2; Ms. 44; विद्यलेखः, लेखिका, मल्लेखा &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; वातिलेखाविधिषु विवरा वन्ते किञ्चिदपि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लम्बीया चादमलीय लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उपरि सशकचक्रपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7 The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -कः 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आकृष्टः, कृतः a. committed to writing, done in writing. -वर्णः a. painted, drawn in picture. -वर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -वर्णः

वर्णः 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -वर्णः a document. -वर्णान् a writing-place.

लेख Excrement, feces.

लेखः -सूत्र Tears.

लेख 1 A. (लेखते) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेखः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors विद्, पितामह and अष्टिमाह, (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेखमात्रमुद्योगः विनायाः विद-माहिनः 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -माहिनि, -मुख m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेखका A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेखनः Incense. -न 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेख्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -कः 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृतः m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -रुक्मिणी a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेखनीयः & roll, puppet.

लेखनमात्रा One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेखिनी A snake or -ent.

लेखिनीयः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Śiva.

लेखः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेख (व. l. लक्ष). लेखनिचं S. 2. 4; मन्मथालेख Ku. 3. 38; so मन्मथ, उप &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kals's). 3 (In Root.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R. G. -उपलब्धिद्वयव-त्वा दीपनिच दीपलेखमात्रतया उपलब्धेन च वर्णं लेखः; for examples see ad loc. (Mammata appears to include this figure under विज्ञेय, see K. P. 10 under विज्ञेय and commentary). -Comp. -वर्णः a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेखः Light.

लेखः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -वेद्यः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेखिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेखः 1 Licking, sipper; as in गुरो लेखः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेखनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेखिनः Borax.

लेख्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -क 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लेख N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लेखिक a. (ली. f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -का A maker of images, a statuary.

लेख 1. 1 A. (लेखते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. -WITH अत्र to see, behold; लोकलोचनलोकेन यदि दिवा चक्ष्यते किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. -II. 10 U. or caus. (लोचयति, लोचयति) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -WITH अत्र 1 to see, behold, look at; वरिष्ठावलोचन (in dramas) 2 to find; know, observe; अवलोचयति किञ्चिद्विशिष्टं (अन्वयाः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 60, R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard, consider, look upon; तुल्यनि जगज्जालमा- लोकयतः Bh. 3. 66. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -दि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य दृष्ट्वाक्षमभिरिति सदा महा- जगत्समस्तो विलोक्यति Ku. 8. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 58. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and गताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. इन्द्रलोक, इन्द्रलोक, स्वर्गलोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपस्वर्गलोक and तपस्वर्गलोक or महर्लोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अताल, वितल, सतल, रसातल, तलातल, महतल and गताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (इन्द्रलोक); इन्द्रलोक in this world (op. वरप). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकनिग, लोकपुत्र &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वर्गलोकनिगलः विद्यते लोकतोः S. 5. 7, 8. 4. 5 A collection, group, company; मन्मथलोकात् महर्लोकपालात् R. 6. 1; or इन्द्रलोकं देव विनि- पाललोकः 7. 8. 6 A region, tract, district, province. 7 Common life, ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकव्युत्पत्तिः Br. Sū. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यापि कृत्यस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदाजो-
पेक्षिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकात् लोकिका, विश्व-
तद्धिता वासिण्या यथा लोके वेदे वेति प्रयोगे
यथा लोकिकवेदिकेति प्रयुजते Mbh.; (and
in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि
लोके वेदे च प्रयुजः प्रयुजोऽयम् Bg. 15. 18. 9
Sight, looking. 10 The number
'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp.
-अस्मिन् a. extraordinary, supernatural,
-अस्मिन् a. superior to the world,
extraordinary. -अस्मिन् a. extra-
ordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पवित्रराज-
राजितिकेनोक्तं लोकालोकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki.
2. 47. -अस्मिन् 1 a king. 2 a god or
deity. -अस्मिन् 1 a lord of the world.
-अस्मिन् 'love of mankind', uni-
versal love, general benevolence,
philanthropy. -अस्मिन् 'another world',
the next world, future life; R. 1.
69; 6. 45; लोकान्तरं गच्छ, वा &c. to die.
-अस्मिन् public scandal, popular
censure; लोकालोकं बलवत्प्रयोगे B. 14.
40. -अस्मिन् public weal or welfare.
-अस्मिन् N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अस्मिन् N.
of a mythical mountain that
encircles the earth and is situated
beyond the sea of fresh water
which surrounds the last of the
seven continents; beyond लोकालोकं
there is complete darkness and to
this side of it there is light; it thus
divides the visible world from the
regions of darkness; वक्राश्रयकाश्रय
लोकालोकं द्वापरः R. 1. 68; (for further
explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's
note on l. 79 of Māi. 10th Act.).
(-लो) the visible and the invisible
world. -आचारः common practice,
popular or general custom, ways of
the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the
universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning
of the world. 2 the creator of
the world. -आवत् a. atheistical,
materialistic. (-तः) a materialist,
an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka.
(-तः) materialism, atheism; (for
some account see the first chapter
of the Baradvāsanaśāstra).
-आवर्तिका an atheist, a materialist.
-ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world).
2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -वक्तिः
f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2
common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर
a. extraordinary, uncommon,
unusual; लोकोत्तरं च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69.
70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -वृषणा
desire for heaven. -वृषणा a
troublesome or wicked man, the
curse of mankind, see वृषण. -वृषणा
a popular legend. -वृषणं m. the
creator of the world. -वृषणा a song
banded down among people. -वृषणं

n. the sun. वारिः the ways of the
world. -वर्णनी an epithet of Lak-
shmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of
Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the
world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world.
-ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -ज्ञेयं
knowledge of mankind. -ज्ञेयं course
of the world. -जुषारः camphor. -जुष,
-जुषी the three worlds taken
collectively; उत्पत्तिलोकवर्णनं R.
14. 73. -जुषारं the gate of heaven.
-जुषारः a particular division of the
world. -जुषारं m. an epithet of Siva.
-जुषारः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva.
4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha.
-जुषारं m. an epithet of Siva. -वृष, -वृषाः
1 a regent or guardian of a quarter
of the world; ललितानिबन्धे तस्य यत्नं यत्नं
यत्नं यत्नं यत्नं यत्नं V. 2. 18, R. 2. 75, 2.
89, 17. 78; (the lokapālas are
eight; see अवधिपाल). 2 a king.
sovereign. -वृषिः f. esteem of
mankind, general respectability.
-वृषिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of
Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -वृषः,
-वृषिः f. the general or usual way,
the universally accepted way. -वृषि-
महः an epithet of Brahman. -वृषि-
महः the sun. -वृषाः general rumour,
current report, popular talk. -वृषि-
a. well-known, universally known.
-वृषिः वृषः the sun. -वृषा, -वृषा a.
1 excluded from society, excom-
municated. 2 differing from the
world, eccentric, singular. (-वृषः)
an outcast. -वृषाः an established or
current custom. -वृषा f. an epithet
of Lakshmi. -वृषाः an established
custom. -वृषा 1 worldly affairs, the
course of worldly life, business of
the world; वृषं किलो लोकवार्ता Mv. 7;
वृषं वृषाः वृषाः वृषाः वृषाः वृषाः V. 3.
2 worldly existence, career in life;
Māi. 4. 3 support of life, mainten-
ance. -वृषः a king, sovereign. -वृषं
pleasing the world, popularity. -वृष;
popular talk or report. -लोकेन the
sun. -वृषं popular rumour or
report. -वृषा public rumour; common
talk, popular report; वा लोकवार्ता-
वृषाः B. 14. 61. -वृषा popular
report, public rumour. -वृषि- a.
disliked by men, generally or
universally disliked. -वृषिः 1 a
mode of proceeding, prevalent in
the world. 2 the creator of the
world. -वृषि- a. far-famed,
universally known, famous, renown-
ed. -वृषं 1 the way of the world,
a custom prevalent in the world. 2
an idle talk, gossip. -वृषाः -वृषाः
1 the course or ways of the world,
general custom; S. 5. 2 course of
events. -वृषिः f. 1 a popular report. 2
world-wide fame. -वृषाः general
confusion in the world. -वृषाः 1
the whole universe, the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of
mankind. -वृषि- m. 1 an epithet of
Brahman. 2 fire. -वृषि- a. 1 current
among the people, usual, customary.
2 generally received or accepted.
-वृषि- f. 1 existence or conduct of
the universe, worldly existence. 2 a
universal law. -वृषा a. world-derid-
ed, the butt of general ridicule.
-वृषि a. beneficial to mankind or to
the world. (-तः) general welfare.
लोकेन Looking at, seeing, be-
holding &c.

लोकेन a. Filling or pervading
the world: लोकपूरे: परिमले: परिपूरितस्य
काशीराजस्य कदम्बे नितातरा Bv. 1. 70.
लोके 1. 1 A. (लोके) To see,
view, perceive, observe. -11. 10 U.
or Caus. (लोकेयते) To cause to
see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2
to consider, reflect, think, ponder;
आलोचयतो विस्तारमयतां वृषिपदं Bk. 7.
40. -111. 10 U. (लोकेयते) 1 To
speak. 2 To shine.

लोके Tears.
लोके 1 A stupid person. 2 The
pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack,
collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5
A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-
string. 7 A particular ornament
worn by women on the forehead. 8
A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a
snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The
wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain
tree.

लोके 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2
The eye; देशान्तरात् नम्यं चतुरो लोके
नीलवित्रा Me. 110. -Comp. -लोकेरा,
-लोके, -लोके: the range of sight,
sphere of vision. -लोके blue vitriol.
लोके 1 P. (लोके) To, be mad or
foolish.

लोके: Rolling on the ground,
wallowing.

-लोके 1 P. (लोके) To be foolish or
mad.

लोके Disturbing, agitating, shak-
ing about.

लोके: A kind of salt.

लोके 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign,
token.

लोके Stolen property, booty;
लोके (or लोके) वृषितस्य वृषितस्य वृषितस्य
वृषितस्य V. 2.

लोके: N. of a tree with red
or white flowers; लोके: वायुना वृषितं
R. 2. 29; वृषितं वायुना लोके: वायुना B.
Ku. 7. 8.

लोके 1 Taking away, deprivation.
2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition,
annihilation, annulment (of customs),
disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation,
transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want,
failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omi-
sion, dropping; लोके: वायुना B.
P. 10. 7 Elision, dropping, (in
gram.); लोके: वायुना P. 1. 1. 60.

1000

स्वी ९ P: (विनाति) To go, move, approach.

बक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; बक्रः यथा धाति भवतिः प्रवृत्तित्वस्योत्तरात् Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocal, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्बक्र-
 भविषिः Ratn. 2; बक्रावपरावनात्तमीनाः... सुब्रवीत् प्रवृत्ते वृत्तिनाः Si. 10. 12; see बक्रांति also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion). 5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). 7 Prosdially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्री 1 The bend or arm of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —कूष्मन् —क्रेयं a crooked limb. (—वः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy goose. 3 a snake. —कृत्ति f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यदुक्तमप्यथा वाक्यमप्यप्यनेन योयते अन्वेषणं काका वा तोयं वा यकोक्तिस्तथा द्विषा K. P. 9, for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (यन्वा केनं विवता ते &c.) 2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo सुब्रवीत्पुष्पमृदू कविताज इति भवः । यकोक्तिमार्गं निवृत्ताजनुवर्त्य विवते न वा ॥ 3 sarcasm. —कूटः the jufube tree. —कूटका the Khadira tree. —कूटः —कूटका a sabre, scimitar. —कृत्ति, —कृत्ति a. 1 winding, meandering. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; —कृत्ति a camel. —कृत्तुः a parrot. —कृत्तः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 a parrot. —कृत्तः a boar. —कृत्ति a. 1 squint-eyed, squinting. 2 having a malignant or evil look. 3 envious. (—फः) squint, an oblique look. —कृत्तः 1 a parrot. 2 a low man. —कृत्ति a. an owl. —कृत्तः, —कृत्ति a dog. —कृत्तः the pala's tree.

वसिष्ठ no. 1 N. of Andraj; तस्य वसिष्ठ
वसिष्ठविरचितस्य वसिष्ठस्य वसिष्ठः V. 1. 1
B. 9. 24. 2 An owl.

चङ्ग 1 P. (चङ्गति) 1 To go, to arrive at; चङ्गुवाचयति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -Comp. (चङ्गति-ने) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; शुभ, अहि चङ्गति, अचङ्गयत मायाञ्जलमाभिप्रेक्ष्य Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A: only, but often P. also); दुर्लभत्वान्चङ्गयत Bk. 13. 15; चङ्गयत चङ्गयते जलमनुगतम-समहरन्तस्तु Glt. 8; (चङ्गय) चङ्गयतु प्रणयिनी-त्वारः B. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 8. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; B. 7. 8.

चङ्गक a. 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -नः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Muskrat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

चङ्गति Fire.

चङ्गवः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

चङ्गवन्ता 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; चङ्गवा चङ्गवन्ता चङ्गवो वा चङ्गवन्ति Mk. 1. 58; चङ्गवन्तिविशुद्धं चङ्गवानि मेदिनि Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hindrance; चङ्गवन्तचना MM. 8; R. 11. 36.

चङ्गित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -तः A sort of riddle or enigma.

चङ्गु की. f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -नः A jackal.

चङ्गुलः 1 The common cane or reed; अमरचङ्गुलतानि च नाम्नानि नीरमनील-विशुद्धाणि हरिद्रवाणि U. 2. 23; or चङ्गुलचङ्गुल-कुञ्जलं विचक्षणं करेण दुहते Glt. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -विहः the ratan.

चङ्गु I. 1 P. (चङ्गति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (चङ्गति-ने) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

चङ्गः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च विषष्ट-वादिनि बलमि चङ्गो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 58. 2 A small shell or cowrie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (w. also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -Comp. -वर्गः a variety of the white basil. (-वा) a jasmine. -वासिन् m. a Yaksha.

चङ्गकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

चङ्गः 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

चङ्गकरी, चङ्गकः A cord, string.

चङ्गिकः A pawn at chess.

चङ्गिका 1 A pill. 2 A chessman.

चङ्गि a. Stringed, circular. -m. = चङ्गि q. v.

चङ्गी 1 A rope or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

चङ्गु 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चङ्गुलं चङ्गुः S. 2; निवारतामालि किमप्यं चङ्गुः पुनर्विचङ्गुः स्फुरितो-चराचरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. चङ्गु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

चङ्गुकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brah-
machārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

चङ्गु 1 P. (चङ्गति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

चङ्गुर a. 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -रः 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

चङ्गि -भी See चङ्गि -भी.

चङ्गवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; चङ्गवा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brahmana caste (विजयोक्ति). -Comp. -अग्निः, -अमलः the submarine fire. -सुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

चङ्गा A kind of cake.

चङ्गि See चङ्गि.

चङ्गु a. Large, big, great.

चङ्गु 1 P. (चङ्गति) To sound.

चङ्गिज m. 1 A merchant, trader; महागमः केवलजीविकार्थं ते ज्ञानपण्यं चङ्गिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -f. Merchandise, trade. -Comp. -कर्मणः, -विश्वः traffic, trade. -जनः 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -व्यः 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign Libra of the zodiac. -वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -वाहः a caravan.

चङ्गिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. **चङ्गिजकः** A merchant. **चङ्गिजवः, चङ्गिजवा** Trade, traffic. **चङ्गु** 1 P., 10 (U. चङ्गति, चङ्गति-ने) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

चङ्गः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

चङ्गकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

चङ्गनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

चङ्गालः, चङ्गलः 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

चङ्गु 1 A. (चङ्गते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

चङ्गु a. 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish 3 Crippled. -रः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf.

चङ्गु 4 A javelin, dart.

चङ्गः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

चङ्गु I. 1 A. (चङ्गते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (चङ्गति-ने) To share, divide, apportion.

चङ्गु a. 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emaculated. -रः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -वा An unchaste woman; cf. चङ्ग.

चङ्गुर 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

चङ्गु a. 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; चङ्गवत् possessed of wealth; स्वचङ्गु beautiful; so चङ्गवत्, माचङ्गु &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past passive participle चङ्गु turns it into a past active participle; चङ्गुचङ्गते जनकचङ्गवत् B. 14. 43. -इत् An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मचङ्गवत्तुतामि चः चङ्गवत्ति स चेति चः.

चङ्ग See चङ्ग.

चङ्गवत् See चङ्गवत्; कपोलचङ्गवत्तेन Glt. 2. **चङ्गोका** A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

चङ्गः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेषां चङ्गमिव लोकमहं दुषाण Bh. 2. 56; ये चङ्गोकाः परिकल्प्य चङ्गः Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अहि चङ्गं कुरुमतीतिनेन किमपराङ्मु चङ्गेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्रुता 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was जीवानी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -रसा 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; चङ्गे चित्ते 'dear Stīa' &c. -रस The breast. -Comp. -अक्षी a kind of cucumber. -अवुजः a wolf. -ईसा. -राजः a king of the Vatas; छोटे हारि च चङ्ग-राजचितं चङ्गे च दृशा चङ्गः Nāg. 1. -काय a fond of children. (-वा) a cow longing for her calf. -नायः 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -चङ्गः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -जालः a cow-shed.

चङ्गकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (चङ्गज). -रस Green or black sulphate of iron.

चङ्गवत् A: weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; मधोवत्ता चङ्गवत् स्फुरति B. 8.

वपुः A shoe.

क १. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. ७ U. (वनति, वनति, usually वनति only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोवद्वितीया नय वातको वनति अलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वन १ A forest, wood, thicket of trees; वनो वनः वनने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेद्वि द्विधा वनवति तस्मिन्. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; विनदिवा वनवनावतनाः B. 16. 16, 6. 86. 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकल्ली, वनपुष्प &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अनः the wild goat. -अनः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; B. 2. 58. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अनर १ another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिवा wild turmeric. -अलकं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका asth-flower. -आलुः a hare. -आलुका a kind of bean. -आयन 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आयका wild ginger. -आयनः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana. -आयनिक m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आयनः १ an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उत्सा the wild cotton plant. -उत्साहः a forest-conflagration. -ओक m. १ an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कया wild pepper. -कल्ली wild plantain. -करि m., -कंज m., -गजः a wild elephant. -कुलुहः a wild fowl. -कंज a forest. -गजः the wild ox -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -हृत् a spy. -गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. -गज्ज्वर m. frequenting woods. (-रः) १ a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -वन्दनं १ the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -वन्दिवा, -वोल्वा a kind of jasmine. -वपकाः the wild Champaka tree. -वर m. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) १ a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपर्युक्तवित्तवित्तवित्तः वनवन्तः वन-वन्तः वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -वन्तः roaming about or residence in a forest. -ग्रामः १ a wild goat. 2 a boar. -जः

१ an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a lime lotus-flower. -ज १ wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -ज्वा a cloud. -ज्वाः a forest-conflagration. -ज्वरा a sylvandent, a dryad; R. 2. 13, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -ज्वरः a tree growing wild in a forest. -ज्वरा an avenue of trees. -ज्वर f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -ज्वाला a hunter. -ज्वाले the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -ज्वल a forest-flower. -ज्वरः the wild citron tree. -ज्वराः commencing a hermit's life. -ज्वरा a wood situated on table-land. -ज्वरः the cuckoo. (-रः) the cinnamon tree. -ज्वरिन्, -ज्वरिन्ः a wild peacock. -ज्वरः forest-ground. -ज्वरिन् a gad-fly. -ज्वरी wild-jasmine. -ज्वरी a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातु-ज्वरी नामा सर्वत्रुदुर्बलाज्जला मये सुलक्ष्म्यावया वनमिति कीर्तिता. -ज्वरः an epithet of Krishna. -ज्वरिन् m. an epithet of Krishna; परितस्मिन् वनमिति वसति वन-ज्वरी Gīt. 5; तं विदे वनमाली सति कीदृति *ibid.* -ज्वरिन् N. of the town of Dvārakā. -ज्वर m. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.), -ज्वरः a cloud. -ज्वरः a kind of kidney-bean. -ज्वर wild plantain. -ज्वरः a forest-keeper. -ज्वरः the lion. -ज्वर a lotus-flower. -ज्वरी f. १ an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -ज्वरा a forest-creep. २ कीर्तिता. जल मृगधामजला वनमालिः S. 1. 17. -ज्वरिन् १ living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic, life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester. -ज्वरः a civet cat. -ज्वरिन् m. १ a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थानिन्, -ज्वरिन्ः wild rice. -ज्वरिन् a lotus. -ज्वर m. १ a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -ज्वरः a kind of pulse. -ज्वर, -ज्वरिन् m. forester. -ज्वरिन् f. the wild cotton plant. -ज्वरः १ a deer. 2 a hermit. -ज्वर the holy fig-tree. -ज्वरी a wood, forest-ground. -ज्वर f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वन. वनस्पतिः १ a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; वनान् विद्रे तपसस्तपस्या वनरान् वन इत्यमरः Ku. 3. 74. वनानुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज m. produced in Vanāyū, (as a horse). -ज्वरिन् f. Wish, desire. -ज्वरिका A little wood; as in अजन्त-ज्वरिका.

वनिता १ A woman in general; वनि-तेति वनितो लोकः सर्वं वनं ते. इति वनिता तेदे तपस्येति मते वन Bv. 2. 117; वनिकवनिताः Me. 6. 2 A wife, mistress; वनवराजा वनितारजाना Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -ज्वर m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -वनिताः wanton pastime of women. वनिन् m. १ A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिक m. Begging, requesting; (वाचक). वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अन्वीतलमेव वातु मये व वनी नावनी विलासतेः Jag. वनीवका, वनीवकाः A beggar, mendicant; वनीवकावति वन्यवृद्धः N. 15. 60. वनेकिमुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly. वनेचर m. Dwelling in a wood. -रः १ A forester, woodman; वनवराजा वनिता-वकाव Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A syl an, satyr. 5 A demon. वनउचः A kind of mango. वन १ A (वन्दे, वदति) १ To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः वितरी वने वनोपपन्नवरी R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; B. 16. 81. वन्दकः A praiser. वन्दवः A praiser, bard, panegyrist. वन्दनं १ Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmana &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -व १ Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -वी १ A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -वन्द, -वन्दिका a garland suspended across gateways. वन्दित m. Fit to be saluted, adoration. -वन्द Yellow pigment. वन्द A female beggar. वन्दक m. १ Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; वन्दवृत्तिः मगधुनिरुद्धः mu. 7. -न. Praise. वन्दिन् m. १ A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner. वन्दी f. See वदी. -Comp. -वन्दः a keeper of prisoners, jailer. वन्द m. १ Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; B. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. वन्दः A worshipper, votary. -वन्द Prosperity.

वर. a. 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वरता वरः R. 1. 59; वरविदां वर्य 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; अवरः; तद्वराः, सद्विरा &c. 2 Better than

preferable to ; अथर्ववेदोपनिषद् वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -२. 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वरं वृ or वाच् 'to ask a boon' ; शीतानि ते पुन वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; अथर्ववेदोपनिषद् Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and वारिह see वारिह). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वरं वरते कन्या ; see under वृ (2) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -३. 1 Saffron ; (for वर see separately). -Comp. -अथर्व a. having an excellent form. (-वरा) an elephant. (-नी) turmeric. (-ह) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebre. 5 green cinnamon. -अथर्वना a lovely woman. -अथर्व u. worthy of a boon. -आसीद्वि m. an astrologer. -आसीद्वि a. having fine hips. (-ह) an excellent rider. (-वरा) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसनं 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उचः-कः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs.) -कः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -चण्ड a. fair-limbed. (-कः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरतदुपवर्ती नैव इहा त्वया दे V. 4. 22. -नैवः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -नैवः the Nimb tree. -वृ a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-वृ) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manus. (-वरा) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -वृक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -वृत्तं the granting of a boon. -वृत्तः agallochum. -विश्वः the choice of a bridegroom. -वराः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -वराणः वराणां the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -वलाः the cocoanut tree. -वराहिकं saffron. -वृषतिः, -ती f. a beautiful young woman. -वृद्धि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see वरवर्ण ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लव a. received as a boon. (-वृ) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्ज gold. -वर्जिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā. 7 of Saravati. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -वृष f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -वर् 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरुः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -वरा, -वी 1 A goose ; नवमृत्तिवरा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; ओ वरस्य वते खलु दास्याः पुनः अथर्ववेदोपनिषद् वराधीता इव गोपालदाका अथर्व वेद वर न वाचते तत्र तत्र वरति Mk. 1. -वर् 1 A jasmine flower (कुवृष).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -वराः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिधवश्च वराणवराः करिणां धुरे हनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -रज see वरज.

वरणसी More usually written वराणसी q. v.

वरदः 1 A multitude, group. 2 V pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरदल्लुह in यजुर्वेदोपनिषद् वरदल्लुह इव दृष्टव्य इति वाचते Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरहकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face. वरहा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (सारिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरवा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरवर्ण ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समवर्ण्य भूतिमनार्थसमग्रं विरोधोपि समं महात्मनिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं नैव कार्यं न च वरवर्ण्यं वरवर्ण्यं... वरं विद्या-शिल्पं न च वरवर्ण्यं वरवर्ण्यं H. 1 ; वरं राज्ञां नैव न पुनर्विद्यामनुवर्ण्यं ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; वरवर्ण्यं नैव वरवर्ण्यं वरवर्ण्यं Ms. 6.

वरुः A kind of wasp. -वरा 1 A goose. 2 A kind of wasp.

वर 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. (वी f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कुलं वरकं वराकं वराकं Pt. 1 ; तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीविता वराकं वायुवर्णं Mā. 10. -कः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord.

वराहकः 1 A cowrie, वातः वायवराहकोपि न मया दूरेण दूरेण वरुणं वा Bh. 5. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -वराह m. the tree called वायवराह.

वराहिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वराणसी.

वराहकः A diamond.

वराहः, वराहकः Cloves.

वराहः, वराहकः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विश्वं विवर्तते वराहमिति विश्वस्तान्मृताः वरुणः S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; of. वराहो वराहश्चिह्नं वराहो तत्र लया शक्तिं कलकलैव विमया । केवलं भूतशूलैश्च जयं जगदीश हरे Glt. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -वराहः a kind of esculent root. -वराहः a kind of arrow. -वराहिका a kind of missile. -वराहः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -वराहः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of वराहमिहिरा (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -वराहः N. of Śiva.

वरिष्ठ m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिष्ठि (विं) a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिष्ठ्या Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest, superl. of वरु q. v.) -वरा 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -वर् 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (सतापरी).

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Mā. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of वरु q. v.).

वरी (वी) वरुः An ox, a bull. ;

वरिष्ठः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

S. 1. 20, 19. K. 12. 8; Ku. 5 8; देव-
बलकः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-
dresses'; (cf. श्रीरविश्या: in Ku. 6.
92). -Comp. -लकील a. clad in bark.

बलकवद a. A fish (having scales).

बलिकलः A thorn.

बलकुंड Berk, rind.

बल्ल 1 U. (बल्लति-ते, बल्लित) 1 To
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To out;
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;
Bv. 1. 72.

बल्लनं Leaping, jumping, gal-
loping; R. 9. 51.

बल्लवः A bridle, rein; आलनं गुहते
बल्ली वाजी बल्लवः गुहते Mk. 1. 50.

बल्लित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;
Kāv. 2. 73. -त 1 A gallop, one of
the paces of a horse. 2 Swaggering,
boasting, vaunt; निमिषादपराङ्मुखोऽपि मुक्तेन
बल्लितं Si. 2. 27.

बल्लु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.
136. 3 Precious. -ल्लुः A goat.

-Comp. -बल्लः a kind of wild pulse.
बल्लुक a. Handsome, lovely,
beautiful. -क 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3
A wood.

बल्लुलः The flying fox.

बल्लुलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A
chest.

बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) To eat, devour.

बल्लुमक, -बल्लुमकि m. n. See बल्लुमक.

बल्लुमी An ant. -Comp. -कूट an ant-
hill.

बल्लुमीकः ऊँ An ant-hill, a hillock
thrown up by white ants, Moles &c.;
रक्षितः बल्लुमीकः कर्मकाभिरुपलिकाः Subhish.;
Mc. 13; S. 7. 11. -ऊँ 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body,
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Valmiki.
-Comp. -हृदि a kind of antimony
(used as collyrium).

बल्लु (हृद) 10 P. (बल्लुयते) 1
To cut off. 2 To purify.

बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) 1 To cover. 2 To
be covered. 3 To go, move.

बल्लुः 1 Covering. 2 A weight of
three Gunja's. 3 Another weight of
one Gunja and and 1/2; or of two
Gunja's (in Aedicione). 4
Prohibiting.

बल्लुकी The (Indian) lute; अजय-
भास्करादिनववृत्तीगुणसतीज्जलागुह्यनगुमिभया
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, Re. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

बल्लुम a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.
2 Supreme. -मः 1 A lover, husband;
Mā. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an
overseer. 4 A chief herdsman. 5 A
good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava
sect. -बालः a groom.

बल्लुमविशः A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. दुष्प्राविश.

बल्लु 1 A loc-wood. 2 A bower. 3
A thicket (बल्लु).

बल्लुविः-री f. 1 A creeping plant;
अनप्राविशः संभवदुःखे वज्रमङ्गलं बल्लुविः
बल्लु Ku. 4. 31; तमोबल्लु Mā. 5. 6. 2
A branching foot-stalk.

बल्लुवः (बी f.) See बल्लुवः, Si. 12. 39.

बल्लुविः f. 1 A creeper, creeping or
winding plant; श्लोकस्य दुःखमवहितकलक-
नल्लुजटाः Mā. 1. 2. 2 The earth.

-Comp. -बल्लुः a kind of grass.

बल्लुविः f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.

-बल्लुः the Sāla tree.

बल्लुवः 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried
flesh.

बल्लुवः 1 Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of
the (wild) hog. -र 1 A thicket. 2
A desert, wilderness; 3 An unculti-
vated field.

बल्लु 1. 1 A (बल्लते) 1 To be pre-em-
inent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.
-II. 10 U. (बल्लयति ते) 1 To speak. 2
To shine.

बल्लुवः, बल्लुवक See बल्लुवः, बल्लुवक.

बल्लु 2 P. (बलि, उल्लि) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निशी बलि शनं शशी
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वारंभवं भवाम
जयाम् केनात्यमुंशति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कांती).

बल्लु a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,
under the influence or control of,
usually in comp.; शोकबल्लु, बल्लुवः
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.

3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -जः,

-ज 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,

influence, control, mastership, autho-
rity, subjection, submission; स्ववशः

'subject to oneself'; independent;

परवशः 'under the influence of others';

अनक्तं प्रमुक्तितेपदा वशमकां मुपतीवर्तताम् R.

8. 19; वश नी, जानी to reduce to subjec-
tion, subdue, win over; वशी वम-ई-या

&c. to become subject to, give way,

yield, submit; न वशी वशी वशिवायुष्य

मुमुहर्षि R. 8. 90; वशी कृ or वशी कृ

to subdue, overcome, win over; to

fascinate, bewitch. -वशत् (abl.) is

frequently used adverbially in the

sense of through the force, power or

influence of, 'on account of'; 'for

the purpose of'; देववशत्, वायुवशत् वाने-

वशत् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.

-जः The residence of harlots. -Comp.

-अनुव, -वर्तिव (so बल्लवत्) a. obedient

to the will of another, submissive,

subject. (-m.) a servant. -आवशकः
a porpoise. -विजय winning over,
subjection. -व a. subject, obedient;
Bh. 2. 34. (-वा) an obedient wife.

बल्लवत् a. Obedient to the will of,
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.);

कोवश विं पु कार्मीव वशवशः Bv. 3. 9, 2.
136, 157; N. 1. 33; वा वशी वल्लवत्-
वद्वयमननमिवां Git. 11.

बल्लवः An obedient wife.

बल्ल 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren
cow. 8 A female elephant; श्रीलेख
मनोवशी विवतमा द्ये तदेवं वश V. 4. 25.

बल्लिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating;
bewitching. -n. Subjection.

बल्लिक a. Void, empty. -कः Aloe-
wood.

बल्लिक a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2
Being under control, subdued, subject,
submissive. 3 One who has subdued
his passions (used like a noun also);
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 12. 1; S. 5. 28. 1.

बल्लिनी The Sami tree.

बल्लिरः A sort of pepper. -इः Seasalt.

बल्लिषः See बल्लिषः.

बल्ल a. 1 Capable of being subdued,
controllable, governable; आत्मबल्लेर्वि-
शेषात्मा वसतमविश्वसति Pg. 2. 64. 2
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence
or control, subject, dependent,
obedient; तस्य पत्नी भवेद्वशः सपुत्रो धर्मिकः
मुनी H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (अन-)
द्वि वल्लवः समपिबद्धं Ku. 3. 50. -इवः
A servant, dependant. -इवः An
humble or obedient wife; वं वामनमिव
वशी वामद्वेयवशवर्ते U. 1. 2 (who has
full command of language). -इवः
Cloves.

बल्लवः See वल्लवः.

बल्ल 1 P. (बल्लति) To injure, hurt, kill.

बल्ल इति. An exclamation used on
making an oblation to a deity, (with
dat. of the deity); इदं वल्ल इति; वल्ले
वल्ल &c. -Comp. -कृत् m. the priest,
who makes the oblation with the
exclamation वल्ल. -कः the formula
or exclamation वल्ल.

बल्ल 1 A. (बल्लते) To go, move.

बल्लवः A calf one year old.

बल्लवणी, बल्लवणी f. A cow that has
full-grown calves; (विरववृत्ता मी:).

बल्ल 1. 1 P. (बल्लति, sometimes बल्लते,
उल्लि) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,
abide, reside (usually with loc.); but
sometimes acc.; बल्लवती वल्लवती वल्लः
वने वल्लवती Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be;
found in; वल्लति हि वल्लि मुना न वल्लुति
Ki. 8. 37; वल्लवति वल्लि मुना वल्लति; वल्लिः
वलिधुति: वलिधुति वल्लि वल्लि वल्लि Subhāsh.
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with
acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,
lodge, people. -Desid. (विल्लति) To
wish to dwell. -With अलि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in, inhabit, settle; वासि विवाहवधिरनयनः U. 3. 8; वासावराणि वसुः वसुः सुवसुः R. 8. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Ms. 28; Bk. 1. 8. 2 to alight or perch on.—असु (with acc.) to dwell.—असु (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; वसिवासे वसुः विवसुः V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).—असु 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 220, 8. 20; (fig. also) वसुः विवाहवधिरनयनः Dk.—असु 1 to live, dwell, stay; अस्मि विवसुः वसुः इतिवासाधिः S. 1. 27; विवसुः वसुः इतिवासाधिः S. 1. 27; विवसुः वसुः इतिवासाधिः S. 1. 27; विवसुः वसुः इतिवासाधिः S. 1. 27. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.—असु 1 to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (—Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.—असु 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see वसुः.—असु 1 to live dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विवाह वसुः भावः वसुः वसुः वसुः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile.—असु 1 to dwell near, be near.—असु 1 to dwell abroad. (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35.—असु 1 to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.—असु 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15.—असु 2. A (वसुः) To wear, put on; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10.—Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on.—असु 1 to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7.—असु 1 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20.—असु 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.—असु 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide; out off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.—असु 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसति-सूची f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रय वसति-सूची Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so विवसुः वसतिः, वसुः वसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (स्थिति). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका वसुः वसतिः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = मालिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसुः 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः S. 7. 21; उत्सव या मलिनवस्त्रं सत्यं विवसुः वसुः Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for रसना).

२३

वसुः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months वैशाख and ज्येष्ठ); अश्विनी वसुः Susr.; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः R. 8. 2; विवसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Git. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.—Caus. (वासयति-ते) the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon-day of Chaitra, but now on the full moon day of Phalguṇa and identified with the Holi festival.—असुः the spring-tide vernal season.—असुः m. a cuckoo.—असु 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः.—असुः the ornament of the spring; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Chand. M. 5. (—असु, —असु, —असु) N. of a metre; see App. 1.—असुः 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode विवसुः. 4 the mango tree.—असुः the trumpet flower.—असुः, असुः the mango tree.—असुः the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.—असुः, असुः epithets of the god of love.—असुः 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 2. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.—Caus. (वासयति-ते) the Gangetic porpoise.—असुः the mass of the brain.—असुः m. a dog.

वसुः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसुः p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसुः Sea-salt.

वसुः (also written वसुः) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the R̥gveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विवसुः. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसुः n. 1 Wealth, riches; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (शुद्धि).—असुः 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vāsus are eight in number:—1 आय, 2 धुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वस, 5 अश्वि, 6 अन्तर, 7 प्रवृष, and 8 वसुः; sometimes असुः is substituted for आय; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः 2 The number 'eight'. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 of Śiva. 5 of

Agar. 6 A tree. 7 A lake, pond. 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; विवसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Si. 8. 10; विवसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसुः means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun.—असुः A ray of light.—असुः the asterism called Dhanishthā. 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.—असुः, असुः a beggar.—असुः the earth.—असुः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Śūra, a descendant of Yadu.—असुः, असुः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa.—असुः, असुः the asterism called Dhanishthā.—असुः crystal.—असुः 1 the earth; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः R. 8. 63. 2 the ground, Ku. 4. 4. 3 अश्विः a king. 4 वसुः a mountain; V. 1. 7. 5 वसुः the capital of Varuṇa.—असुः, असुः the capital of Kubera.—असुः one of the seven tongues of fire.—असुः an epithet of Agni.—असुः m. fire.—असुः 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.—असुः N. of Karna.—असुः an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वसुः (असुः) The plant called Arka.—असुः 1 Sea-salt. 2 Fossil-salt.

वसुः The earth; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः R. 4. 7.

वसुः a. Wealthy, rich.—असुः The earth; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः R. 8. 82; S. 1. 25.

वसुः A god, deity.

वसुः A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वसुः 1 A. (वसुः) To go, move.

वसुः See वसुः.

वसुः See वसुः.

वसुः A scorpion.

वसुः 10 U. (वसयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वसुः An abode.—असुः A goat; see वसुः.

वसुः An artificial salt (कृत्रिमवसुः).

वसुः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster.—Caus. (वासयति-ते) 1 the pipe of a clyster.—असुः a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वसुः n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वसुः वसुः विवसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः R. 8. 45; विवसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः वसुः M. 1. 6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कृतिविशेषः-
वस्तुना नवेनाभिधानशङ्कतलापेन गौडकनोपस्थापय-
मस्यादि S. 1. अथवा सद्वस्तुपुनरुद्गमात् V. 1.
2; आशीनमभिकार वस्तुनिर्देशो वाचि तन्मते S. D.
6; Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावाः 1
absence of reality 2 loss of property
or possessions. -उत्पापने the produc-
tion of any incident in a drama by
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates
it; राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रे नेने नीलाम्बुज इव । इयं
प्रतीयमानेकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा Rā. 2. 16;
(it is a case of Upamā where the
साधारण्यम् or common quality is omit-
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper
object, bestowed on proper material;
किंवा हि वस्तुपदितान् प्रकीर्तये R. 3. 29. -मात्रं
the mere outline or skeleton of any
subject (to be afterwards developed).
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.
वस्तुतः ind. 1 In fact, in reality,
really, actually. 2 Essentially,
virtually, substantially. 3 As a
natural consequence, as a matter of
course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence;
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.
-अवतारः-र. -युद्धं a tent -अञ्जलः-अलः
the hem of a garment. -कुक्षिम् 1 a
tent. 2 an umbrella. -प्रविः the knot
of the lower garment (which fastens
it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णयकः
a wisherman. -परिधानं putting on
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,
puppet. -दूत a. filtered through a
cloth; वस्त्रदूत विज्ञेयः Ma. 6. 46. -भेदकः
-वेदिन् m. a tailor. -वोसिः the materi-
al of cloth (as cotton). -रजः
safflower.

वस्त्रं 1 Hire, wages in this sense
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3
Wealth, subsistence. 4 A cloth, clothes.
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रम् A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रम् A tendon, nerve.

वस्तु 10 U. (वहति-ने) To make
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ने, ३३; pass. उवते)
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-
port (oft. with two acc.); अजो गम
वहति; वहति विविधं या इति S. 1. 1; न च
इयं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. 2 To bear
along, cause to move onward, waft,
propel; नेजानि या लीतस्यतदप्यं वहत्येवम-
मनु राजागर्भो R. 13. 61; निशोस वहति यो
गमयति S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To
fetch, bring; वहति जलीमं Ms. 1. 4. 4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;
न वृषा वाहिभ्युर् वहति Mk. 4. 17; तानि
वाहिर्निवृत्तं वहीनं नृपुर्वा को भययावकाजः Ve.
3. 5 'when my father is leading the
van &c.'; वहति भुवनेषु लोचः कणाकलक-

विजो Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Ms. 17.
5 To carry off; take away; अग्निः युगे
वहति (च. 1. for इति) वक्त्रः किं विह्व Me.
14. 6 To marry; बहुधा वायुप्राजहार्या
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,
possess, bear; वहति हि धनं धर्मं पण्यं
अति Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषयं वा पटीरजम्
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,
show; लक्ष्मीं हवा सकलस्य शशंकध्वः Ki.
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,
take care of; सुखाय ने जनना योगक्षेमं व-
त्स M. 4; तेषां निर्यामिषुनाना योगक्षेमं वहाय
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer; feel, expe-
rience; Bv. 1. 94; सो दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोष
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहतं
बलीवर्षं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्प्राय पुनरवहत् K.
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as
rivers); वत्सपुद्गलान्धः Mb.; परोपकार्य
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as
wind); मेघं वहति मात. Rām.; वहति
मलयसमीरे मदनमुनिपाय Git. 5. -Caus.
(वाहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः
जिवाभिः R. 16. 12; पयसाहवद्व्यंशं Ms.
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.
-Daid (विहयति-ने) To wish to carry
&c. -With अति to pass, spend (as
time); chiefly in caus.; Mā. 6. 13;
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1
to bring home 2 to cause, produce,
lead or tend to; शिवमावहति ने स संवति
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke
(as a deity). -उत् 1 to marry;
पार्थिवमुद्रवद्व्यंशं R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring
about, commence. -नि 1 to bear up,
sustain, support; वेदावुद्धते जगन्निवहते
(lit. 1. -निवृत्त 1 to be finished. 2 to
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)
to take to the end, complete, finish,
manage, S. 3. -वहि to overflow. -व 1
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to
support, bear up (as a burden) 4
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,
feel. -वि to marry. -सं 1 to carry
or bear along 2 to rub, press, see
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वह् 1 Bearing, carrying, support-
ing &c. 2 The shoulder of an ox 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (वह्)
8 A measure of four Drosas.

वह् 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वह् 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वह् 1 A river, stream in
general.

वह् 1 An ox.

वह् 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-
ing 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft.

वह् 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वह् a. See वह्.

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,
boat, vessel; वत्सपुद्गलान्ध किमपि वह् 1 Dk.;
प्रलयपयोविजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवह् 1 वि-
मलम् Gtt. 1.

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

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वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; वा वा शोभतेति वा वृत्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिभ्रमन्तुरीषाश्च तत्रा नक्षत्राश्चतुर्वीरवाद्या नव-युद्धकश्चैनङ्गुललाहा मयादिरव्यपाने दयमाने प्राथये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा 1. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वायु) 1 To blow; वाता वाता विविदि दिशे न वा सतथा सनः शिवाः Vo. 3. 6; दिवाः प्रसेवुमकतो वदुः सुखा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move 3 To strike, hurt, injure, --'वास. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. --With वा to blow; वद्धा वद्धा गितिरिङ्गकाममुचिवावासायाः ना-नरिवा निर्वृति Ki. 5. 36, Bk. 14. 97. --निस् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वयुजलादीपयनेन निर्वृति Si. 1. 65; स्वयि ह्य एव तस्या निर्वृति मयो मनोभवजलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्वोण-दीपि किमु तेलदानम्; निर्वोणद्विदमयास्य वायं संयुक्तयतीव वयुर्गोपेन Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85 --'वास. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratu; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. --व-वि to blow. वायुविवाति हृदयानि हरजगत् R. 6. 23.

वांशः a. (ही f.) Made of bamboo. --ही Bamboo manna.

वांशिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकः A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न सतिन 'does not obey'. Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought), वाक्यं स्वाम्योक्तताकोलासि-मुक्ता वदोपपत्तः S. D. 6; श्रोत्रार्थी व भवेदार्थे समस्ते तस्मिन् तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. --Comp. --अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. --उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. --आलापः conversation, discourse. --सङ्घने refutation of an assertion or argument. --वदीच N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. --यद्गतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. --संघः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. --प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. --भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. --रचना, --विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. --शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; उद्योपनका इव ते शम्भुशेषः V. 5. 2 an elliptical sentence.

वाक्यः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmana, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf.

वाग्रा A bridle. वाग्रा A trap, net, snare, toils, mesh; को वा दुज्जवाग्रासु पतितः क्षेपिण यातः पमान् Pt. 1. 146. --Oomp. --वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-सिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमव a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. --म. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलीहित-कार्यस्य वागजालं वागिमो वृत्ता Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. --व्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति) To wish, desire. वाङ्मय a. (सी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. --व 1 Speech, language, मरुत जङ्गलेतिरोमिर्वामेरुतः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याज वेलेकपदमिव विद्युन्ना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. --सी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाक् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संज्ञा वागर्थपरितपये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि गुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mā. 4; लोकिकानां हि साधुमर्थं वागुच्यते 1 कर्त्तव्यं पुनराचारं वागमयन्तिवाचि U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाग्माद्वे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वाग्द्वयत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. --Comp. --अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. --आह्वयः (वागह्वयः) verbosity, bombast. --आत्मव्य (वागत्मव्य) a. consisting of words; U. 2. --ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. --ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. --सम्भः (वाग्भः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. --कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. --कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. --सुवः (वाग्सुवः) a kind of bird. --उल्लिख-उल्लिखः (वाग्उल्लिखः)

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तापुल्लङ्कवादिन्. --वचन a. (वाक्वचन) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. --वाचरथं (वाक्वाचरथं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. --उल्ले (वाक्कुल्ले) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; Mu. 1. --जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast empty talk; Si. 2. 27. --ह्वयः (वाग्ह्वयः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. --वृद्धः (वाग्दृष्टः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विद्वद्. --वृत्त (वाग्वृत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (वा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. --वृद्धि (वाग्दृष्टि) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. --वृल्ले (वाग्दृल्ले) a lip. --वृल्ले (वाग्दृल्ले) betrothal. --वृद्ध (वाग्दृष्ट) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-हः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. --देवता, देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः संसुखमायते S. D. 1. --द्वेषः (वाग्द्वेषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्देषाद् गर्भो हतः R. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. --निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. --निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. --निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). --पद a. (वाक्पद) skilful in speech, eloquent. --पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-सिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाग्मापतिः is also used). --पादरथं (वाक्पादरथं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. --प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. --प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. --प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. --संघने (वाग्संघने) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. --प्रसङ्गे dual (वाक्प्रसङ्गे) speech and mind. --सामं (वाक्सामं) more words. --सुखं (वाक्सुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. --वत् a. (वाग्वत्) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. --वयः (वाग्वयः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. --यामा (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. --युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. --वजः (वाग्बजः) 1 adamant words; अहं हृत्को वाग्बजः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. --विद्वद् (वाग्बिद्वद्) a. skilled in speech. (-रथा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विभवः

-another much. -another, J. a whip!

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वासोपना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -आर्षः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दूरा f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -द्वेष्टः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विमललोचना जयिनीसाः स्तुते वासोपनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13 -भील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epitome of the god of love.

वामन a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Mā. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनः Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनविरिच दोषभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं वामि (दिवाणि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (वमः); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; वासुदेवो कले मोहावृद्धाविव वामनः R. 1. 3, 19. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलवति विष्णुः मणे बलिमयूतवामनः पद्मवतीजीवतजनपावनः । केशव धृतराष्ट्रस्य जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called जंघट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामनूरः An ant-hill a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gaṇḍi 4 Of Lakṣmi. 5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामि 1 A mare; अयोध्यामीश्वरवाहिन्यां B. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृष्टः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनम् A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायवः (वा. f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a Relating to the wind, aerial -Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिभिरपरिमर्कु वायससकर्मणि Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, अरिः an owl. -आहारः a kind of esculent vegetable. -द्रुतः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्वायुवति चपक-प्रतिष्ठेन K. R. (for its production, see Mā. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आयः प्रवक्ष्य सर्व-प्रवृत्तहरायाः विवाहः परियतः परावत इति क्वात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated: - राग, मान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -कण्टः dust. -जोणः the north-west. -बन्धः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -धूमः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -मोक्षः the rage of the wind. -प्रसूत a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -आतः, -तनयः, -मन्दः, -धूमः, -सुतः, -धुतः epithets of Haṇumat or Bhīma. -द्वारः a cloud. -निदः a. 1 affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फलं 1 hail 2 the rainbow. -भक्तः, -भक्षणः, भुज m. 1 one who feels only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. वनगहन. -रोचः night. -हणः a. broken down by wind, R. 9. 63. -वर्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वायः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a goose, gander. -द्वः a cloud. -द्वर 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -रिः the ocean. -भक्षः a kind of salt. -गुणं (वागुणं) clothes. -भटः an alligator. -धूम m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वासदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वास्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock, Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in वृषार. रुक्मिण. 6 Time, turn; सप्तम्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the

English 'times'; वृषारत् 'many times', वरिवारत् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (मलमय). -Comp. -अवना, -नारी, -धुवति f. -वोवति f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Rām. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीर 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb. 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medini). -वृ (वृ) वार the plantain tree. -मुखरा the chief of a number of harlots. -वा(वा)णः-जं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-विः f.) a harlot. -वणि 1 a harlot. -वेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाल or वीवर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारणः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारट 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -टा A goose.

वारण a. (वा. f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -जं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विस्तृत्यारण वारणात् Bb. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -जः 1 An elephant; न भवति विस्तृत्यारण वारणात् Bb. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -वृषा-स, -वृषभा the plantain tree. -साक्षं N. of Hastināputra.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत m. n. N. of a town.

वारण A leather thong.

वारवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारवार तिरपति दशोद्धमं वायुतः Mā. 1. 35.

वारटा 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares. वारानसिः The ocean.

वारव a. (वा. f.) Relating to a war; Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -वः 1 A war. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -वर्षः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living); -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

नालमीक, वाल्मीकि: N of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brāhmaṇa by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his child-hood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and asked his wife and children if they were ready to be-

वयः *f.* A young girl, maiden
(used chiefly in dramas) : वयसि वय
वयसि युवती Mk. 1. 41 ; वयसि वय Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.
वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -*व* Anything fixed or determined.
वास्तवा Dawn.
वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.
वास्तिक A collection of goats.
वास्तिक *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; *गृहस्थ वास्तिकुद्वितीया* *शु.* Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -*व*; 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; *वास्तिक्यास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः* *MAI.* 1. -*व्यं* 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (*वसति*).
वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; *वेदविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत्* *Subhāsh.*, Ms. 3. 89. -*Comp.* -*वारः* a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.
वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.
वास्तोषवति 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.
वाद्य *a.* Made of cloth. -*व*; A carriage covered with cloth.
वायव See वायव.
वायवः The tree called *नामकेशर*.
वायु 1 A (*वायवे*) To try, exert oneself, endeavour
वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as *अञ्जुवाह*, *तायवाह* &c. -*व*; 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; *R.* 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 62. 5 A bull; *Ku.* 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Dhāras; *वाहो मारुतुदयं*. -*Comp.* -*द्रिपत्* *m.* a buffalo. -*अश्वः* a horse.
वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach driver. 3 A horseman.
वाहनं 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; *Ms.* 7. 75; *N.* 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; *स दुष्प्रापयताः शायदार्थं वातवाहनः* *R.* 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.
वाहिसः 1 A water-course, 2 A large serpent, the boa.
वाहिना 1 A large drum. 2 A cart drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.
वाहित A heavy burden.
वाहिर्ध्व The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.
वाहिनी 1 An army; *आशिर्ध्वं प्रयुज्जे न वाहिनी* *R.* 11. 6, 13. 66. 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 char-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -*Comp.* -*विश्वः* the camp of an army. -*वसिः* 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)
वाहीक See वाहीक.
वाहुक See वाहुक.
वाह्य See वाह्य.
वाहिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -*Comp.* -*जः* a Balkh-bred horse.
वाहिः (की) *a.* 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -*क* 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fetida.
वि ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as *विपुत्र*, *विह*, *विचल* &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as *की* 'to buy', *विक्री* 'to sell'; *स्मृ* 'to remember'; *विस्मृ* 'to forget'; (*c*) division: as *विभक्त* विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as *विक्षिप्त*, *विशेष*, *विविक्त*, *विविक्त*; (*e*) discrimination *अवच्छेद*; (*f*) order, arrangement, as *विना*, *द्विर*; (*g*) opposition; as *विरुद्ध*, *विरोध*; privation; as *विनी*, *विनयन*; (*i*) deliberation, as *विचार*, *विचार*; (*j*) intensity; *विश्रुत*. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots *वि* expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as *अ* or *नि*, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., *विषया*, *व्यसु* &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as *विकराल*; (*c*) variety, as *विविध*; (*d*) difference; as *विलक्षण*; (*e*) manifoldness, as *विविध*; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as *विलोम*; (*g*) change, as *विकार*; (*h*) impropriety, as *विकल्प*.
वि *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.
विश *a.* (की *f.*) Twentieth. -*व*; A twentieth part.
विशक *a.* (की *f.*) : Twenty.
विशति *f.* Twenty, a score. -*Comp.* -*वैश*; *वैशिव* *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.
विशतितम *a.* (की *f.*) Twentieth.
विशिव *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.
विक The milk of a cow that has recently calved.
विकवाट -*व*: A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); *R.* 11. 25.
विकव *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); *विकव* -*किलकसंहतिविक*: *Si* 6. 21; *R.* 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; *Bv.* 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -*व*; 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.
विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; *पृथुललानटवदितविकटकूटदिना* *Ve.* 1. *विपुलिप* *विकटविपुलवदलनमलितानुपार* *Git.* 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage. 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; *जुमा-विष्टिपि विकटोद्वस्तु वापि* *U.* 4. 29; *आवरि विकटेन विप्रीद्वस्तुपि कुबनमलमाया* *Si.* 10. 42, 13. 10; *MAI.* 7. 4 Proud, haughty; *विकटं परिजामति* *U.* 6. *Mv.* 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; *Mk.* 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -*व* A boil, tumour.
विकटव *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; *विद्वान्वि-कटवना मवति* *Mu.* 3.; *R.* 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -*न* 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.
विकटार 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.
विकटव *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady, inconstant.
विकरः Sickness, disease.
विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.
विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.
विकर्षः N. of a Kuru prince; *Bg.* 1. 8.
विकर्षनः 1 The sun; *U.* 5. 2 The *Arka* plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.
विकल्प *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; *Bg.* 4. 17; *Ms.* 9. 226. -*Comp.* -*क्रिया* an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -*स्व* *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.
विकल्पः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.
विकल्पणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -*ज* 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.
विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; *कूटकृति कलेश्वरः* *Y.* 2. 70; *Ms.* 8. 66; *U.* 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; *MAI.* 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); *आरामाधिपतिर्विकल्पिकः* *Bv.* 1. 31; *Mk.* 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; *किमिदं विप्रीद्विपि विकला विद्वसति सुवति-सभा तव सकला* *Git.* 9; *विरहेन विकलवद्व्या* *Bv.* 2. 71, 164. 5 *धृति-युक्तं विकल्पविकले* *Git.* 12; *U.* 3. 31; *MAI.* 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -*Comp.* -*अंग* *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -*इन्द्रिय* *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -*पाणि* *a.* a cripple.
विकल्पः The sixtieth par of a *Kald* 9. v.
विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; *सतिष्ये विप्रोक्तं स विकल्पयामुमुक्षुः* *R.* 17. 49. 2 Suspicion; *Mu.* 1. 3 Contrivance, art; *मायविकल्प-रहितः* *R.* 13. 75. 4 Option, alternative

(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहार; an optional offering. -आलं a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्प 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision.

विकल्प a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकला (ला) Bengal madder.

विकलः The moon.

विकलित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकल (इ) a. 3 Opening, expanding; कुशलेरं जलाशयेति घृणं रमेत कलमा विकलः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उर्ध्वगत विकलाकरवृक्षास्य विकलस्वरः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकर खडु परमादोऽज्ञानादन्तरिमः प्रतीकास्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छाया विकारः प्राप्तेः शयनमेव S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); वनचक्रविकारिनिर्दामान् Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; लकादिदो सति विकल्पे देशा न भवन्ति तेषां पीताः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भवति हृदये कदाचित् विकारि च बोधेन Mā. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिक A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. कालिका.

विकाराः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written *varā* in this sense); Ku. 3. 20. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (अकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाराक a. (विकारः) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकाराव 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकारि (सि) a. (सी) 1 Bo-

coming, visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकारः Blowing, expanding; see विकार above.

विकारन Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कर्कोनीकजयिष्युषाविकिराहारिणस्त्रयो मागः Mā. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हितं). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, मूर्धन्य a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -अ a kind of perfume.

विकुटः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुण्ठण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुलः The moon.

विकृजने 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृपण A side-glance, leer.

विकृणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -न 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचिकृतिः, अग्रणीयकं हृदये विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; नरकं प्रकृतिः क्षीयते विकृतिर्नित्यं कुः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृत p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश c. (की) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -स्त्री 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Voni*.

विकेश -व a. 1 Without a bush. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. विक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुलेकः खडु विक्रमालकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayint; See App. II. 6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu); कृत्यसि विक्रमण बलिमस्तुतयामन Glt. 1. विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म. 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुसयः rescission of a sale. -पत्र a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रमः The moon.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -तं 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमं पुरश्चिन्तितान् विक्रियात् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगूढा विक्रियाभाभिरुतः कल-मेतद्व्ययं Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; सद्यः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि नदी नारति विक्रियाः Sūbhāsh.; लिङ्गेन्द्रः हनुविक्रियात् R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (विकल्पं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); बुद्धिक्रियाय विवक्षयः Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in त्रिभुक्तिः V. 1. 12 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of (Upamā) mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kav. 2. 41.

विकृष p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -त 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रियान् 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृत a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आश-कृत्य वनचक्रविकृतः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Ms. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4.

32. 6 Disgusted with, averse from; हृत्वाविहृतं यतः S. 2. 7 Faltering; हृत्वा-विहृत्यगतेत्येवमर्थः S. 5. 3.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. 2 Decayed, withered up. 3 Old.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. 2 Injured, destroyed. -ष्ट A fault in pronunciation.

विश्वः *p. p.* Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck.

विश्वः 1 Cough, sneezing. 2 A sound.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. 2 Disordered, dismissed. 3 Sent, despatched. 4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated. 5 Refuted (see विश्व with वि).

विश्वः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. 2 An assembly of the gods.

विश्वः The Arka tree.

विश्वः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. 2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहर); R. 5. 45. 3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; संग्रह Ku. 1. 13. 4 Sending, despatching. 5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity; Māl. 1. 6 Alarm, fear. 7 Refutation of an argument. 8 Polar latitude.

विश्वः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 Despatching, sending. 3 Scattering, dispersing. 4 Confusion, perplexity.

विश्वः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement; शोष R. 1. 43. 2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. 3 Conflict, struggle.

विश्व

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विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divided. 2 Cleft in two.

विश्वः A kind of hermit.

विश्वः 1 A demon, goblin. 2 A thief.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. 2 Called, named. 3 Avowed, confessed.

विश्वः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विश्वः 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. 2 Considering, deliberating. 3 Paying off a debt.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. 2 Parted, separated. 3 Dead. 4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विश्वः. 5 Lost. 6 Dark, obscured. -Oomp. -आर्त्ता A woman past child-bearing (in

whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). -आत्मः *a.* sinless, pure. -भी *a.* fearless, intrepid. -लक्षण *a.* unlucky, inauspicious.

विश्वः The tree called शृङ्ग.

विश्वः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुन्यविश्वे च तन्मुखं R. 19. 15; विश्विण्ण M. 5. 20; R. 6. 22. 2 Abandoning; कल्पविश्वः Me. 55 (देहव्याप्तः). 3 Loss, destruction. 4 Death.

विश्वः 1 A naked ascetic. 2 A mountain. 3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विश्वः-णा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; V. 1. 12.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Censured, reviled, abused. 2 Disdained. 3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. 4 Low, vile. 5 Bad, wicked.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Trickled, oozed. 2 Disappeared, gone away. 3 Fallen or dropped down. 4 Melted away, dissolved. 5 Dispersed. 6 Slackened, untied; V. 4. 10. 7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair); (see विश्व with वि).

विश्वः 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. 2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency (frequently occurring in Sāṅkarabhāṣya).

विश्वः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Censured, abused, reviled. 2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विश्वः *f.* 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. 2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विश्वः *a.* 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; Bg. 3. 35. Si. 9. 12. Mu. 6. 11. 2 Destitute of qualities. 3 Having no sting; Mu. 7. 11.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. 2 Reproached, censured.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). 2 Seized. 3 Encountered, opposed; (see विश्व with वि).

विश्वः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. 2 Form, figure, shape.

विश्वः 3 The body, यमी विश्वःस्यैव समम्याम-विश्वः M. 1. 14; विश्वः R. 3. 39, 9. 52. Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. 4 Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); विश्वः (समासाय) दोषकं वाक्यं विश्वः. 5 Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विश्वः सत्ये पराङ्मुखीनामुपेक्ष्यः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. 6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy; see विश्वः. 7 Dis-
favour. 8 A part, portion, division.

विश्वः Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विश्वः A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Chetika (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Divided.

विश्वः-ना 1 Striking asunder. 2 Striking against, friction. 3 Separating, undoing, untying. 5 Offending, hurting.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. 2 Untied, loosened, opened. 3 Rubbed; touched. 4 Shaken about, churned. 5 Hurt, offended.

विश्वः A mallet, hammer.

विश्वः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten, विश्वः भुक्तं म. 3. 285, U. 5. 6; Māl. 5. 14. 2 Food in general. -बः Bees'-wax. -Oomp. -आज्ञः -आज्ञिन् *m.* one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विश्वः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off, किराक्षणा यथा विश्वः Ki. 3. 52. 2 Killing, slaying. 3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; किराक्षिणा यथा यदर्थे R. 3. 44, अन्तर-विश्वःशान्ते 11. 1. 4 A blow, stroke. 5 Abandoning, leaving. -Oomp. -सिद्धिः *f.* the removal of obstacles.

विश्वः *p. p.* Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Rubbed excessively. 2 Sore.

विश्वः (rarely *n.*) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो यमकियाविश्वः सता तन्मारे लक्षि S. 5. 14, 1. 33; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Difficulty, trouble. -Oomp. -ईशानः -ईशानः epithets of Ganesa. -वाहनः a rat. -करः, -कर्तुः, -कारिन् *a.* opposing, obstructing. -हन्तः, -विश्वः removal of obstacles. -नायकः -नायकाः, -नायनः epithets of Ganesa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः -विना-यकः -कारिन् *m.* epithets of Ganesa. -सिद्धिः *f.* removal of obstacles.

विश्वः *a.* Impeded, hindered, obstructed, impeded.

विश्वः A horse's hoof.

विश्वः 3. 7. U. (वेदिके, वेदिके, विनक्ति, विक्ति, वेक्ति) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -With वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; विविनाय विश्वः द्वयत् Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; 7 खलु तव खलु चारत विदुषामधे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. 4 to describe, treat of. 5 to tear up.

विचक्षितः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 18. 69. -*ज्ञः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्ता कस्यचिद्विदया पुनर्दद्याद्वि-
चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचक्षः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचक्षन् Searching, seeking &c.

विचक्षिका Itch, herpes, scab.

विचक्षित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलन 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गसहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; न्यायविचारः. 3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारद्वयः प्रतिपादि तत्त्वं R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञः* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*क्षः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*कील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्यङ्ग* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारण 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारण 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचिः *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

विचिक्षेता 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

विचिन्त *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचिन्ति *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; विचित्रं जडयन्मतिरं R. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; न विचित्राविताना हि विचित्रो विचारः St. 11. 61. -*क्षः* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*अन* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*यः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*अन* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*हः*) 1 a peacock. -*अन* *a.* diverse. -*मर्त्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race.

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रकः 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्टा Effort, exertion.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*ने* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ I. 6 P. (**विच्छति**, also **विच्छति** -*ते*) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (**विच्छति** -*ते*) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छदः, **विच्छदकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छदकः A palace; see **विच्छद** above.

विच्छर्दन Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim; Rām. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; St. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्त्रीणां व्याकरणस्य विच्छिन्तिः कतिचित्पठतु S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see **विच्छि** with **वि**).

विच्छिन्ति *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Beamed, anointed.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; St. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance. विच्छेदनाय द्वि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K.; विच्छिन्नेद-
द्विजेन R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space.

विच्छेदने Cutting off, breaking &c. see **विच्छेद**.

विच्छुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Misadventure, failure; as in **वर्धविच्युतिः**.

विच्छ I. 3 U. (**वेच्छि**, **वेच्छि**, **विच्छ**) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with **वि** and allied to **विच्छ** with **वि** q. v.). -II. 6 A. 7 P. (**विजते**, **विजति**, **विज**) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्षुः विज्रा दुरवि द्युः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (**वेजयति** -*ते*) To terrify, frighten. -*With* **आ** to be afraid. -*उच्* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with **abl.** sometimes also **gen.**); विजयायुद्धिजते Mu. 3. 5; यस्माद्विजते लोकी लोकाद्विजते च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry, न प्रक्षेपेति यं यस्माद्विजते च विच्छ Bg. 5. 20, 3 to be disgusted with (with **abl.**). विजिताद्विजते Māl. 3; मनो विजिते तत्र यद्विजते न विजितम् । उद्धिन्ति तु संभारद्वारा यत्न-
विजिनः K. R. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*). 1 to trouble, afflict; K. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten

विजिन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*ते* A solitary place, retreat (**विजने** means 'privately').

विजयन Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजयन् *a. or m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजयिल Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रायं संग्रामे यद्विजयं युद्धदुर्मदान् नाजिता विजयति तेन यं विजयं विजुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अश्वपदः* a means of victory. -*कुजरः* a war-elephant. -*क्षु* a necklace of 500 strings. -*हिमि* a large military drum. -*नगर* N. of a town. -*नर्तकः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजयतः N. of Indra.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Viśva-mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -**Comp.** -उज्जयः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -**वृजयि**: the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror; victor.

विजर A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -**मा** A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यज्ञसे विजिगीषुणा R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -**यु**: 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -**Comp.** -आत्मनः m. self-subdued, self-controlled. -**इन्द्रिय** a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 86.

विजिनः -ज (लः) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्व a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भ 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमलिकानां विजृम्भोद्गेषु शुद्धनेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -**स** 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. 4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21.

विजम्बलं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. 2 An arrow.

विजम्बुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -**ज्ञः** A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञप्तिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; ययोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -**Comp.** -**ह्वरः** N. of the author of the Mitākṣharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -**वादः** N. of Vpāśa. -**मार्गकः** an epithet of Buddha. -**वादः** the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालवृत्ता सल्लु कार्यविज्ञिर्द-ज्ञापना नृपुं सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्य A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, an anxiety or distress.

विजामरं The whites of the eyes.

विजोति-ली f. A line, row.

विज् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. 2 To curse, rail.

विजः 1 A paramour; Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D. 78. 4 A rogue, cheat. 5 A catamite. 6 A rat. 7 The Khadira tree. 8 The orange tree. 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -**Comp.** -**माक्षिक** a kind of mineral. -**लवण** a medicinal salt.

विटकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महोपरविटकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटकक See विटक.

विटकित a. Marked, stamped.

विटपः 1 A branch, bough (of a tree) or tree; कोमलविटपाशुकारिणो बाहु S. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तर्कनं रातिनः सविना तद्विदवाभिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् m. 1 A tree; वरितो वृक्ष विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -**Comp.** -**वृणः** a monkey, an ape.

विट (ह)लः N. of a form of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विटक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विटरः N. of Brihaspati.

विट् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विट A kind of artificial salt.

विटनः -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विटचः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विटचनं-नर 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Painful, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इमे च तेऽप्यायुतौ विटचनौ Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वमि वाच्योमयः प्रमदाना-युता विटचनौ 4. 12.

विटचित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विटारकः A cat.

विटालः, विटालक See विटाल, विटालक.

विटिनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see विट.

विटुलः A sort of cane.

विटुरजं Lapis lazuli.

विटो (दो) जम् m. N. of Indra; see विटो जम्.

विटसः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

विटङ्कः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

विटङ्क 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जलेः) प्रतिपक्षस्यापनाहीने विटङ्क Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle. 4 Benzoïn.

विस्त p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. 2 Elongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तद् with वि). -इ Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -अन्तः a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः f. 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजम्भतो न मथता विमथे किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथययत्.

वितथय a. False; see above.

विततुः f. N. of a river in the Panjab.

विततुः A good horse. -f. A widow.

वितरणे 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; श्रुतिप्रमाणिकी-द्वयोर्वा वादु तदीयाविति वे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्केण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -र्दि, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -र्दि, वितर्दिका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितले The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Panjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः 3 measure of length equal to 12 angulas (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -न् 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 26. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युदे-वाकनकविरसीविद्वान् मनाइ. V. 4. 4, R. 19. 39, Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Mā. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; विनिमिषये-त्तम मम च सोमं विनिमिषु Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -न् Leisure, rest.

वितानकः-कं 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्जि p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted;

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcomes (-see वृ with वि).

वितुषः 1 The pot-herb called सुविष-णक. 2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुषकं 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रलकी.

वितुष्ट p. p. Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्य a. Free from desire, content.

वित्त 10 U. (विचयति-ते; विचापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त p. p. 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -कं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -Comp. -आगतः, -उपाजनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -दः a donor, benefactor. -सत्ता property.

वित्तवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

वित्तातः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्तमः An ox, a bull.

वित्त 1 A. (वेद्यते) To beg, ask.

वित्पुः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद् 1. 2 P. (वेद्यते or वेद, विदितः desid. विविदिवति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; अवेदयणतोयस्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कर्ण Bk. 8. 107; वे वेदोऽयः कथमयमसु वेसु देवे पुराणि Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 16. 1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधियालमस्तं लोकं संकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. 2 To teach, expound; वेदायै स्थानवेद्यत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -With आ (Caus.) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नविद्यमि अथवा किमिदंतेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate; अवेदयति प्रबालममानन्दमज्ञातानि श्रमनि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -नि (Caus.) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself; कथयामासं विवेद्यमि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; दिग्दर्शनं विवेदिनं वसु Ku. 5. 73. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to -प्रति (Caus.) to communicate, inform. -त (Atin.) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-Caus.) to cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, विद्य) To be, to exist; अपापात्

कुले जाने यदि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नान्तो विद्यते भावो बाधो विद्यते सः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root अद्). -III. 6 U. (विद्वि-ते, विद्य) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्मनोविद्यते पक्ष Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise; यदा वेदुस्तद्वेषु बलं विद्यते मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -With अद् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; वक्ष मन्वन्ते किं वा तत्तापमनुविद्वति Br. 2. 112; Gt. 4. -IV. 7 A. (विद्वि, विद्य cr विद्य). 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुजोहीति लोकोवे विद्ये न विद्यताम् Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. (The following verses illustrate the root in some of its conjugations:—वेदि सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-स्थस्य न विद्यते (वेदि धर्मं सदा सजिस्तेषु पूजां च विदति ||).

विद् a. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury. -वृ 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विद्वंसः Pungent food such as ex-cites thirst.

विद्वध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -व्यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -व्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्वधः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रि The prickly pear.

विद्वर्धः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विद्वर्धः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विद्वर्धो वसुधं नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -ई 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -आ-तनयः, राजतनयः -सुतः epithets of Dāmeayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विद्वल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -व्यः 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboo or any vessel of wicker-

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance.
विचलन Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विचारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विचारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विचारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikara tree. -न War, battle.

-न 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; कुतः कले अथविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 8; युद्धमहद्वयविदारणमभिजनलक्षणीकुलजले Gt. 1, Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारः a lizard.

विदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भवनपिदिनं वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -न A learned man, scholar. -न Knowledge, information.

विदिष् *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिश 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ज; देश (दशार्जना) विदुः पश्चिमविदिशालक्षणा राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3 विदिश *q. v.*

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see *g* with वि).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिमुखमध्यभागः).

विदुर *a.* Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāndu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुल 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदुष *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see *g* with वि).

विदुर *a.* Remote, distant; सतिद्विदुरतर-मानस्य R. 13. 48. -र N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidhrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदुर-वर्णिनेनवद्वद्वद्विदुरा रत्नसालाकरेण Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदुर, विदुरेण, विदुरतस्, or विदुरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -Comp. -न *a.* spreading far and wide. -ज the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक *a.* (क्रो *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुपप्रवर्ततायमिषः कर्मण्युपेक्षमाचरिः । हास्यकरः कलहरनिर्दिष्टवक्त्रः सत्यवचनमगः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदूषिः A seam.

विदिशः Another country, foreign land or country; मन्त्रेण विदिशमधिकेन जित-सदुपदेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -Comp. -ज *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदिशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदिहाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -हः The district Videha. -हर The same as विदेह.

विद *p. p.* 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -ज *a.* wound. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (त) विद्यामयसन्नेय प्रसादितुम-र्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य ह्यसमाधिकप्रवृत्त-युने वने &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyās* are four:—भार्याक्षकी ऋषी वार्ता ईश्वरविद्या शास्त्री Kāmendaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four *Manu* adds a fifth ज्ञानविद्या; see Ma. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyās* is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four *Veidas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Tarka* or *Nyāya* and the *Purāṇas*; see अनुशास्त्रविद्या under वदुः; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अनेया. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddesses Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनु-वालिष, अनुसेविष *a.* acquiring knowledge. -अभ्यासः, अभ्यर्जनं, अभ्यासः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study. -अर्थः seeking for know-ledge. -अचिन् *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपाजनेन = विद्याजने *q. v.* -करः a learned man. -खण, -खण्ड *a.* famous for one's learning. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं wealth in the form of learning. -धरः (*f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -प्राप्तिः अधिवाजिन *q. v.* -लाभः 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विहीन *a.* illiterate, ignorant. -वृद्ध *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसने, व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वानाय कपिल विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunder-bolt. -Comp. -उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rakshasa. -ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. -दाम्बु *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -पातः falling or stroke of lightning. -परिष bell-metal. -लता, -लेखा (विद्यु-लता, विद्युलेखा) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्तत् *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. -म. A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (*नी *f.**) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद् 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्वधिः An abscess.

विद्ववः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्वान् *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्वारण 1 Driving or bearing away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्वनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gem called corals). 2 A coral; त्वय्यस्यविद्वनं R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -वृत्ता 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind of perfume (अस्त्रिका).

विद्वत् *a.* (*Not a sing. m.* विद्वत् *f.* विद्वती; *m.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनेने वदुषी विद्वत् न विदिति वदुषन; त्व विद्वत्तवि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ku. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -म. A learned or wise man, scholar; वि ननु विद्वत् गुरवे प्रदेव R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्प, -वेदीय, -वेद्य *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वत्वेदीय, विद्वत्वेद्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वत्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् *m.*, विद्विषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषाः पदुनय Bh. 2. 77, B. 6. 66; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विह *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्राप्तविषयविद्वेषः Bharata.

विद्वेषः A hater, an enemy. -**अ** 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्वेष** *a.* Hating, inimical. -**म**. A hater, an enemy.

विष् 6 P. (विषति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विषः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विषय, अटविष &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विषयः 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विषयः Tremor, agitation.

विषया A widow; **हा** गरी विषया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः Subbāsh. -**Comp.** -**आविषयः** marrying a widow. -**गामिन्** *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विषयः *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विषा 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विषातु *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विषाता नमो नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विषये Mā. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Grantor, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -**आयुषः** *m.* 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -**सु** an epithet of Nārada.

विषयः 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविषयः S. 1; आज्ञा, वक्तृ &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविषयः R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विषयसंपादितदानसोमितिः K. (where विषय means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -**Comp.** -**ग**, **ज्ञः** a wise or learned man. -**युक्त** *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विषयः Distress, affliction, pain.

विषयः *a.* (विषा *f.*) 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Doing, making,

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; अक्षय्याभा-
व्यस्तनविधिना योगविदां वतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; वेत्ताविधि Mā. 1. 36. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिस्मृता q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अद्भुत विधे विधिश्चेति विदितं तत्समागमं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स वेत्त स्वयं कर्मह धर्मचारिणां त्वमेवराजो मयासि स्तुतो विधिः It. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; समग्रविधि Ku. 3. 28; कस्यापि विधिषु विचिन्ता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामाग्ने नमः समुचितेषा परिणतिः Mā. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञः** *a.* knowing the ritual. (-**ज्ञः**) a Brahmana versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -**दृष्ट**, -**विहित** *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -**वैध** diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -**पूर्वक** *ind.* according to rule. -**प्रयोगः** application of a rule. -**योगः** the force or influence of fate. -**वयः** *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**हीन** *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिस्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्वि *a.* Intended to be done. **ते** - Intention, design.

विषुः 1 The moon; सविता विषवति विषुरपि सवितरति दिनेति वाचिभ्यः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -**Comp.** -**सयः** waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -**पञ्जरः** (also **पञ्जरः**) a scimitar, sabre. -**विषा** a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विषुः See विषुः.

विषुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैशाखशुद्धिर्द्वितीयादिषुतयः पतुं श्रीकारणतः Mā. 1. 1.

विषुनः 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विषुतुः N. of Rāhu; विषुभिः विकटविषु-
तुर्द्वन्द्वमवस्थितास्तवारः Git. 4; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विषुर *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Mā. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; सवित्र विषुरे मातः कर्तावयु-
पराहृष्टः V. 4. 20; विषुरा ज्वलनातिवर्ज-
नतु मां वापय पत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलंक-
विषुरा मयुरात्मनोः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -**र**: A widower. -**र** 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विषुरा Cards mixed with sugar and spices.

विषुनः Shaking, tremor, trembling. **विषुत** *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -**न** Repugnance.

विषुतिः *f.*, **विषुनः** Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विषुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, hold, grasp-
ed. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See **यु** with वि). -**न** 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विषय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविषयः परिचयः Mā. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्याविषय नश्येदस्य R. 7. 62; समाख्यान-
मोहेरेतामिसंपादना विधेयकृतोऽपि Mā. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविषयं विषयः द्रुतं गीरिति वि-
षयः Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अथ विध्यामहिमय नानु-
वादं अपि तु विषयः K. P. 7. -**य** 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposi-
tion. -**यः** A servant, dependant. -**Comp.** -**अविषयः** a fault of composi-
tion which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविष्टः मायात्मनोऽपि विषयोऽपि न K. P. 7; see examples *ad loc.* -**आत्मन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. -**ज्ञ** *a.* one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -**यद्** 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विषयः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence.

विषयः *a.* Being ruined, falling to pieces.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Kolipsed.
विश्व *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined, *S. 3.* 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see *वम्* with *वि*).

विश्वता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see *गड*. 2 A kind of basket. -*Comp.* -*वन्द्य*, -*सुत*, -*सुत*: epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विश्वति: *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विश्वः 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विश्वमन् Bending, bowing, stooping. विश्व *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki. 4. 2.* 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विश्वक The flower of the *Tugara* tree.

विश्व *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -*च*: 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R. 1. 24*; *Mil. 10.* 5 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *N. 1. 29.* 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good, breeding or manners; *R. 6. 79*; *Mil. 1.* 18. 4 Modesty, humility; *गुड* शोभते आश्रित्य तेन विश्वमाहात्म्येन *U. 1*; *विद्या ददाति विश्वम्*, नद्यापि नर्तयति विश्वमाह्वयत *R. 3. 34*; *10. 71* (where *Malh.* renders विश्व by श्रियत्रय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si. 10. 42.* 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -*Comp.* -*अवनत* *a.* stooping humbly. -*माहिष* *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -*वाक्* *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -*स्व* *a.* modest.

विश्वन् 1 Removing, taking away; *Ms. 52.* 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विश्वान् Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -*न*: N. of the place where the river Sarasvati is lost in the sand; of. *Ms. 2. 21.*

विश्व *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विश्व *a.* (*सा सी f.*) Noiseless; *Bk. 5. 8.*

विश्व *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*; *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तान् विश्वामो यथा तान् विश्वामो: यथा तान् विश्वामो हस्ति तथा तान् विश्वामो: *Bv. 1. 119*; एकेविंश सरो माति सदा: *अहमन्विता*. कदम्बविंश काथं मानसं विश्वमिवा 1. 116; विश्वामान-

कुप

इतिशब्दः श्रियतां सर्वमेव: *Mu. 7*; *Si. 2. 9* (*विश्वाम्* means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; अन्तेन विश्वाम्ता रति: *Ku. 4. 21* 'bereft of: Cupid'). -*Comp.* -*उक्ति*: *f.* a figure of speech in which विश्व is used in a poetical charming way; विश्वसंवेद एव विश्वोक्ति: *R. G.*; see *K. P. 10* also.

विश्वहि, विश्वहिक्ता A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a *Ghatika* or equal to 24 seconds.

विश्वायक: 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विश्वान: 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -*Comp.* -*उन्मुख* *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -*अर्सेव*, -*अर्सेव* *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विश्वेव विश्वानर्सेव विश्विदम्बेव विश्विदम्बेव *R. 8. 10.*

विश्वान् Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -*न*: A destroyer.

विश्वान् A cover for the mouth of a well; of बीनाह.

विश्विष्य: Throwing down, sending forth.

विश्विष्य: 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16*; *Ms. 9. 263.* 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विश्विष्य *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); *R. 5. 65* 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विश्विष्यद्वारजोऽन्तः *Ku. 5. 80.*

विश्विष्यत: 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विश्विष्यताना मति विश्विष्यत: शतमुख: *Bh. 2. 10* (where it has *aseno* 1 also); *Ki. 2. 34.* 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S. 5. 5* Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विश्विष्य: 1 Exchange, barter; कर्षिषिष्यमेव *M. 1*; संपदिषिष्येनोमी दन्तधे- दन्तधे *R. 1. 26.* 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विश्विष्य: Twinkling (of the eyes). विश्विष्य *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विश्विष्यदाह, विश्विष्यदाह &c.

विश्विष्य: Control, restraint, check. विश्विष्य *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विश्विष्योग: 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, nao, application, disposal; दधुव विश्विष्योगतः सप्तमिषु नस्तु *R. 17. 67*; श्रावणमे विश्विष्योगः 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विश्विष्योगसत्ता हि विश्विष्य- वमिष्यु *Ku. 6. 62.* 5 An obstacle, impediment

विश्विष्य: Complete victory.

विश्विष्य: 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विश्विष्य: Persistence, pertinacity. विश्विष्य *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विश्विष्य *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विश्विष्य: *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; श्रावणमेव विश्विष्ये *R. 6. 74.* 2 End, stop, termination.

विश्विष्य: 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विश्विष्यतः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विश्विष्य: Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विश्विष्य *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome.

-तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that indicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विश्विष्य *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved.

4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See *श्री* with *वि*). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विश्विष्य: 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विश्विष्य *m.* 1 A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R. 8. 91.* 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अथ विश्विष्य दृष्टान् *Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.*

विश्विष्य: 1 Removing, driving away; अन्विष्योद्. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; श्रावणमे रमणविरे- श्रवणानां विश्विष्य: *Mo. 87*; *S. 2. 5.* 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विश्विष्यविश्विष्योद् *U. 3. 30*; श्रावणमे रमिकजनेव मनेरमरविरे- श्रावणविश्विष्योद् *U. 12. 6* A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विश्विष्यन् 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विश्विष्य.

विश्विष्य *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Liberal. -*दु*: A drop; see विश्विष्य.

विश्विष्य: 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see *Ms. 2. 21.*

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to lee higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru].
2 A hunter. -Comp. -अवन्ती the great Vindhya forest. -कुरु, कुरुने epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिष् म. an epithet of the grammarian ऋषि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विष्णु *p. p.* 1 Known. 2 Got, obtained. 3 Discussed, investigated. 4 Placed, fixed. 5 Married. (See वि).
विष्णु *n.* of Agastya.

विष्णु *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. 2 Inlaid, paved. 3 Fixed. 4 Arranged. 5 Delivered. 6 Presented, offered. 7 Deposited.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Entrusting, depositing, 2 A deposit. 3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविष्णुः inscribing letters; प्रसहस्येयमवपन्नविष्णुः अक्षरविष्णुः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 A site or receptacle.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विष्णु *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. 3 Cooked.

विष्णु *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -अः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75. Si. 11. 59. 2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. 3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. 4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); (विहिततायाः अभावात् विष्णुः T. S. ; Mu. 5. 10.

विष्णु *a.* 1 A lute. 2 Play, sport, pastime.

विष्णु, **विष्णु** 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. 2 Petty trade.

विष्णु, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति ममथय विष्णुः कीमत्यपण्यकरः Mk. 8. 56; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. 2 An article or commodity for sale. 3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विष्णु *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विष्णु *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; उपनी च विपरी च महामेकस्यैव Subbāsh. 2 Death, destruction; अतिमसङ्गतानां कर्मणामविपरीत-पति इत्यप्यसौ शब्दतुल्यो विष्णुः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; V. 4. 6; विमलकविपतिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. 3 Agony, torment (बातना). -सिः (म.) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विष्णु *a.* A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विष्णु *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तत्पदविपत्तयामा तु तेषां (विनाश) विष्णु H. 1. 210. 2 Death; सिद्धान्तपद्धतिर् नृपिः R. 18. 35. -Comp. -उद्धरणं, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -दुःख *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विष्णु See विष्णु.

विष्णु *p. p.* 1 Dead. 2 Lost destroyed. 3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. 4 Declined. 5 Disabled, incapacitated. (see पद with वि). -आः A snake.

विष्णु *a.* 1 A change, an alteration. 2 Change of form, transformation.

विष्णु *a.* Turning about, rolling.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. 3 Wrong, contrary to rule. 4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. 5 Unfavourable, adverse. 6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. 7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -अः 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. 2 A perverse woman. -Comp. -हर, -कारक, -कारिण, -कृत् *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -वैतन्, -वसि *a.* having a perverted mind. -रत्नं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. प्रवर्णित.

विष्णु *n.* The Palāsa tree.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जवविषयोपि मे श्वाय एव परमेष्ठिना लया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमः स्फुटतारस्य रमेष्ठि विषयः (न वाजने); Ki. 11. 44; विषये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' 2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विषयं कर्णी पदविषयसीति Ki. 2. 6; so देवविषयः Pt. 1. 3 Absence or non-existence; सद्गुणस्वविषयसिद्धिः Ku. 7. 42; ल्यामे श्वायविषयः R. 1. 22. 4 Loss; निद्रा हञ्जाविषयः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. 6 Exchange, barter. 7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. 8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. 9 Hostility, enmity.

विष्णु *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; इत विपरीतः इति जीवलोकाः U. 1. 2 Opposite, contrary. 3 Wrongly considered to be real.

विष्णु *a.* Reverse, contrariety; see विपरीत.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपरीतं यातो वनविरलभाषः क्षितिर्वा U. 2. 27. 2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपरीतः. 3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवृत्तविपरीतभावता Mk. 8. 4 An error, a mistake.

विष्णु *a.* A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विष्णु *a.* Running away, 'fleeing in different directions.

विष्णु *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विमलुर्देवो उरुपि B. 3. 29. -म. A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सत्यतया विपश्चिता यवोक्तं वाचि विवेकवति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Cooking, dressing. 2 Digestion. 3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अमी पृथुस्तनयतः विहंगतां मता विष्णुने कलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विष्णुने मन Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. 4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अथो मे श्वरवतः कर्मणा विष्णुः K. 354; ममेव जन्मांतरपातकानां विष्णुविस्मृतेयुरभयः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. 5 (*a*) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4 12. 6 Difficulty, embarrassment. 7 Flavour, taste.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Splitting, tearing open. 2 Eradication. 3 Spoilation.

विष्णु *a.* A kind of large arrow.

विष्णु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विष्णुः Si. 4. 5; Rāta. 2. 4.

विष्णु *a.* 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. 2 An enigma, a riddle.

विष्णु, **विष्णु** *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विष्णु *a.* A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृक्षावन्विषिने ललितं चित्तोत्तु शुभानि यज्ञस्य Glt. 1.; विपिनादि वृक्षाणां शक्तिमत्वा-दकार सः R. 4. 31.

विष्णु *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विष्णुं नितम्बे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तद्विष्णुलम्बं मयदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विष्णुः, पृष्ठं विष्णुः कुक्षिः &c. 2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. 4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -सः 1 N. of the mountain Meru. 2 Of Himalaya. 3 A respectable man. -Comp. -कार *a.*

shady, umbrageous. -अथवा a woman with large hips. -अथि c. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the engar-cane.

विशुद्ध The earth.

विशुद्धः The *Munja* grass.

विशुद्धः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under शास्त्र. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The *Asvattha* tree. -Comp. -अथिः = अथि q. v. -अथि the cotton plant. -अथिः the *Palāsa* tree. -अथिः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -अथि the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विशुद्धः Distance, remoteness.

विशुद्धः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with वि).

विशुद्धः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विशुद्धः a. Remote, distant.

विशुद्धः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विशुद्धः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विशुद्धः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; इतिविशुद्धः तत्रापि विशुद्धः Si. 2. 6; (अथवा-विशुद्धो विशुद्धेयः Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विशुद्धेयं वं वा P. I. 4. 2; see *Kāśikā* or *Mbh. thereon*. 4 Prohibition.

विशुद्धः (की) शत्रुः 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. 2 Anger, rage, wrath. 3 Wickedness, evil.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Violated, spoiled, dissolute. 2 Corrupt.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विशुद्धः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as वि. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, ना श्रुतेः सम्पत्तिं च ते विभुता विशुद्धः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured. -अथ A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—विशुद्धः कृत्यापि संकेतं यस्या नावाति संनिधिः। विशुद्धयेति सा श्रेया विनातमन्वयविभुता ॥ 118.

विशुद्धः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; दुष्टे विशुद्धः कतरं विशुद्धः-परिशक्तिः दृष्टः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of दुष्टः (opp. समोद); अथः (विशुद्धः) अमिलाविरहे-अथिवास्तथापिहेतुः इति वचनविधः K. P. 4; अथोरपुनरुक्तयोर्भाषा युक्तयोर्विधया विशुद्धः। अथिवा-लिङ्गनादीनामन्वयानां प्रत्यये। विशुद्धः स विशुद्धः-उत्तमलक्षणः—; cf. S. D. 212 *et seq.*

विशुद्धः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विशुद्धः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विशुद्धः कृत्यं यस्या वेदानां दूषणमपि। अथिवा विशुद्धः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विशुद्धः m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अजोत.

विशुद्धः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विशुद्धः A female fortune-teller.

विशुद्धः s. Deprived or destitute of.

विशुद्धः s. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -अथ Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act;

मन्त्रादि न विभिवं यथा कृतपूर्वं तत्र किं अहाति ना R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 29; Si. 15. 11.

विशुद्धः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); अथि नम्रमलविशुद्धो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; विशुद्धः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -अथिवा a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विशुद्धः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray, M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सम्पत्तिवृत्त्या R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथिवा मम मायविशुद्धात् R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अथिवा विभुते सुवि... मतिरुद्धो इति विभुते Ki. 2. 26 (where विशुद्ध also means प्रमाणवत्ता absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विशुद्धः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विशुद्धः See विशुद्धः.

विशुद्धः a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विशुद्धमेतद्-दुष्टमपि शीघ्रं Gīt. 7; जगता वा विशुद्धं किं कल R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विशुद्धः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विशुद्धः Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विशुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; अथिवा साधुर्द्विधा यो ह्यथुर्विशुद्धा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अथुर्विशुद्धः सत्यः परतः Bk. 1. 1; गोतारं न विभीषीना अथुर्विशुद्धः विशुद्धः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अथिवातिः, -अथुर्विशुद्धः epithets of *Irdra*. -अथुर्विशुद्धः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विशुद्धः 1 A learned man. 2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A waking, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or *व्यभिचारिभावः*) in Rhetoric; विशालाशीर्षं ज्ञायमानो बोधो विबोधः B. G. 1.

विबोधकः See विबोधः.

विभक्तः *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता यन्त्रः. 3: Parted, separated, made distinct; *Sl.* 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See *भृ* with *वि*). -*सु.* N. of Kārtikeya.

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In *gram.*) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभङ्गः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; *Bg.* 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); *सूक्तिमङ्गलिनं च वाङ्मनं* R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; *विश्वविचारविभङ्गं* *Gīt.* 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; *अनङ्गु विभवेव ज्ञातः सत् ताम* S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; *यन्तावन्मयं यन्विभवः* V. 2: *याविभवः* *Mā.* 1. 20, R. 1. 9; *Ki.* 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absoluteness.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -*Comp.* -*कारः* 1 the sun; *यत् वत् लसत्तजः* *विभाति विभाकरः* K. P. 10. 2 the *arka* plant. 3 the moon. -*वस्तु*: 1 the sun. 2 fire; *रक्तविष्णोश्च तज्जु विभावसौ* Ku. 4. 34; *It.* 3. 37, 10. 83; *Bg.* 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment as of inheritance; *समस्तं विभागः स्यात्* *Mā.* 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in *Nyāya* phil. as a *Gūṇa*); Ku. 24; *Bg.* 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -*Comp.* -*कल्पः* *न्या* allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -*धर्मः* the law of inheritance. -*पत्रिका* a deed of partition. -*भाजः* *m.* one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाज्यं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्यः *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातः Day-break, dawn.

विभातः 1 (In *Rhet.*) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṣas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव *q. q. v. v.*); *रसायनोपका* लोके विभातः काव्यन्यायः S. D. 61; its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उद्दिष्टक; see आलम्बन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभाजनं-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -*न्या* (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; *क्रियायाः प्रतिपेदेति कल्प्यान्विर्भावना* K. P. 10.

विभाजरी 1 Night; *अध्वनीं यत्कल्लवेनु-महलो विभाजरी कथं कथं नविष्यति* M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Thurmoric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (मुखरणी).

विभाजितः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -*Comp.* -*एकदेशः* *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); *विभाजितक-देशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते* V. 4. 17.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिक्षः *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; *विभिक्षवर्णा गङ्गायजेन वृक्षस्य रज्याः परितः गङ्गाया* *Sl.* 4. 14; (see *मि* with *वि*). -*जः* N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -*कः*, विभीतकः, -*कः*, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Bellerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषकः *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); *यदि ते सति संखेय केयनया विभीषिका* U. 4. 29.

विभुः *a.* (*बु* -*रसी* *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with *inf.*), (*बु*) *पुत्रं* *भवति विभुः शिखरविभुः* *Ki.* 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; *कमपमवत्सं न विभुर्बुद्धिं* *भवति यद्वीं सृजति भावः* Ku. 6. 25. 5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -*सु*: 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; *Bg.* 5. 14; 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman. 9 Of Siva; Ku. 7. 31. 10 Of Vishnu.

विभुः *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; *Sl.* 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; *अदो राजाभिप्राजनेति विभूतिः* *Mā.* 8. R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties; *अभिमन्, लभिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकार्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामपरायिता*); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; *विशेषतः तर्पितां समाजे विभूषणं यौनमपेक्षितानां* *Bh.* 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; *संदेहं अमल्लिलोद्गमो विभूषा* *Ki.* 7. 5, R. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषितः *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूतः *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रमः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रमिषः *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; *विभ्रमचयनवस्थानं ज्ञेयारा-द्विषयां संवृत्* 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; *विभ्रमस्तथाकाले प्रसाधयान-विषयः*; see Ku. 1. 4 and *Māli.* thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; *Māli.* 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15, 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; *Sl.* 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64, 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रष्टः *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्रान्तः *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रान्तः *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -*Comp.* -*नयनः* *a.* with rolling eyes. -*शीलः* *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (*लः*) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमतः *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, inconsistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -*तः* An enemy.

विमतिः *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -*तिः* *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation, creation. 4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्व, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजः, **विः** N. of Brahman.

विरजः A kind of black agallochum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; of. *शिव*.

विरस *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *विरत गेयवृत्तिरुत्सवः R.* 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विरलसं शरीरं वनविरल-भाषः क्षितिर्हृद U.* 2. 27; *अवति विरलमकि-कानुजोपहारः R.* 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तत्र किमपि कान्धानां जायति विरलो मुनि B. v.* 1. 117; *विर-लातपच्छविः Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. -**लं ind.** Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जालक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावत्कोपकल विरसान् यावत् दिवसान् वनांतरे विवसन् Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**जः** Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *सा विरहे तव दीना Git.* 4; *सुखमपि विरहः प्रा-न रोते ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Deser- tion, abandonment, relinquish- ment. -**Comp.** -**अगलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्त**, -**उत्कंड**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंडिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उत्प्रेतः** the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. 2 Wagon, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandon- ed, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, de- void or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहित *a.* (मी. *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *नृपतिं पुनरित्यनेन सनं शक्ति विरहि-जनस्य वृत्ति Git.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारिण्य परिहृत्य Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disin- clination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Bra- hman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजयत Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज* is repre- sented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See **विराज**.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, il- luminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived incognito in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhish- thira to the throne of Hastināpura. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior dia- mond. -**वर्ण** *a.* the fourth book of the *Mahābhārata*.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराजिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराट् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counter- acted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under *राट्* with *वि*.

विराधः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजभिरिदानीमिहमपि नाति विराम Git.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

विराल See **विरल**.

विराज Clamour, noise, sound; *आलोकश्च वरास विराजः R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराजिन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**मी** 1 Weep- ing, crying. 2 A broom.

विरिचः, **विरिचनः** N. of Brahman.

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44.; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

विरुण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**ह** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परवृत्त-विरुतं वलं वया वतिवचनीकृतमेविरिहं S.* 4. 9.

विरुतः **ह** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; *मयवचमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते S.* U. 570; *नर्दति मर्दुतिनः परिलक्षेति वाजिनजाः पठति विरु-दायलीमहिममंदिरे वीरिनः R. G.*

विरुविचं Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

विरुज *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in qual- ity. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. *शत्रो विरुजः कृतकमात् T.* 8. 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -**ह** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुजय 1 Koughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुद *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud- ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (या or पी. *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse -**य** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, natu- c or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes, *वृष्टिर्वापदः Ku.* 5. 72. (-**अक्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); *इतो दग्धं मयनिजं जीवयति इदं वाः विरुपाक्षस्य जयि-नीसा ध्रुवे वायलोचनः Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**अक्षय** 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -**वृष्ट** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

विरुपिन् *a.* (मी. *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरुक् 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरुचनं See **विरुक्**.

विरुचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरुहः 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *ह*.

विरुका -**ह** A hole, pit, chasm. -**हः** A ray of light.

विरुचनः 1 The sun. 2 The moon. 3 Fire. 4 N. of the son of Prarhāda

and father of Pali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Balli.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधी विजातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; उपपत्तिरपि विरोधः, कृत्रिमव्युत्पत्तिः, वस्तुविरोधः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सौविरोधवि विरुद्धत्वेन वदुः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधात्मकः. -Comp. -वक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिण a. fomenting quarrels. -कुत् a. opposing. (-m.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोधनं S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेन विजितमयुः-मत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -m. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोधं हृत् णं Healing (as a sore), नयविरोधं तैलं S. 4. 14.

विल I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (वलयति) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलस a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोवेष्ट स्वलितस्वदा भवति च नां विलसति S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -ज A vain or useless state.

विलसित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलस a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, eating on, fastened on; S. 7. 25;

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मन्वेर सा वेदिविलसन्त्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 87. -इ 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलसन् 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलसिष्य p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलस्य a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलपनं 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोक्तुल्यः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलपः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलपनं 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुतश्चिन् विनि यमनविलपनं Gtt. 5; or तन्मन्वे विलपनमसौ रम्यो विमलरत्नः ibid.

विलपिका Constipation.

विलपित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लम्ब with वि. -त Delay.

विलपिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नयानुपि-रिधिलपिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलङ्घयितुं विपक्षो-परोपद्रुः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विधीयते विपलितलज्जा विलपति रोदति वासकसज्जा Gtt. 6.

विलपः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलस 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलस्ये गच्छेत् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिव-ममनाद्विलस्ये Si. 9. 17).

विलस्ये 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी. f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -इ 1 Glittering, gleaming. 2 A gleam, flash; रोषाद्वत् झुझुझु विरग्यतीनां भास-

विद्विलसितानि विदम्बयति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाराणां पुनश्च विलापाचार्यकं इति: R. 12. 78.

विलापः 1 A cat (for विहास). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमसला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mā. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Ra. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—तृणारवहलैकाका दशलास्यगर्भजुता। विदुषकविद्यायां च पीठमर्धेन दृष्टिता। शीना नय-विनयानां संविधा शीनताका। स्वल्पवृत्ता हुनेपथा विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी. f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमवद्विलसितां कानं दम्ब कालिनचया Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; इति हि हृदयवृद्धिरे विलासिनी विलसति केशिरे Gtt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलित p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुचनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुम्भमवद्विलुलितकं Gtt. 7.

विद्युत *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipped, cut asunder.

विलेखन 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेप 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपन 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), शाल्येय मरुभिक्षुम-युगविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (नृपेया). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, **विलेपी**, **विलेप्य**: Rice-gruel.

विलोकन 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2 Examined, thought about. -त A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचन The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -**Comp.** -अश्रु *n.* tears.

विलोचन Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -त Buttermilk.

विलोप 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपन 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोप: Attraction, seduction, allurements.

विलोभन 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurements, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattery.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -मा 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -न A water-wheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -**Comp.** -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's'; cf. प्रतिश्लोक also. -क्रिया, -विधि: 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वा: an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथिवी विलोल-मोक्षित R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; V. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U. 3. 4.

विलोहित: N. of Rudra.

विद्यु See विद्यु.

विद्यु See विद्यु.

विद्यु 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विद्युत *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विद्युतं वदुक्तमनुवर्त जयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -त 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विद्यु *a.* Whirling or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विद्युता A caldass cow.

विद्यु: 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher.

विद्युकि: 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विद्यु 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; दृक्कार विद्यु शिलायने तद्वत्कोरमि स समस्यकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -**Comp.** -नालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

विद्युन 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Expositious, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विद्युन Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विद्युजित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विद्यु *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नैद्वयणीष्ट एव विद्यु विवर्णभावं स ईश्वरिणः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 3. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -नः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विद्यु: 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दव्यवस्थाद्वयं विद्युमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिपात U. 2; एको रसः कथं एव विद्युमिहाद्वयः पृथक् पृथग्विद्युमवयवे विद्युनः U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a vicaria of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a vicaria of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti, 'विद्याकलेन मयता मेवानां दृष्टसत्ये'। ब्रह्मणीय विद्युतां कापि वि-प्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -**Comp.** -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विद्युन 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15; Mā. 4. 7.

विद्युन 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विद्युत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विद्यु *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, un- subdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless; परितः रक्षामि अयं विद्यु कायपि दृष्टा Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विद्यु कायपि-विद्युतिना Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती विद्युपुत्रे विद्यु आपानिगुणिकारण R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विद्युन *a.* Naked, unclothed. -नः A Jain mendicant.

विद्युत *m.* 1 The sun; लघु विद्युत-निवेदिताय Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Arjuna. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The Arka plant.

विद्यु: N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विद्या: A judge; cf. प्राप्तिवाक.

विद्या: 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विद्युद्व Ku. 5. 63; एतद्विद्या एव विद्यु रोषते M. 1; एकाक्षरः-प्रत्ययवैविध्यः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एव विद्या एव प्रत्याप्यति S. 7. 3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदं &c.; it is thus defined:—अत्रादिवादक-लक्षणे द्वयोर्विद्युतस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारः; see अत्र-हार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -**Comp.** -अदिन *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -वद् a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विद्यादि *a.* 1 Disputing, contend- ing, disputations, quarrelling. 2

Litigating. —m. A litigant, party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Alhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*, see *Sk.* on P. I. 1. 9).

विवाहः, **विवाहः** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गण-
नसि दुर्वर्गस्यैव विवाहः विवाहः पटोः ६६ भा. कुतस्ते
U. 2. 10.

विवाहित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; बाह्यो देवस्तयेवाः बाजापत्यस्य वासुरा-
नामो राक्षसश्च वैशाचश्चादमी अथः *Ms.* 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.) —**Comp.** —**चतुर्वद** marrying four wives, —**वीक्ष** the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विचित्र p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; *Ratn.* 1. 21. —**क** 1 A lonely or solitary place; *Si.* 8. 70. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —**क** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (*कुम्भ*).

विचित्र a. Very much agitated or terrified; *R.* 18. 13.

विचित्र a. Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry; *Ms.* 1. 8, 39.

विचित्रः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विच्युत p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विच्युता A woman disliked by her husband, cf. *विनिका*.

विद्युत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. 9 Open articulation. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** a. large-eyed. (—**क**;) a cock. —**हार** a. with the gates thrown open *Ku.* 4. 26.

विद्युतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विद्युत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विद्युतिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विद्युत p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, 'enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विद्युतिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, investigation; यद्युः क्षी-
रायवसा विद्युतिः *R.* 18. 49; विद्युतिमवास्तुवेत
वेति 13. 4; so लोक, हर्ष &c. 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि
वातस्तवापि च विवेकः *Bv.* 1. 68, 66; जातोयं
मलमर नायको विवेकः 96. 2 Consideration,
discussion, investigation; यद्युगारविवेक-
तत्त्वमपि सत्ताम्येषु लीलाविने *Gt.* 12, so द्वित°,
धर्म°. 3 Distinction, difference, discrimi-
nating, (between two things); श्री-
क्षीरविवेके ईशालस्य त्वमेव तनुने वेत् *Bv.* 1. 53;
Bk. 17. 60. 4 (In *Vedānta phil.*) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. —**Comp.** —**ज्ञ** a judicious, discriminative. —**ज्ञान** the faculty of discrimination. —**दृष्टवन्** m. a discerning man. —**पदवी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकि a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. —m. 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher.

विवेक m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचन —**जा** 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विबोहु m. A bridegroom, husband.

विबोहक See *विबोह*; *विबोहक* सुविज-
यिनो वरमवादी वधूय *Ud.* 8. 43.

विष्ट 6 P. (*विशति*, *विष्ट*) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विष्टा कश्चिज्जितिलस्यपावने
Ku. 5. 30; *R.* 6. 10, 12; *Me.* 102; *Bg.* 11. 29. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उक्ता विविष्टुः श्वभोजिकाः कोश-
लेष्वर *R.* 4. 70. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. —**Caus.** (*वेष्ट*)
यति-ते) To cause to enter. —**Desid.** (*विष्टिषति*) To wish to enter —**With**
अनु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering.

—**अनुष्ट** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; यस्य यस्य हि मे भावतस्य तस्य हि तं वरः । अनु-
श्रविक्य मेधावी शिष्टमात्मवशं येत् *Pt.* 1. 68.
—**अभिधि** (*Atm.*) 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; अभिधिविशिष्टे सन्मार्गे *Bk.*; यद्यं तावत्वेष्टाव-
शिनविशिते त्वकजनं *Mu.* 5. 12; *Bk.* 8. 80. —**आ** 1 to enter; *R.* 2. 26. 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. —**अप** 1 to sit down, take a seat; *Bg.* 1. 46. 2 to encamp.

3 to enter upon, practise; पादपुष्टि-
4 to abstain from food; *Bk.* 7. 7. 5.

—**नि** (*Atm.*) 1 to sit down, take a seat; यदादृष्ट्यामवपुष्टि-
1. 19. 2 to halt, encamp; *R.* 12. 68. 3 to enter; रामशालां पविशत *Bk.* 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, *R.* 9. 82. 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; ह्योविधि-
रष्टिः *R.* 14. 66. 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; कृतिप्रामाण्यो विद्वान्स्वर्धमे निविशेत् वे *Ms.* 2. 8. 6 to marry (for निर्विश); (—**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); *Bg.* 12. 8. 2 to put, place, keep; *R.* 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. 3 to seat, install; *R.* 15. 97. 4 to cause to settle in life, get married, *S.* 4. 19. 5 to encamp (as an army); *R.* 5. 42, 16. 37. 6 to draw, paint, portray; विष्टे विष्टेय परिकल्पितसम्बन्धो *S.* 2. 9; *M.* 3. 11. 7 to commit to (writing), inscribe on; *V.* 2. 14. 8 to entrust or commit to; *R.* 19. 4.

—**निष्ट** 1 to enjoy; श्लोकावतो निर्विशति
वशेन *R.* 6. 34; निर्विशिविष्टेनः स द्वांश-
मुदेविना *R.* 12. 1, 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; *Me.* 110. 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. —**व** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (—**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. —**विनि** to be placed in, be seated in. (—**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; *Ku.* 1. 49, *R.* 6. 63; यदुरसि कुचकली विनिवेक्ष्य *Gt.* 12. 2 to populate, colonize; *Ku.* 6. 37. —**स** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशस्थने निशा निनाय *R.* 1. 95; *Ms.* 4. 55, 7. 225. 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; बोध-
नविशाः क्षीणा तस्मिन् युग्माह संविशेत् *Y.* 1. 70; *Ms.* 3. 48. 4 to enjoy. —**समा** 1 to enter; *Bk.* 8. 27. 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. —**संवि** (*Caus.*) 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; *R.* 12. 58.

विष्ट m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. 2 A man in general. 3 People. —f. 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. —**Comp.** —**पद्व** goods, merchandise. —**वति** (also *विशोपति*;) a king, lord of subjects.

विष्टे The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. *विष्ट*. —**Comp.** —**आकर** a kind of plant (यद्वृष्ट) —**कंठा** a crane. **विष्टोकर** a. (*वा-वी* f.) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो वष्टोसि वाजपणिः *Bk.* 2. 50, *Si.* 13. 34. 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

विशका Fear, suspicion.

विशद a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्राविशदिः पावनेर-
लोकने *R.* 10. 14, 19. 39; *Ratn.* 3. 9, *Ki.* 5. 12. 2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्वीर्यारुणिकविशदं दिवाभः *R.* 5. 70; *Ku.* 1. 44, 6. 25, *Si.* 9. 26, *Ki.* 4. 23. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; *Ku.* 3. 33; *Si.* 8. 70. 4 Clear, ovi-

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; ज्ञातो ममार्थं विशयः वक्ष्ये (अंगमन्त्र) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarapa, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum.

विशयः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशय a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure.

विशय 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin -कः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशय p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशय m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chândala.

विशय a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशयः 1 N. of Kârṭikeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशयकल See विशयक (2).

विशयका (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars, विशय विशयं यदि विशयके शङ्ककालामधुर्वेते S. 3.

विशयः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशयर्ष 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशयर्ष a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुष्यविशयर्षः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident -कः The Bakula tree.

विशयल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; श्रेष्ठं शालिनि विशयलः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशयलः विशयलः Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -लः 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वविशयलः पूर्व श्रीविशयलः विशयलः Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. (-रि) an epithet of Pârati.

विशय a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -कः 1 An arrow; मयस्य मयसि विशयकमयादिभ्य आबयसा लवि लोका Glt. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशयका 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशय a. Sharp, acute.

विशय 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशय p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अक्षयवाक्यः a doctrine of Râmânja which regards Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. -वृद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्णः a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशयिणी p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -वर्णः the Nimba tree. -वृद्धिः a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-रिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशय a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; MAl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशयि f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तत्पदसंस्काराय कल्पते इव विशयस्य विभुत्वे Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Me. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशय a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 16. 5.

विशयकल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.) 2 Unfettered, unchecked, un-restrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7, Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशय a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -कः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; विशयिणे विशयः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशयः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; पुरोय लघुपदयाम् विशयम् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); वृद्धिविशयः U. 4; पदमलविशयम् Pt. 1; वृद्धिविशयः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice' &c. अमुकविशयम् B. 1. 87; वृद्धिविशयः

Ku. 5. 81. R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशयः 'excellent forms'; अतिविशयः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:—विना प्रसिद्धाधारमायस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकाया उपापद्वृत्तिरस्योक्त्योच्यते। अन्यलक्ष्यतः कार्यमज्ञातमायस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव कथं चेति विशेषविधिः स्मृतः॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिविशयः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -वृद्धिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरस्येव कारणेषु कलावच K. P. 10; e. g. इति स्नेहस्यो नाशुल्लस्यति जलवत्। -कः -विशय a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -पञ्चनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशयक a. Distinguishing, distinctive -कः, -कः 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्नेहोदयः किंयु-पुष्पमयानां वक्ते पदं पदविशयकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कः A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाया युगमिति शोके (चमिः) श्लोके विशयकम्। कलावचं वस्तुमिः स्वावृत्त्यै कलकं स्मृतम्॥

विशयण a. Attributive. -जं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेषण). (विशयण is said to be of three kinds यवदेक, विशेष and हेतुमय) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind.

विशयतत्त्व ind. Especially, particularly.

विशयित p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशय a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior. -वत् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

tioularised by another word; a noun; विश्व नामिना नन्दोत्पन्नमुक्तिर्विश्वम् K. P. 2.

विश्वोक्त a. Free from grief, happy. -का The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विश्वोक्त 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); तत्त्ववैकल्योपपन्नः Vikr. 8. 1. 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विश्वोक्त a. To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -क A debt.

विश्वोक्त Drying up, desiccation. विश्वोक्त, विश्वोक्त Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्वोक्तानामप्यवस्थितिना R. 2. 54.

विश्वोक्त p. p. (Also written विश्व) 1 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -क ind. Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्वोक्त कियता वृत्ततमिदु-स्तावतिः दत्तः S. 2. 6.

विश्वोक्त 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्वोक्त 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्वोक्तुते विषय लक्ष्यविश्वो U. 1. 49, Mā. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्वोक्त्यन्तरीकरणेय K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलपः -आलपः confidential or familiar conversation. -पत्रः -सुमिः, -स्थानः an object of confidence, a confident, trusty person.

विश्वोक्त A shelter, an asylum.

विश्वोक्त m. N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Sarpanakha by his wife Keikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्वोक्त p. p. Given away, bestowed; विश्वोक्तविश्वोक्तोक्तः R. 5. 1.

विश्वोक्त p. p. 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्वोक्तिः f. 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्वोक्त 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्वोक्तो हृदयस्य वय U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्वोक्त 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्वोक्त q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्वोक्त p. p. 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्वोक्तिः f. Fame, celebrity.

विश्वोक्त a. 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. 2 Languid.

विश्वोक्त p. p. Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्वोक्त 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तत्त्ववैकल्योपपन्नः S. 4. 5; पञ्चाराधिविश्वोक्त R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्वोक्त p. p. Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व pron. a. 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -m. pl. N. of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are:—वहः सत्यः कतुदहः कालः कामो वृतिः कुहः 1 पुकरवा मातृपुत्र विश्वोक्तः नवोक्तिः ॥

विश्व 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पश्य U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्मनुष्यः कुलवत् पालयिष्यति वः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वोक्तो गीरी संविदेश विश्वः सती Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

विश्वः, विश्वः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe.

2 an epithet of Siva. -कृत् a. wicked low, vile. (-गुः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् m.

1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वत् 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -जुग an epithet of सृष्टा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् m. 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -कृत् an epithet of Aniruddha. -कृत् an onion. (-कृत्) myrrh. -कृत् the earth. -कृत् mankind.

अजीव, -अजीव a. good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् m. 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव

See under विश्व m. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिणी a. deity. -धारिणी lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -धर m. 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -धारिणी, -पूजित holy basil. -धर m. 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -धर a. all-enjoying, all-eating. (-m.) an epithet of Indra. -धर dry ginger. -धर a. existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mā. 1. 3. -धरिणी 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -धारिणी, -धारिणी a universal sovereign. -धर a. omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-धर) an epithet of Vishnu. (-धर) agallochum. -धर m. an epithet of Brahman. -धारिणी a. (विश्वोक्तिः f.) all-sustaining. -धारिणी the earth. -धर m. an epithet of Brahman, the creator; धारणे समव्य-विश्वो गुणाणां पञ्चभूतानां विश्वोक्तः नवोक्तिः Ku. 5. 28, 1. 49.

विश्वोक्तः The eye (n. according to some).

विश्वोक्त ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -धर a. having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वोक्त ind. Everywhere.

विश्वोक्त a. All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -रः The earth; विश्वोक्त पञ्चवती पञ्चमीमद्वय U. 1. 9; विश्वोक्तपञ्चवतीमद्वय विश्वोक्तः विश्वोक्तः K. P. 10.

विश्वोक्तनीय pot. p. 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 8. 2.

विश्वोक्त p. p. 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वोक्तपुत्र m. A god, deity.

विश्वोक्तः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वोक्तिः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Virvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharishi*, and *Brahmarshi*. but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brakmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Virvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Vishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वोक्तः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वोक्त 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; धरुजः विश्वोक्तिं नैतद्विश्वासकारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -धारिणी, -धरः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -धारिणी m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. -धारिणी, -धरः, -स्थानः an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confident.

विश्वोक्तिः 1. 3 U. (वैदिक, वैदिक, विश्वोक्तिः) 1 To surround, 2 To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णोति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेचति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष् *f.* 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विद्वति. -Comp. -कारिका (विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. -हरः, -हराहः (विष्हरः, विष्हराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -रोगः (विष्रोगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विष *1* Poison, venom (said to be *m.* also in this sense; विषं भवतु वा रुद्रा कटाक्षो नृपकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलवर्तः पतिं दृष्टितां पञ्चिकोचनाः Chandr. 5. 82, (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अकः, -विष *a.* poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -भेदकः an epithet of Siva. -अपहः, -प्र *a.* repelling poison, antidote. -आमनः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाह *a.* tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भः a worm bred in poison. -म्याय see under म्याय. -उग्रः a buffalo. -वृः a cloud. (-वृ) green vitriol. -वृकः a snake. -वृक्षोन्मूलकः -वृक्षः a kind of bird (said to be Ohakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -द्वयं the blue lotus. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -विषक *m.* -वेद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; सेवति विष-वेद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मन्त्रः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षो विषं स्वयं देहमुत्पन्नं Ku. 2. 55. -म्याय see under म्याय. -वेद्यः the circulation or effect of poison. -सारकः the root of the lotus. -सूकः, -सूगिरः, -सूकर *m.* a wasp. -हृदय *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषकं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -दृक्, -दृक् *a.* looking sad. -रूप *a.* in a sad mood.

विषम *a.* 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथि विषमपथकता Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64, Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; MAl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique; MAl. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome, Bb. 3. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement; MAl. 3. 9.

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, selfish. -अ 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; हृत् वनं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikā 126 and 127. -अः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अग्रः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अजं unusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इयुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरङ्गः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -ज्वरः the tree सवर्ण *q. v.* -उग्रः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -रूप *a.* 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमि *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रस, रस, शब्द, स्पर्श and स्पर्श corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); दुर्निविषयता वा स्थिता म्याय विषं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); लोके विषयेषु R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्तैः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नारी न जगद्विषयान्तवि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; दुर्निमित्तविषया न तु दृष्टिरसाः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सेमिष्टविषयविषयं तत्र शिरो काले भोः U. 3. 45, सकलवचनामाविषयः MAl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्ववैदिकविषयव्यापकविषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुवार्ताविषयको शब्दः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa. *q. v.* 10 A place, spot; परिवारविषयेषु लीलाङ्गाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile. 16 A religious observance. (विषये means 'with regard or reference to', 'in respect

of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; वा तत्रास्ति दुर्निविषये दुर्नि-
रायेव वातुः Me. 82; जीवा विषये; वनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरुतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः, Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्तः, -निरत *a.* addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः *f.* -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयविन् *m.* 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् *a.* Sensual, carnal. -*m.* 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary; Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -*n.* 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषल *a.* 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषल्ययसनं पुमिन् Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible.

विषा 1 Ordure, faeces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाजः -ज, -जो 1 A horn; साहिष्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साधारणतः पुच्छविषाजहीनः Bb. 2. 12; कर्णादिषु पर्वतसु साधारणतः साधारणतः 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तनूनामृदुपि विषाजविधाः प्रहीदुः शरकरिणां वनाः शरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाजिन् *a.* Having horns or tusks. -*m.* 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; यदापि मा दुःखं विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्मणे विद्वति जहाः प्रयुज्ज हर्षं Bb. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादुत्पन्नविषयिषिषं R. 3. 40; (विषादोत्पन्नो भग उपायामावशात्तयोः). 3 Languor, drooping state; MAl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषातु *a.* Poisonous, venomous.

विष् *ind.* 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विषुः The equinox.

विषुः The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -देखा

3 A. Hall. - () A. Wood. & Linnet.

विस्तारि *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विस्मि See **विस्मि**.

विस्मि See **विस्मि**.

विस्तारिका Cholera.

विस्तारि Distress, sorrow.

विस्तारि Repentance, distress. -*ता* Fever.

विस्तार *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विस्तार *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; **विस्तारि** *वृद्धा* *जेति* Si. 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्तार *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; **विस्तारि** *वृद्धा* *जेति* Vo. 4.

विस्तार *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth.

2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; R. 5. 39. 5 Dis-

missed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, be-

stowed, granted; **विस्तारि** *वृद्धा* *जेति* R.

1. 44. 8 A. abandoned, quitted,

removed. (See **वृद्धा** with **वि.**)

विस्त See **विस्त**.

विस्तार 1 Extension, expansion. 2

Minute details, detailed description,

minute particulars; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* Si. 2. 24; (**विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*,

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*,

with minute details, with full partic-

ulars; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति* **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* Mu. 1, Pg. 10. 18.) 3 Prolix-

ity, diffuseness, and **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति* 4 Abund-

ance, quantity, multitude, number 5

A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तार 1 Spreading, extension,

expansion; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति* Māl. 1. 27.

2 Amplitude, breadth; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* R. 2. 11; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* 3 Expanse, vastness, magni-

tude; **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति* **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति*

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* Me. 18. 4 Details, full particulars;

विस्तार *वृद्धा* *जेति* **विस्तार** *वृद्धा* *जेति* S. 7. 5 The

diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7

The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded,

extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3

Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -*वर्ण*

a kind of root (**माल**).

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended

2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample.

4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्त *f.* 1 Extension, expansion.

2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The

diameter of a circle.

विस्त *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible.

2 Manifest, evident, obvious,

open, apparent.

विस्तार 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate

2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested,

displayed.

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, qui-

vering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्तारि *f.* 1 A spark of fire; **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* S. B. 2 A

kind of poison.

विस्तारि *f.* 1 Roaring, thundering,

rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of

thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like

manifestation or rise, any sudden

appearance or stroke; **विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* R. 14. 62. 4

Rolling (as of waves); & well sur-

ging appearance; **विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* R. 13. 12.

विस्तारि *f.* 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling.

3 Fruit, result; **विस्तारि** *f.* 2. 125, 3. 148

विस्तारि *f.* 1 A boil, tumour. 2

Small-pox.

विस्तारि *f.* 1 Wonder, surprise, astonish-

ment, amazement; **विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* R. 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or

wonder, being the feeling which

produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S.

D. thus defines it:—**विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* Me. 4. 237. 4 Uncertain-

ty, doubt. -*Comp.* -**आकुल**, -**आवि** *a.*

astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्तारि *a.* Astonishing, produc-

ing wonder.

विस्तारि *a.* Forgetting, forgetfulness,

oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्तारि *a.* (*वी. f.*) Astonishing.

-*m.* 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, de-

ceit, illusion. -*n.* 1 Causing wonder.

2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A

city of the Gandharvas (said to be

m. also).

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Astonished, sur-

prised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2

Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्तारि *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्तारि *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion,

loss of memory.

विस्तारि *a.* Surprised, struck with

wonder, astonished.

विस्तारि A smell like that of raw meat.

-*Comp.* -**वर्ण**; yellow orpiment.

विस्तारि *ता* 1 Falling down. 2 De-

cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्तारि *a.* 1 Causing to fall or

drop down; **विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* Glt. 3. 2 Untying, loosening;

विस्तारि *f.* K. P. 7. -*n.* 1 Falling

down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Un-

tying, loosening. 4 A laxative,

purgative.

विस्तारि, **विस्तारि** See **विस्तारि**, **विस्तारि**.

विस्तारि Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak,

infirm.

विस्तारि, **विस्तारि**, Flowing, dropping,

trickling.

विस्तारि Bleeding.

विस्तारि *f.* Flowing forth, trickling,

oozing.

विस्तारि *a.* Discordant.

विस्तारि 1 bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun.

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विस्तारि 1 A bird; R. 1. 51, Ms. 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* **विस्तारि**, **विस्तारि**,

-**वर्ण**; epithets of Garuda.

विस्तारि A bird; (**विस्तारि**) **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H.

1. 37.

विस्तारि, **विस्तारि** A pole for carry-

ing burdens.

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Struck completely,

killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, imped-

ed, resisted.

विस्तारि A friend, companion. -*f.* 1

killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 De-

feat, rout.

विस्तारि 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt,

injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im-

pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning

cotton.

विस्तारि 1 Taking away, removing.

2 Separation, disunion.

विस्तारि 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about

or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure,

pastime.

विस्तारि *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विस्तारि Great joy, rapture.

विस्तारि, **विस्तारि**, **विस्तारि** A gentle

laugh, smile.

विस्तारि *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confound-

ed, bewildered, overpowered, made

powerless; Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. 3 Dis-

abled, incapacitated (for doing the

proper work); **विस्तारि** *f.* M. 4. 4

Learned, wise.

विस्तारि *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विस्तारि *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-*n.* A gift, donation.

विस्तारि *m.* *n.* Sky, atmosphere;

Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विस्तारि See **विस्तारि**.

विस्तारि 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di-

version, pleasure; **विस्तारि** *f.* **विस्तारि**

विस्तारि *f.* R. 16. 26, 67; S. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; **विस्तारि** *f.*

विस्तारि *f.* Glt. 11; Ki. 4. 15. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery.

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech.

-*Comp.* -**वृद्धा** a pleasure-house. -**वृद्धा**

a nun.

विस्तारि A convent.

विहारिक *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by; *सुखविहारिणः* S. 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि.) -*स* An order, a command.

विहितः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); *विहीनः पशुः* Bb. 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -*Comp.* -*जाति*, -*देश* *a.* base-born, low born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -*स* One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विहृत also in this sense).

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Expansion.

विहृत्कः An injurer.

विहृत 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rubbing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विहृत *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed; Ku. 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 P. (*वेति*, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevail. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beautiful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाका See विकार.

वीक 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -*सः* -*सा* Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षण-या Seeing, looking at, sight.

वीक्षित A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -*रूप* 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -*स्य* 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, **वीची** 1 A wave; *सुग्रीवीचि* बलसमाधः Pt. 1. 194, R. 6 56, 12. 100. Me. 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little. -*Comp.* -*मालिन्* *m.* the ocean.

वीची *मन्त्रि* *q. v.*

वीज 1. 1 A (बीजे) To go. -*II.* 10 U. (बीजयति) To fan, cool by fanning; *स बीजये मणिभरिष ताकवृते*: Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -*WITH* अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

बीज
बीजक
बीजक
बीजिक
बीजिन्
बीज्य

See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन् and बीज्य.

बीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -*स* 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. 2 A fan.

बीजा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi *बीदीडा* खेळ).

बीदिः, -**बीदिका**, **बीदी** *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. *बिदा* -*ता* *q. v.*). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

बीदी 1 The (Indian) lute; *बुद्धिभूताया* *बीणा* K.; Me. 86. 2 Lightning. -*Comp.* -*आर्यः* an epithet of Nārada. -*श्वः* the neck of a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -*बाहुः*, -*बाहुकः* a lutanist.

बीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); *द्विचिन्*, *बीतसूत्र*, *बीतभी* *बीतश्व* &c. -*सः* An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -*सं* Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; *बीतबीतमया* नामः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); Si. 5. 47. -*Comp.* -*दुम* *a.* humble, lowly. -*भय* *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-*यः*) an epithet of Vishnu. -*मल* *a.* pure. -*राम* *a.* 1 free from desire; Ku. 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-*यः*) a sage who has subdued his passions. -*शोकः* (= *अशोकः*) the Asoka tree.

बीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

बीतनी (*m. dual*) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीतिः A horse. -*तिः* *j.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -*Comp.* -*होत्र* 1 fire. 2 the sun.

बीतिः -*वी* *f.* 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D.: -*बीत्यभिदो भवेद्वैकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्पते*; आकाशमाधितैस्त्रैविधा प्रयुक्तिमाश्रितः। सुचक्षुरी सुगारिः किंचिद्व्यास रत्नानि। सुमतिर्वै ह्ये तस्य आर्येयकृतोऽप्युचिताः। 520.

बीथिका 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्या बीथिका-यामालिखितं U. 1.

बीथ *a.* Pure, clean. -*स* 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

बीनाहः The top or cover of a well. **बीया** Lightning.

बीप्ता 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example दृष्टं दृष्टं विचिन्ति; बीप्ताया द्विक्रिः. 3 Repetition in general.

बीर 1 A (वीर्ये) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -*सः* 1 A hero, warrior, champion; काव्ये संज्ञितः नवः प्रकाशयतारो वीरो न वत्स भगवान् शुभ्रवर्णेऽपि U. 5. 36. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and दुष्टवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.* 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Viṣṇu. -*स* 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Uśra *q. v.* -*Comp.*

-*आश्रित* 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -*आसन* 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see *वैक* (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the station of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Siva. 2 a great hero.

-*उज्जः* a Brāhmana who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -*वीरः* an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -*जयंतिका* 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -*सः* the Arjuna tree.

-*धन्वन्* *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -*दान* (*जं*) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -*भद्रः* 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair, see दक्ष.

2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -*ह्रदिका* a ring worn on the middle toe. -*रजस्* *n.* red lead. -*रस* 1 the sentiment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -*रेखः* N. of Bhīmaśena. -*विद्रावकः* = *विरोजः* *q. v.* -*वृक्षः* 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -*सु* *f.* the mother of a hero; (so वीरमत्तवा, -*सु*, -*यस* -*विनी*). -*लेप* garlic. -*स्वक्षः* a buffalo. -*द्वन्* *m.* 1 a Brāhmana who has neglected his domestic fire. 2 N. of Viṣṇu.

वीरज N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a refrigerant.)

वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place.

वीरपत्तः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरपत्तः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरपत्तः a. Full of heroes. -ती A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिणः See वीरिणः.

वीरपत्तः-पर 1 A spreading creeper;
लता वरादिनी वरिष् Bk; अविस्मृतसो मयाप-
वतिविह्वलितो वीरपत्तः S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour,
वीर्यवान् प्रह्वः कृतवर्मः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, V. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवती वीर्ये बहुल्ययति इत्येत वृत्तः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Oomp. -जः
a son. -वपतः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीर्यः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीर्यधिकाः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीर्यारः 1 A Buddhist or Jain
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृत् 10 U. (वृत्तयति) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृत्तः a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत्तः See वृत्तः.

वृत्तः a. Chosen, selected.

वृत् 1. 1. 5. 9 U. (वृत्ति-ने, वृत्तयति-वृत्तये).
वृत्तयति-वृत्ति, वृत्त, पास. वृत्तिने 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon, वृत्ते
नेन्द्रेण वाक् Ku. 2. 56, वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्त-
प्रवाले Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atu.) : वृत्तये हि वृत्तयति वृत्तिने वृत्त-
वृत्तः स्वयमेव वृत्तः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; वृत्तयति वृत्तये
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass.
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वृत्तयति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder; वृत्तये वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तयति

Bk. 2. 11. -Desid. वृत्तयति-ने, वृत्तयति-ने,
वृत्तयति-ने) To wish to choose.

-With अप् to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अप् to open. -अप् 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृत्तयति वृत्तये
वृत्तये वृत्तयति वृत्तये R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तये वृत्तये
Bk. 2. 72. -निष् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विवृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तये; Si. 10. 3,
see विवृत्तयति. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तये वृत्तये
वृत्तः समस्तः Bk. 9. 21. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्र to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43,
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.
-वृत्ति (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तये Mūl. 1. 18.
-न 1 to hide, cover, conceal; वृत्तयति
वृत्तये वृत्तये S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वृत्तयति) 1 To choose, select;
वृत्तयति वृत्तये वृत्तये वृत्तये वृत्तये वृत्तये
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्तः, वृत्तयति See वृत्तः, वृत्तयति.

वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ति) To seize take,
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वृत्तयति). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Oomp. -अवृत्तिः, -अवृत्तिः a
dog. -उवृत्तः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhima, the second Pāṇḍava
prince, Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृत्तः a
dog. -वृत्तः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -वृत्तः a jackal.

वृत्तः-का 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्तयति p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृत्तयति p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृत्तयति 1 A. (वृत्तयति) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृत्तयति A tree; आग्रापयति वृत्तयति कदाचिद्वानि
देहिनाम्. -Oomp. -अवृत्तयति 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अवृत्तयति the hog-
plum. -आवृत्तयति a bird. -आवृत्तयति 1 a

bird. 2 an ascetic. -आवृत्तयति m. a
kind of small owl. -वृत्तयति a warty
cock. -वृत्तयति a grove or clump of trees.
-वृत्तयति a monkey. -वृत्तयति the shade of a
tree. (-वृत्तयति) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -वृत्तयति turpentine. -वृत्तयति
the fig-tree. -वृत्तयति gum, resin.
-वृत्तयति the fig-tree. -वृत्तयति f. an axe.
-वृत्तयति a squirrel. -वृत्तयति, -वृत्तयति a
garden, grove of trees. -वृत्तयति a
lizard. -वृत्तयति a squirrel.

वृत्तयति 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत्तयति 7 P. (वृत्तयति) To choose.

वृत्तयति 1. 2, A. (वृत्तयति) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृत्तयति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आसन्निकतमा वृत्तयति स्वयमेव
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify;
तन्मे रेतः पिता वृत्तयति स्वयमेव मेदते Me. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वृत्तयति, वृत्तयति-ने,
वृत्तयति) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. The following verse
from K. R. illustrates the root
in its different conjugations:—
वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः सग्रे वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः सग्रे वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः
न वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः ॥ -With अप् to
destroy. 2 To finish. 3 To leave, quit;
B. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 20. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अप् 1 to bend,
incline; अवृत्तयति शालः सद्यः च वास R. 16.
19, 13. 17; अवृत्तयति वृत्तयति Me. 46. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -तरे 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तयति 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -न 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.

वृत्तयति a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः
वृत्तयति K. R. न 1 Sin; तद्वत् ज्ञानवृत्तये वृत्तयति
सततवृत्तये Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत्तयति 3 U. (वृत्तयति, वृत्तयति) To eat,
consume.

वृत्तयति 1. 4 A. (वृत्तयति) To choose, like;
cf. वृत्तयति. 2 To distribute, divide.
-II. 10 U. (वृत्तयति) To shine. -III.
1 A. (वृत्तयति, but Paras. also in the
Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional, also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्तयति) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे वृत्तयति वृत्तये
S. 1; अथ विवृत्तयति वृत्तयति वृत्तयति Pt.
1; वृत्तयति वृत्तयति वृत्तयति वृत्तयति Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीव वृत्तयति वृत्तयति वृत्तयति वृत्तयति S. 1. 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; वक्षिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, दुर्गे, विपत्ति &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; वृत्तादिव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यादि काश्चित्पुनः U. 2; सारं संपत्तिं वर्तते प्रथिक २ स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. + now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; संपदा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजविज्या वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); कलकूलधारिभिर्मतमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; शब्दविषये लोकया वा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरे इदमे स्वकर्मणा वयमे ज्ञानसंयमं वदन्ति R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्तना U. 6; कश्चिन्मर्ग-सौद्वेन वर्तते वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तते R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साधो दुर्गं वर्तते 'be acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमीपस्ये श्रद्धासि पुण्यशब्दे वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण पि कन्यया वै विपुलः स्यात् वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारमभिः कुलोचितं काश्यप स्वयमवर्तमानमाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (वर्तयति, विवर्तयते). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend, 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिरनेन हि जने-वृत्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransi- live). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मात्प्रावर्तत इरुहः नीचैरु लक्ष्मीः वतिकूलदेवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत वयमि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 39, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इव गुलावः पर्वतो Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; कच निम्नादिब सलिलं निवर्तते ने तते इदं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसीदय निवर्तत सर्व-मांसस्य भक्षणम् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्य जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accom- plished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -पर 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -प्र 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिदिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजात ते कश्चि- वृत्ततः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -वर्ति 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेन पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्ताः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युज्यात्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -वप 1 to return, turn back; येतः कथं कथमपि अपवर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्य 1 to turn back, turn away from; सर्वयुवा व्यवर्तमाना दिवा Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयध्यायुक्तोदुलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुलायः पूर्वपक्षं व्यवर्तयति S. B.; अग्राद् इवोत्तरीं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -वै 1 to be or become; ते वयोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, incom- passing. -रः The tree called विवर्तक. वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:— (See वृत्). -वृत्तः A tortoise. -वृत्त 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सती वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122, Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बुद्ध, वृद्ध. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व a. taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules. 2 conformity to metre. -अन्तः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारम्भकवृत्तानि पद्यकलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को दुःखद वृत्तान्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -द्वर्षाः, -कर्मदी the water-melon. -नधि n. N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -पूर, -चौल a. tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -पुष्पः 1 a cane (शनिर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -गण a. one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरहवृत्ति, विषयवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; अस्तिस्वभावमनिरवृत्तिभिः R. 5. 43, Ku. 3. 73, N. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु विषयवृत्तिं स्वामीने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैनीवृत्तिः, वरुवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्षिकं वृत्तिवृत्ति R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 123. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ma. 4. 4-5). 9 Wage, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सविद्यया Si. 2. 112, कर्मिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिप्रा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; वैशिष्टी, मार्गी, सावर्णी and आरमदी q. q. v. v.) -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपासः a means of subsistence. -वर्जित a. badly off or distressed for want of

livelihood; Me. 8. 411. -चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -देवः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -धन, -वैकल्य want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ a. 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृषः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -हिम m., -राहुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra; इंद्रेऽपि पक्षाच्छिदि वृषशरी Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरि वृषहन् हिमेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind. 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; अर्थं वन कपीत्र-सक्यमरि मे कीदं हरिणा वृथा U. 3. 45, दिने गदि प्रार्थयन् वृथा अयः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अट्टा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -वार्ता idle talk. -जगमन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति a. foolishly minded. -मार्गं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely. -यत्नः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध a. (compar. ज्यारम् or वर्षायम् superl. म्रिः or वरिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्तेन विचारणीयवर्तिताः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, वर्षवृद्ध, दशवृद्ध, आयुषवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृः 1 An old man; देव्यवृत्ति-मादाय योऽवृद्धावुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45, 2. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृ Benzoin. -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उरुः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नग्नः a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -मायः old age. -मर्गं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -वर्षम् m. an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -वृक्षः a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; उपोष वृद्धि हरिश्चरिणिरुपवृत्तिः सावर्ण्यः R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. 2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon;

पर्यायवृत्तिस्वरुपिर्दिशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिस्तस्मिन् भवति मानिनः Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सरला वृद्धिः and चक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ए, ओ, short or long and ए to आ, ऐ, औ, आइ and आल respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जन्माशोधन q. q.). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -वर्षं a kind of razor. -आहुः an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृष 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional also in the Desiderative (वर्धने, वृद्ध, desid. विवृत्तति or विवर्धयन्ते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper अर्थोपपन्नवर्धनीयं वर्धे वादिमोरि R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वृषत्यर्थं वर्धति जादरमणिः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19, 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या दिष्ट्या वृषत्यर्थमप्ययमेव वृषत्युक्तं वर्धतेन वायुमान् वर्धते S. 7. 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयति न वृद्धावुपस्थितान् R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense). -WITH अस्ति to grow, increase, flourish; धीनोऽपि गतो भूयो वृषो-मिषयेने निय R. P. 10. -परि-वृ-वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -वृ-ते to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -HI. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृषसामः A man.

वृषासक्तः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत्त 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छदं हरति वृषमनोक-लान् R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृद्ध 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृद्धैर्वाभिधीय-स्य R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so मन्. 2 A heap, quantity.

वृद्धा 1 The holy basil. 2 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं,

-**वर्ग** N. of a forest near Gokula; द्वारवर्ग वनविश्रुता केवले द्व.वर्गः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6: 50. -**वरी** the holy basil.

द्वार *a.* 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

द्वारक *a.* (का or रिका *f.*) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -**का**: 1 A god, deity; अतो द्वारकं वनविश्रुतद्वारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

द्विष्ट *a.* 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of द्वारक: q. v.).

द्विष्य *a.* 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of द्वारक: q. v.).

द्वय 4 P. (द्वयञ्च) To choose, select.

द्वयः A rat. -**शा** A drug. -**ङ्ग** Ginger.

द्विजः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

द्व I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying Indra's, 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally): द्वाद्वा वर्षति नववर्ष द्वाद्वात्तः Dk. : कति वर्षेत्तु मया, भजे वा वर्षे वा शुक Mk. 5. 31; मया वर्षेत्तु मज्जेत्तु सुंकेयसः निवेष्ट वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतीवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; 80 शकुंते, -वृष्टुम्-वृष्टिर्वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt. -**With** अति 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -**य** to rain, shower; यस्यावमर्षितः दुष्टः प्रवृष्ट इव केसरः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -**II.** 10 A. (वर्षते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

द्वयः 1 A bull: अमरादस्य द्वयेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Ms. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; (at the end of comp.); द्विष्टुः, कविष्टुः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjari 31. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् द्वयवर्जिता Kfr. K. 9. 62 (where द्वय means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of Kapa. 13 N. of Vishnu. 14 N. of a particular drug. -**व** A peacock's

plumage. -**Comp.** -**विक**: 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the markitg-nut plant. 4 a mounuch. -**वज**: a small drum. -**वज्र**: an epithet of Siva. -**वज्रक**: an epithet of Vishnu. -**आहार**: a cat. -**उत्सर्ग**: setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -**वृज**: -**वृजक**: a cat. -**वृज**: 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -**वृति**: an epithet of Siva. -**वर्ज** *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarnishthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayānti. 3 a wasp. -**वासा** the residence of Indra and the gods; i. e. Amarāvati. -**लोचन**: a cat. -**वाहन**: an epithet of Siva.

द्वयः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

द्वयः A horse of Indra.

द्वय *m.* 1 A bull. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra; द्वय सीता तद्वयः शत Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Karna, 9 of Agni.

द्वयः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजद्वयः Rām. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug; cf. तदन. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -**Comp.** -**वति**: -**वज**: epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

द्वय *f.* 1 A widow. 2 Coward. **द्वयलः** 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A stammer, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chānakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1 and 3).

द्वयलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

द्वयली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; द्विर्गति च वा नारी रजः पश्यत्य-संस्कृता। द्वयलया पितृस्तस्याः सा कन्या द्वयली स्मृता II. 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still born child. 5 A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. -**Comp.** -**वति**: the husband of a Sūdra woman. -**सेवने** intercourse with a Sūdra female.

द्वयस्त्री A wasp.

द्वयस्त्री 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male; रजुर्नन्दं द्वयस्त्री सुखंवा यता Mv. 5;

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12. 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat. **द्वयवती** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachī. 4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

द्वयवति: 1 An epithet of the sun. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra. 5 Of Agni.

द्वयवपुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A sparrow.

द्वयि *m.* A peacock.

द्वयी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

द्वय *p. p.* 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

द्वयि *f.* 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याज्जायते द्विष्टिरे ततः यजः Ms. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything); अथ द्विष्टि इ. 3. 58; पृथ्विष्टि 2. 60; सोष्ट, 'वन', उवर्ल &c. -**Comp.** -**काल**: the rainy season. -**जीवन** *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवायुक्त. -**वृ**: a frog.

द्वयिम् *a.* Raining, rainy. -*m.* A cloud.

द्वयि *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -*m.* 1 A cloud. 2 A rain. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of Krishṇa. 5 N. of Krishṇa. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -**Comp.** -**गर्भ**: an epithet of Krishṇa.

द्वय *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -**द्वय**: A kind of kidney-bean.

द्वय } See द्वय, द्वयल, and द्वयलिका
द्वयलिका }

द्वयली 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water); see द्वयली also. -**Comp.** -**वति**: an epithet of Brihaspati.

द्वयस्पति See द्वयस्पति.

द्व 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणति, वर्ज; pass. वृणते; desid. वृण्यति-ते or विवर्णयति-ते or विवर्णयति-ते) To choose, select; (see द्व I.).
वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत; caus. वावयति-ते) 1 To weave; सितान्धुवर्णयति रम तद्गतेः N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -**With** य 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave; interlace; see वीत.

वेकदः 1 A buffoon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

वेग: 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current; as in अनुवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power, strength; नदनज्जलस्य वेगात् K. 8 Circulation, orking, effect (as of poison);

U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Kl. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आवातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -अहसः the phlegmatic humour. -अहिरः a swift. -विधारः checking of speed. -सरः a mule.

वेदि *v.* (नी *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -मः 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेदः N. of a mountain.

वेदा Hire, wages.

वेद A kind of sandal.

वेदा A boat.

वेद, वेद 1 U. (वेदति-ते, वेदति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेदः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेदात्तं वादयन् 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right -m, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Veda began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेदा N. of a river (joining the Kriśṇā).

वेदि -नी *f.* 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तस्मिन् वेदिनिवायना युवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनादिभूतेन रूपेण युक्ता स्वयं वेदिनिवायना R. 14. 12; अजलवेदिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेदिमोक्षोत्सुकानि R. 6. 43; Me. 29; cf. the word विवेदि also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -वयः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. -वेदिनी a leech. -वेदिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid; V. 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhāṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेदुः 1 A bamboo; मलवेदुर्वि स्थितो वेदुर्वेदुर्वि न चयनं Subhāṣ., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; गुणवेदुर्वि कृतवेदुर्वि वादयेत् सु वेदुर्वि Gīt. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -जः a flute-player, piper. -निवातिः the sugar-cane. -वयः bamboo-seed. -वयः *f.* a bamboo stick. -वायः, -वायकः a piper, flute-player. -वीजं bamboo-seed.

वेदुर्ग A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेदुर्ग Black pepper.

वेत (वृ) *जः* An elephant; Rv. 1. 62.

वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मणः, -अनपाकर्मणः 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीवि *m.* a stipendiary.

वेतसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलंबितमेवि वेतसस्तत्त्वम्याय मा स्म मज्जयाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतकं K. P. 1. वेतस्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत् *m.* 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेत्तः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामवेत्तोऽर्पितहेतवेवः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -परः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेत्तकिय *n.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्तवती 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्तिन *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेत् 1 A (वेदते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called वेद 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the सवर्वेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhitā* and the *Brahmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Śruti* i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguish

ed from *Smṛiti*, i. e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see वेदि, स्मृति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called वेदः 'seers,' and not वेदः or वेदः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -अङ्गं 'a member of the Veda,' N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Veṅḍāṅgas* are six in number:— 1 शिखा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 उद्ग 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिपः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see वेदिशास्त्र. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see वेद also). -अङ्गः, -अङ्गः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अंति *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि *n.*, -आदिर्बर्णः, -आदिर्बर्णः the sacred syllable *om*. -उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कौलेयकः 'an epithet of Śiva. -वर्णः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -जः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयः, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निन्दकः unbelief, heresy. -पारयः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -पारय *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called

Gāyatri q. v. -वक्ता, -वाक् a Vedic text. -वक्ता grammar. -वाक्: a Brāhmaṇa. -वाक् a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यास: an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see वास. -व्यास: giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेद्यम्, **वेद्यमा** 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अव्ययानं कुलितसतता Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

वेद्यारः A chameleon.

वेदि: A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. -**वेदि** f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन वा वेदिविलम्बय Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a sealing'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -आ an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; महाकर्मिकेन वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

वेदित्वा a. 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदि. 2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

वेदि see वेदि f.

वेद्य a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -क Rice in the ear.

वेद्यन 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेद्यनी A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यम् m. 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brāhmaṇa, the creator; तं वेद्यं विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 6. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brāhmaṇa); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The Arka plant. 8 A learned man. **वेद्यं** The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यित p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेद्य 1 U. (वेद्यति-ने) see वेद्य.

वेद्य See वेद्य (2).

वेद्य वेद्यम्.

वेद्य 1 A (वेद्यते, वेद्यते) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेद्यमानः किरिटी Dg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -**WITH** -न to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेद्युः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अयापि सनन्वेद्युं जनयति व्यासः प्रमाणायिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेद्यन Tremor, trembling.

वेद्यः, **वेद्यम्** m. n. A loom; महासि-वेद्यः सहकुलरी बह्वं N. 1. 12; तुरीयेनादिकं T. S.

वेद्यः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेद्यः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -**द** The fruit of the jujube.

वेद्य 1. 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेद्यति-ने) To count the time.

वेद्य A garden, grove.

वेद्य 1 Time; वेद्योपलक्षणार्थमादिशोस्मि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेद्यानिलाय प्रवृत्ता भुजगाः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -**Comp** -कुल N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -**मूल** the sea-shore. -**वन** a wood on the sea-coast.

वेद्य 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेद्यः, **वेद्यन** 1 Shaking, moving, 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेद्यहलः f. A libertine.

वेद्यिः f. A creeper; cf. वृत्ति.

वेद्यित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -**त** 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेद्यी 2 A. (वेद्यति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain. 3 To conceive, be pregnant. 4 To pervade. 5 To cast, throw. 6

To eat. 7 To wish, desire; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेद्यः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायकित्यता वेद्यवासः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); दृग्गद्यवेद्यधारी; विनीतवेद्येण S. 1; कृतवेद्ये केद्ये Git. 11. -**Comp** -**दान** the sun-flower. -**धारि** a. disguised. -**नारी**, **वनिता** a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -**वासः** the residence of harlots.

वेद्यकः A house.

वेद्यन 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेद्यतः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

वेद्यारः A mule.

वेद्यम् n. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Mo. 25, Ma. 4. 73, 9. 85. -**Comp**.

-**कर्मन्** n. house-building. -**कलिनः** a kind of sparrow. -**नकुलः** the muskrat. -**पृ** f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेद्य The habitation of harlots.

वेद्य A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Mo. 35, Y. 1. 141. -**Comp** -**आचार्यः** 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -**आश्रयः** habitation of harlots. -**वसन** debauchery, whoring. -**गृह** a brothel. -**जनः** a harlot. -**पणः** the wages given to a prostitute.

वेद्यारः A mule.

वेद्य See वेद्य.

वेद्यन Occupation, possession.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -**Caus.** (वेद्यति-ने) 1 To surround, &c. 2 To blockade. -**With** -**आ** to fold. -**पति**, -**स** to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेद्यः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -**Comp** -**वेद्यः** a kind of bamboo. -**सारः** turpentine.

वेद्यकः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. **क** 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेद्यन 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेद्यनं a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; असृष्टालकवेद्यनी R. 1. 42; शिरसि वेद्यनसोभिना 8. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशिलः कनककदलीवेद्यनद्वयीयः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A band-aga. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेद्यनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेदित p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blockaded.

वेद्यः, वेद्यः Water.

वेद्यः See वेद्यः.

वेद्यः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेष्ट 1 A. (वेष्टे) See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट f. A barren cow.

वेष्टः N. of a country (Behār).

वेष्ट 1 P. (वेष्टे) To go, move.

वेष्ट 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. 2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वेष्ट ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; आसो वेष्टनवः Ms. 1. 10; 2, 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वेष्ट 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेष्टक, वेष्टिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.).

वेष्टिकः A jeweller.

वेष्टनः N. of Karna.

वेष्ट 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेष्ट 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेष्टालः Afternoon, evening.

वेष्टालिक a. (की f.), वेष्टालीन a. (की f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेष्टः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ष्टे 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Tale. -Comp. -चतुर्विंशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वेष्ट a. (ती f.) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -ते 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; लक्ष्मीपवननादि वेष्टे वेद्य R. 11. 62.

-Comp. विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वेष्टविवर्त-दास्यः Mā. 1. 39.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti q. v. (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेष्ट 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disguist.

वेष्टते A kind of gem.

वेष्ट, वेष्ट 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; S. 4. 3, Ve. 5; Mk. 3.

वेष्टरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेष्टानस a. (ती f.) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वेष्टानस किमन्वा वनमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारं विवे-चित्य S. 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (शमनस्य); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वेष्ट 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskillfulness.

वेष्टकण्य Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेष्टिष्य Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; Mā. 3. 1.

वेष्टिष्य 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifolness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in नाच्यवेष्टिष्य K. P. 10. 5 Surprise.

वेष्टनः The last month of pregnancy.

वेष्टनः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेष्टनिकः A standard-bearer.

वेष्टनिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); सचाण्वीष वेष्टन मकरकेतोऽनेन द्वितयवे-ज्यनिका काचामनवती Mā. 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेष्टनती 1 A banner, flag; सनपरिणाह-विलासवेष्टनती Mā. 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 N. of a lexicon.

वेष्टन्य 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेष्टिक a. See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टानिक a. (की f.) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेष्टाल See वेष्टाल.

वेष्टः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेष्ट a. (की) 1 Made of or produced from, a bamboo. -सः 1 A bamboo-staff. 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker work. -वी Bamboo-manna.

-वे The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute player.

वेष्टियन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

वेष्टिकः A lutanist.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute-player. -कः A goad; See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेष्टिकः A disputatious man, cap- tious person.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) Living on wages.

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वेष्टनिकः-ती f. 1 N. of the river of hell. 2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेष्टन a. (की f.) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वेष्टनी दुष्टिः R. 4. 35, Pt. 3. 19.

वेष्टन a. (की f.) Sacrificial, sacred; वेष्टनस्ती वधुष पाषण्डु S. 4. 7. -न 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial obla- tion.

वेष्टनिक a. (की f.) See वेष्टन.

वेष्टनिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Veṭāla q. v.

वेष्टन a. (की f.) Cany, ready.

वेष्टः A wise man, learned man.

वेष्टन्य, वेष्टनी, वेष्टन्य 1 Skill, dex- terity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वेष्टनी Mā. 1; अथविद्यामवेष्टन्यविद्याः Vās.; Si. 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; Mā. 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Rāta. 2. 4 Wit.

वेष्टनी A king of Vidarbha. -नी 1 N. of Damayanti. 2 of Rakmini. 3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D. -मयुषं वेष्टनी रचना लज्जितात्मिका। अर्द्धविलस्युषी वेष्टनी शिनिष्यते 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the Gaudīya; see Kāv. 1. 41-53.

वेष्टन a. (ती f.) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -पात्रः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेष्टनी f., वेष्टन्य Learning, wisdom.

वेष्टन्य a. (री or री f.) Brought, from or produced in Vidbha. -नी Lapis lazuli; Ku. 7. 10, Si. 3. 45.

वेष्टनिक a. (की f.) Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner; U. 1.

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशस 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपोषवैशस Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35.

वैशस्य 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; मृततरकरक्षाः शिवविशाखशैले... कलशियुतापिपुषीं बल्लवा लोदयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -कः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -की The full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्यमर्थं वा बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (सी. f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaiśeṣika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Viśeṣha.

वैशेष्यं Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशाखाय विद्युन्मय कृष्यन्तावकांशः शुचिः वैश्यापनयंपत्रः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaiśya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वानरः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विमानं वसती लङ्घितालकाया मनीषो वैश्वानरा लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Ravana. -Comp. -अलयः, -आश्रमः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (सी. f.) Belonging to the Viśvedevas, q. v. -ई 1 An offering made to the Viśvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वनः खाद्वर्गनाहवन्तो दूरेऽन्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राचिनो वेदमाधितः । प्राजापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यहं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वासिक a. (सी. f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वेदुत The ashes of a burnt offering. **वेदुः** 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind. 3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -कः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -ई The ashes of a burnt offering.

-Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसरिणः A fish.

वैहायस a. (सी. f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वैज्ञः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वैज्ञी The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वैज्ञ m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वैज्ञः A stalk, stem.

वैद्य a. Moist, wet, damp.

वैद्यालः The sheat-fish.

वैद्य(ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वैद्यः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैद्यः Gum-myrrh.

वैद्यः A kind of horse.

वैद्य a See वैद्य.

वैद्य ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैद्यकः A mountain.

वैद्युक a. Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

वैद्यकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-वैद्यकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

वैद्यन Cheating, deceiving.

वैद्य p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2.

11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear,

plain, distinct, clearly visible. 4

Specified, known, distinguished. 5

Individual. 6 Wise, learned. -कं

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणित arithmetic. -दुषार्यः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -स्वयः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावरोचरव्यक्तिर्भवत्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः बोधुमर्हति तद्व्यवस्थिति इत्यत्र R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते मय्यन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वा न वानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram.) 8 Infection.

व्यस्य a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यस्य a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -कः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

व्यस्युल An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यस्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense). -व्य Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयिणि व्यस्यं वाच्यं लक्ष्यं कथितं K. P. 1.

व्यस्य 6 P. (विचलित, pass. विचलते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

व्यस्यः A fan.

व्यस्य a fan; निर्वति व्यस्यं H. 2. 165; B. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालव्यस्य.

व्यस्यक a. (जिज्ञासा. f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाच्य and लक्ष्य q. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

व्यस्य 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विष्यज्जोषिताः &c. 5 A consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasonable article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजनका (8) (written

संज्ञा also in this sense). -Comp. -संज्ञा *u.* followed by a consonant. -संज्ञा: the junction or coalition of consonants.

संज्ञा See संज्ञ (12) above.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

संज्ञिक, संज्ञक: The oaster-oil plant.

संज्ञिक: 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तेषां तेषां मिश्रणं जडकसंज्ञिकः R. 8. 95; संज्ञिक इव भीमस्त्वयो देवता U. 5. 12, Mā. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 28. 3 Striking against; Mā. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; संज्ञिके व्यतिरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

संज्ञिकी *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

संज्ञिकः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संज्ञिकविषयः; R. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

संज्ञिकान *p. p.* 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

संज्ञिकी *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अत्यतिरिक्तमस्मच्छरीया K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

संज्ञिकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अभय q. v.); e. g. यद्वा बह्विनीति तद्वा द्वौ नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेक-व्यतिरेक. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respect; उपमालाघट्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

संज्ञिकी *a.* 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेके हिमे.

संज्ञिक *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

संज्ञिकः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. 2 Intermixture. 3 Union, junction in general.

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व्यति (ती) हरः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीतः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्त ह्यपि Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तपुत्रः &c.

व्यत्यस्तः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A3 (व्यथित, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; दिशं भगवति नाम व्यथेति इति जितमपत्यत्वेन U. 7, न विद्येते तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -WITH *प्र* to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (विक्ताf.) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं (giving pain, tormenting).

व्यथा 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तद्वा यथा प्रसक्तकलकृतमप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वभावित्वात्कलकृतस्य तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 P. (विक्ता, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; अस्त्रिनाराम् विद्याय दिवतः स तनुविद्यः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -WITH *अनु* 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. 3 to set, inlay; see अनु-विद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; हृदयमस्त्रेण मे वसुधायाः कटाक्षितमपि विद्धे वीर्यवृद्धिं च Mā. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -परि, -से to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting, wounding, striking. 3 Perforating. व्यथिकारं Substituting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in

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व्यथिकारवृद्धिदि which means 'a Bahuvrithi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; e. g. चक्रपाणिः, चक्रमौलिः &c.).

व्यथः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यथः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यथ 10 U. (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यथगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मद्यो मे व्यथगतः Bh. 2. 8; Ms. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यथगता Departure, disappearance. व्यथग्राम *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यथदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यथदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवं व्यथदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अद्य कोस व्यथदेशः S. 7; व्यथदेशमात्रावितुं किमिहोह जनिमं च वात-वितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यथदेश *m.* A cheat.

व्यथरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; युकोप तस्मै स घृष्टो हर-द्विजः प्रसक्तकलकृतमपि विद्याय दिवतः R. 3. 56.

व्यथारुति *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यथारः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यथारजः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; एतौ रामव्यथारजः Rām.

व्यथेक्ष 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यथेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, oft. in comp.; व्यथेतकलकृत, व्यथेती, व्यथेतर्ष &c.

व्यथोद *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यथोदः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यथि (जी) हरः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses.

—**attorney** s. prosecuted, charged.
—**tribunal** of justice, judg-
ment-seat; R. 8. 18. —**an** 1 one who
understands business. 2 a youth
come of age, one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तस्य course of conduct; Māl. 4. -वृत्ति trial, judicial investigation. -पदं= अवधारणा q. v. -पदः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णय that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मातृका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -नियमः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदः, -मार्गः, -स्वार्थः) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8. 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Ingudi* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवहारः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अदृश्यत्वाद्भवत्यवधारणः. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Parity. -चं Light, lustre.

व्यवहृतिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यवहित f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.). व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point;

अवधारणम् Pt. 3; स्वप्नव्यवहारे Ki. 13. 15. 5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञानवर्तमानस्य दुर्गतिं कृतोपकारेण विनिर्मुक्तः Ku. 5. 73. 4. 30. R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; वदन्त्यवस्थेन वः स्वात् Pt. 1. 33. 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तज्जगद्भव्यं पुनश्च व्यसनोद्धारम् S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिदं व्यसनं वदति सुगममर्त्यं विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5. R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यवसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अवधारितः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अवधारित, -आर्तः, -विरहित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यवहृतिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यस्य a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3. व्यस्य p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); वसिः समस्तैरपि विभक्त्यै किं पुनर्व्यस्यतः U. 5; तद्वति किं व्यस्यतमपि विभक्त्यै Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed aspect. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्यारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिद्धो व्याकरणस्य कर्तृरहस्यं श्रामान् विद्यान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वायु. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलमौलं Gīt. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्यते ते निरासति पुरा सा वलिव्याकुला वा Mo. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकीर्ण (व) a 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकीर्णकोकनदता दृष्टे नलिप्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याकृषः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याकृषो मयिच्यताः कार्यदिदिहि लघ्नं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याख्यन् 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्षेण तद्व्याघातः। तद्वैद्यं वदित्विषये तस्य व्याघात इति स्वतः। K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विस्वाह.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -ह्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीय तिष्ठति जरा पतिर्जर्जरी Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अहः a sky-lark. -आरवः a cat. -जङ्गलः 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -जङ्गलः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहं वयुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याज-व्याजद्वयेन Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थहेतुवित्त-मेकतायि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्यामोहि. 2 covert allusion, insinuation. -निदा artful censure. -सुप्त a

feigning to be asleep. -सुप्तिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; अज-सुप्तिरिति विद्वान्निर्वाण सुदित्यय K. P. 10.
व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याह.
व्याहः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्याहयति Mutual splashing and sportng in water.

व्याह *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded.

व्याहानं Opening.

व्याहिनः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याहः 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -*Comp.* -धीरः a deer.

व्याहानः, व्याहारः Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. अधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); (विद्वत्परिचयः सततव्याधिरितिस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from अधि 'also'); cf. अधि. 2 Leprosy. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* unwholesome. -ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यायः One of the five life winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यायनं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; विषयव्यपस्तत्र व्यापको महिमा इति Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कः An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापसिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापह *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापनं Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापय *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापय *q. v.* 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाहः, व्यापाहनं 1 Killing, slaying. 2 Ruin, destruction. 3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापाहिन *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; तसः प्रवृत्तिरिति यथोक्तव्यापार शङ्खनरा S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. 3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शूत्रव्यापार. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (यः) व्यापारोपि मदन-स्य निवेदितम् S. 1. 27; तस्माद्युगेने मयवाद् विमन्युव्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्यव्यस्यती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारेण व्यापारं यो नः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारिण *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापुन *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employe, a minister.

व्यापुतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; एतद्व्यापुतिमग्रमानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्यापिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तथापि ति साहचर्यनियमो व्यापिः T. 8. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्यापय *a.* To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन *q. v.*), (in logic.).

व्यापयसं Invariableness. -*Comp.* -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference.

व्यापयुक्ती = व्यापुक्ती *q. v.*
व्यापनं, व्यापनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.
व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्वात्मभुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलहलः Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यावत्त *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; एता इव व्यावत्तवाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यावत्तसं Muscular development; K. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम *q. v.*).

व्यापारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Athletic gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. -व्यायितेन्द्रो व्यायोगः स्वस्व-लोचनसमुत्पन्नः। कौनो गर्भविमर्शो नरेवैदमिताभितः। रकाकक्ष संदर्शयितुमिच्छन्ममोदयः। कोशिकीहृदि-रहितः। यदयन्तस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरयं दिव्यो वा भविष्यतीति ज्ञातव्यं सः। हास्यमृगादशानिभ्य इतोऽप्यायमो (साः) 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; अल-क्षिपा येनमिहमन्विष्यतः Si. 12. 28; यत्र नर-व्यालमिवापराधः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -कः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बान्धुनात्मनमभिरसौ रोद्धुं सज्जमाने Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; MāJ. 8. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -कृद्, -नमः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -घातयिन् *m.* a snake catcher. -चूतः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंजः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled; यमलोला केशपाताः Gt. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावकलोपि, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

religious mendicant, turn out a re-
cluse. — 1 to go into exile. 2 to re-
nounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Sannyasin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -**गति** to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -**गद्यु** to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

गजः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; **गजजः** *गोरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वावपतीविषेत्*; R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -**गजम्**. -**गजना**, **गुपतिः** f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -**गजिर** a cowpen. -**क्रिष्णोरा**. -**गया**, -**गोहनः**, **गरः**, -**गह्वरा** epithets of Krishna.

गजने 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

गज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

गज्ज 1. 1 P. (**गजति**) To sound. -II. 10 U. (**गजयति**) To hurt; wound.

गजः -**ग** 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -**गजम्**. -**गजि** gum-myrh. -**गज्ज** a. wounding. (-**ग**) the marking-nut tree. -**विशोषण** a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -**लोषण** the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -**ह**: the castor-oil plant.

गजित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 5.

गतः -**त** 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यसनीय व्रतमसिवात् R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e.g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽहं व्रतमव्रतः शत्रुदुष्टं प्रतिरोषम् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, इव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् विदुन् यतिं पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्चन q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -**गजम्**. -**गज्य** the observance of a vow. -**गज्यः** investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -**गज्यः** a fast for a vow. -**गज्य** initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -**गज्यः** a religious student; see **गज्याति**. -**गज्य** observance or practice of a religious vow. -**गज्य**, -**गज्य** conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -**गज्य** 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -**गज्या** begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -**गज्य** breaking a vow. -**गज्य** the incompleteness of a religious vow. -**गज्य** initiation into a vow. -**गज्यः** a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see **गज्यक**.

गततिः, -**ती** f. 1 A creaser; पादाङ्गु-
व्रततिवल्गुसर्गसंज्ञापाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1.
2 Expansion, extension.

गति a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -**गतिः** 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. **गज्यमान**.

गज्ज See **गज्ज**.

गज्य See **गज्य**.

गज्य 6 P. (**गज्यति**, **गज्य**, **caus.** गज्यति -**ने**; **desid.** गिज्यति or विज्यति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

गज्यः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -**गज्य** Cutting, tearing, wounding.

गज्यः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

गज्य A multitude, flock, an assemblage; यथाकामं गतेः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -**गज्य** 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

गज्य a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

गज्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samakāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; यज्मा हि गज्यायमवतिपासं उपविशत्यविनायकः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother). -**गज्य**. -**गज्य** one who calls himself a Vratya. -**गज्य** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samakāras.

गज्य 1. 9 P. (**गिजाति**, **गिजाति**) To choose, select; cf. **ग**. -II. 4 A. (**गिजेत**, **गिजेत**) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen. **गिजेत** 4 P. (**गिजेतति**) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

गिजेतः 1 Shame, शिष्टादिवाक्यामर्शतेर्वि-
लम्बे Si. 3. 40; गिजेतमहति ने स (**गज्यः**)
संपत्ति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashful-
ness; Si. 10. 18.

गिजेत p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

गिजेत 1 P., 10 U. (**गिजेतति**, **गिजेतति**) To injure, kill.

गिजेत 1 Rice; as in बहुवीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -**गज्य** a granary. -**गज्य** a kind of pulse. -**गज्य** panic seed (**गज्य** q. v.).

गज्य 6 P. (**गज्यति**) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

गज्य 1 P., 10 U. See **गिजेत**.

गिजेत a. (**गिजेत**) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -**गज्य** A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

गिजेत 9 P. (**गिजेतति**, rarely **गिजेतति**, **caus.** **गिजेतति**) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

गिजेत 10 U. (**गिजेतति**) To see.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15.
45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -
Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शुभः a. Happy, prosperous; Bk.
4. 18.

शुभः 1 Ploughing in the regular
direction. 2 The thunderbolt of
Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शुभः 1 P. (शुभति, शस्त; pass. शस्तते)
1 To praise, extol, approve of; शस्त
शक्तिर्युतानि शस्तुर्गौरवस्यै Rām.; Bg.
5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express de-
clare, communicate, announce,
report (with dat. or sometimes
gen. of person or by itself); शस्त
वीतपरिविश्रान्तमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजम् R. 14.
63; न मे द्विज शंसति किञ्चिदीक्षितं 3. 5, 2.
68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60,
5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show;
यः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवमीनिदीये प्रुषः
शंसत्यद्वयं त्वयस्ते M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23,
Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To
hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.
-WITH अभि 1 to curse. 2 to
charge, defame, traduce; Y. 3.
286. 3 to praise. -आ (usually Atm.)
1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish
or long for; स्वकार्षिणिं पुनराशुते Ku.
3. 57; संप्राप्तं वाशंसति Bk. 14. 70, 90;
मनोवाच माशंस किं वादो स्पन्दे इवा S. 7. 13,
2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish,
wish well; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1;
राजः शिवं साध्वजस्य भुवदित्वाशंसते कथिरवाहः
R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.);
आशंसता वाजयन्ति इवां कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्न-
कम् Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to
repeat. -व to praise, extol, approve,
speak approvingly of, commend;
हरिणा पुषति प्रशंसते Gīt. 1; वचनं वाचा प्रश-
स्यते M. 5. 127; वाशंसीतं निशाचरः Bk.
12. 65; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शोचन् 1 Praising. 2 Telling, rela-
ting. 3 Reciting.

शोच 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire,
hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शोचिष p. p. 1 Praised, extolled.
2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3
Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained,
established, determined. 5 Falsely
accused, calumniated.

शोचिष a. (Usually at the end of
comp.). 1 Praising. 2 Telling,
announcing, communicating; राजाशो
शोचिषिणि त R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating,
bespeaking; शोचिषः शतं शतं शोचिषः Ku.
2. 26; शोचिषातिशयिणः R. 1. 42, Si. 9.
77. 4 Presaging, foretelling; R. 3.
14, 12. 90.

शक्त 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be
able, be competent for, have power
to, effect (usually with an inf. and
translatable by 'can'); अशक्तः

शक्तः 1 N. of a king (especially
applied to Śālivāhana; but scholars
do not seem to have yet agreed as
to the precise meaning and scope of
the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the
term is especially applied to the era
of Śālivāhana which commences 78
years after the Christian era). -जाः
(m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of
a particular tribe or race of people
(mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with
the Paundrakas, &c.). -जम्प.
-अतकः, -अतिः epithets of king
Vikramāditya who is said to have
exterminated the Sakas. -अवतः a
year of the Saka era. -अवतः, -अवतः m.
the founder of an era.

शक्तः 1 A cart, carriage, waggon;
रोहिणीशक्तं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y.
3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array
resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. 2
A measure of capacity, cart-load
equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a
demon slain by Krishna when quite
a boy. 4 N. of a tree (निमित्त).
-Comp. -अतिः, -अवतः m. epithets of
Krishna. -आगतः the lunar asterism
Rohini (so called because it is
figured by a cart). -विशः a gallinule.
शक्तिका A small cart, a toy-cart;
as in शक्तिकार.

शक्तः n. Ordures, faeces, especially
of animals; (this word has no
forms for the first five inflections,
and is optionally substituted for शक्तः
after acc. dual).

शक्तः 1 A part, portion, piece,
fragment, bit (n. also in this sense);
उपशक्तः शक्तः शक्तः शक्तः Ms. 8. 15; R.
2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales
(of a fish).

शक्तः a. Reduced to fragments,
shattered to pieces.

शक्तः a. A fish.

शक्तः The brother of a king's
concubine, the brother-in-law of a
king by a wife not regularly mar-
ried (अशक्तः); (he is usually
represented as a strange mixture of
pride, folly and vanity, of low

family and raised to power by rea-
son of his relation to the king. In
the *Mṛichhakatika* of Śūdraka
where he plays a prominent part,
his character is well exhibited in his
lightness and frivolity of spirit,
vain-glory, constant references to
his high connection, his blundering
and ludicrous folly, but withal
cruelty enough to throttle the
heroine when she refused to yield
to his desire; S. D. thus defines
him:— मयूरस्य नाभिमानो दुष्कृतोऽप्यसंयुक्तः ।
सोऽयं दूराधमा राजः स्वामलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ॥

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general);
शकुनोक्तिः Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird,
a vulture or kite. -नः 1 An omen, a
prognostic, any omen presaging
good or evil; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspici-
ous omen. -Comp. -ज्ञः a. knowing
omens. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens,
augury. -ज्ञानं 'the science of omens',
N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird; U. 2. 25; Ms. 12.
63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A
cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king
of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhā-
ri, wife of Dhṛitāshṭra; he was
thus the maternal uncle of
Duryodhan whom he assisted in
many of his wicked schemes to
exterminate the Pāṇḍavas The name
is now usually applied to an old
wicked-minded relative whose
counsels tend to ruin. -Comp. -ह्वरः
N. of Garuda. -त्रयः a trough for
watering birds. -वाकः 1 the cry or
sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a
cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind
of bird.

शकुतः 1 A bird in general; अश-
क्तः शकुतः शकुतः शकुतः S. 7. 11.
2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुलः A bird.

शकुलः N. of the daughter of
Vivāmitra by the nymph Menakā
who was sent down by Indra to
disturb the sage's austerities.
[When Menakā went up to the heaven
she left the child in a solitary forest
where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntal'
or birds, whence she was called
Sakuntalā. She was afterwards found
by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as
his own daughter. When Dushyanta in
the course of his hunting came to the
sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by
her charms and prevailed on her to
become his wife by the Gandharva form
of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She
bore to him a son named Bharata, who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha.]

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रत्नकलाः कलु शकुनः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः-ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अक्षनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्धकः a kind of fish.

शकुलः n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf ; शकुलरिषतः Bk. -ह्वारं the anus. -विहः, -विहकः a ball or lump of dung ; शङ्खाश्वत्थं प्रकृतं शकुलविह-कानाम्नाम् U. 4. 27.

शकुलः, शकुलिः A bull.

शकुली 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्तः p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुशक्त्यः कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तत्त्वोपकारे शक्तत्वं हि जीवन् किमुताम्ब्या ibid. 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवैः विह्वलं दुर्गं वीर्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; शाने शीतं शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so ब्रह्मशक्तिः, स्वशक्तिः &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्तिः or प्रभावशक्तिः 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मन्त्रशक्तिः 'the power of good-counsel' ; and 3 उत्साहशक्तिः 'the power of energy') ; राज्ञः कर्म शक्तिप्रदायकः Dk. ; विराट् शक्तिः शिवोपनिषत् R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाराद्यवेक्षणत्वं K. P. 1 ; see explanation ad. loc. 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; न जयति परिदुः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिर्यद्वैतमर्षितेन गोक्षिपिनाम् Ve. 3 ; ततो विभिन्नु वीर्यशक्तः शक्त्या बहुशक्तिः ह्यन्यं B. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अविद्या, लक्षणा and व्यङ्ग्यता) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यङ्ग्यता). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Śiva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -Comp. -अर्धः perspir-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अवेष्ट, -अवेष्टित्व a. having regard to strength. -कुतः the deadening of a power. -श्व a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-ः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -बाहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अर्ध the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -श्व a strong, powerful. (-ः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाणिः, -वृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाराः prostration of strength. -वृत्तः a Śākta q. v. -वृत्त the worship of Śakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -वीर्य a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेलिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तिरूप ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तः, शक्ताः, शक्त्यः a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्यः pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो नारयिः जलेन हृतम् B. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 51. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिप्रायः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एव हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपैक्षिद् वृषिन् M. 3. 22 ; शक्य...अविज्ञानमर्षितं वनः S. 3. 8 ; विभुतयः शक्यमवामस्तुः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शकुलः 1 N. of Indra ; वः कृती शकुनेषु शंज्य शकुलः शयतः Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kutaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अक्षयः the Kutaja tree. -आलम्बः an owl. -आलम्बः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्थानः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -शिरः a kind of red insect, cf. शिरोप-जा, शूरातः a crow. -जित्, -जित् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Ravana. -ज्वलः the Devadāru tree. -धनुः n., -धनुः the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -ध्वजः the Kutaja tree. -ध्वजः 1 the Kutaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -ध्वजः-ध्वजः q. v. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजः, वासः heaven, paradise. -ध्वजः, n., -जिरः m. an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकाः the world of Indra. -बाह्वं a cloud. -बाह्वि m. the Kutaja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna. 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शक्रः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शङ्क 1 A. (शंक्ते, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंक जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशङ्कितं विषयः Bk. 15. 39 ; भद्रशंकितम् शंकितं शंकितम्भवः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; श्रेयं किं वापि हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; तस्यासौ नयनमुपैक्षि पक्षे शङ्के श्याम्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वमिदं वा हि वा शङ्कसे भीरुः V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अशङ्के शक्येन (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरमभ्यस्तं शङ्कितं शक्यं Sarva. S. -WITH अस्मि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -आ 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; -आशङ्कते यदर्थं तदर्थं सपक्षेण त्वं S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भगवान्मनः पुनः आ-गम्य H. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यभिरामशङ्कितम् S. B. (and in several other places). -अस्मि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पक्षेऽपि संचारिणि प्राज्ञं त्वां परिशङ्कते Gīt. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -अस्मि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशङ्कसे भीरुः यदाऽप्यधीष्ठा S. 3. 14 ; अस्मिन्मिदं शक्तिः शक्यं त्वं तदाऽप्यधीष्ठा मनुष्यं विजङ्कते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्कमाना रमितं कथारं जनार्दनं हृदयदेतदा Gīt. 7. शङ्काः A draught-ox.

शंकरः a. (रात्री f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -ः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -र 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Sami tree.

शंका 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अशयः शङ्का ; अशङ्का &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; अतः शङ्केऽभिप्रायः नारायणः प्रेक्षितः S. 1 ; कश्चिदप्यधीष्ठा B. 12. 2, 13. 42 ; Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; अजयमपि शिरःशङ्का शिरां पुनरिच्छति-कथा S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् कथं जयमनः शङ्काशङ्का Kī. 5. 42 ; इति शङ्काः शङ्काः 5. 38.

संशय p. p. 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See संशय). -Comp. -विश्व, -मनसू a. 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 suspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

संशय a. Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); लघुप्राप्त्यर्थक्ये नमः R. 8. 53; अतिशयः पापशङ्की S. 4.

शङ्खः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्खः the dart of grief; i. e. sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a guano. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Sala tree. -Comp. -कर्ण a. spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ear. -सहः, -सूक्ष्मः The Sala tree.

शङ्खला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -सूक्ष्मः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -शङ्ख 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न शतमभ्युपगच्छति शङ्खं शिखिच्छन्दमुच्यते Pt. 4. 110.; शङ्खान् वृद्धं वृद्धं वृद्धं Bg. 1. 13. 2 The bone on the forehead: Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (सङ्ख). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kabera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -जलम् the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारकः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -सङ्खः, सङ्खः a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -सूक्ष्मः powder produced from shells. -सूक्ष्मः, -सूक्ष्मः a solvent for dissolving shells. -सूक्ष्मः, -सूक्ष्मः m. a shell-blower, conch-blower. -सूक्ष्मः, -सूक्ष्मः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -सूक्ष्मः a spot on the moon. -सूक्ष्मः m. an epithet of Vishnu. -सूक्ष्मः an alligator. -सूक्ष्मः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -शङ्ख 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -शङ्खः A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खानका (का) A small conch/or shell.

शङ्खः, m. 1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch-blower. शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her. -शङ्खिनीशिवमया बह्वर्था कायेवमेवसिका ह्य-शङ्खिनी । शिवमये च विदितवन्तस्तु संयोग-कलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा 6; cf. शिविनी, हस्तिनी and वरिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To speak, say, tell. शङ्खिनी f. N. of the wife of Indra; B. 8. 13, 23. -Comp. -वति, -वर्तु m. epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To go, move. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शङ्ख a. Sour, acid, astringent. शङ्ख The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटो.

शङ्खि f. The plant called zedoary. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. P. (शङ्खति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शङ्खति in this sense).

शङ्ख a. 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -शङ्खः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); धृ-वसि शङ्खः क्षुधितो हि हिंसितः शतवत्सलस्य R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शङ्खः—शङ्खमेकं वदन्मात्रं सः शङ्खित-वदितुमगो विविधमन्यं यदमाचरति 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhattūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -शङ्ख 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्ख hemp. -Comp. -सूक्ष्म 1 a hemp-cord or string. 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्खः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -शङ्खः A collection, multitude; cf. शङ्ख or शङ्ख.

शङ्खः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A bull. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A macula.

शङ्ख 1 A hundred. शङ्खः वरि शत Sānti. 2. 6; शङ्खमेव शङ्खं प्राकारस्यो वृ-द्धः Pt. 1. 229; (शङ्ख is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शङ्खे रातः, शङ्खे मातः; or शङ्खे युद्धम्, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; शङ्खे शङ्खे; शङ्खे शङ्खे &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive; शङ्खशतं, शङ्खो शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; शङ्ख शतं शङ्खशतं, or may be changed into शङ्खी; as in आशीशतशङ्खी = work of Govardhanāchārya. 2 Any large number. -Comp. -शङ्खी 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -शङ्खः a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -अशङ्खः an old man. -अशङ्खः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आशङ्खः a cemetery. -आशङ्खः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आशङ्खः a. lasting or living for a hundred years. -आशङ्खः आशङ्खि m. N. of Vishnu. -शङ्खः 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. -शङ्खः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-शङ्ख) gold. -शङ्खः ind. a hundred times. -कोटि a. hundred-edged. (-शङ्खि) Indra's thunderbolt. (-शङ्खः) a hundred crores. -शङ्खः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -शङ्खः gold. -शङ्खः a. possessed of a hundred cows. -शङ्खः, शङ्खित a. hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -शङ्खि f. the Dārvā grass. -शङ्खी 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *laṭas* in length; शङ्खी च बहुला लाह-कटकशक्तिः; or अयःकटकशङ्खका शङ्खी यदती शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -शङ्खः an epithet of Siva. -शङ्खका, -शङ्खकः, -शङ्खि f. N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -शङ्खः the white rose. -शङ्खः f. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -शङ्खः m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शङ्खः a. having a hundred edges. (-शङ्खः) the thunderbolt of Indra. -शङ्खिः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or *Svarga*. -शङ्खः 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-शङ्खः) a woman. (-शङ्खः) a lotus; अशङ्खशतपत्रमिति (अशङ्खः) बह्वर्था Mā. 1. 29. -शङ्खः an epithet of Brahman; कवेन शङ्खः शतपत्रयोगि (शङ्खः-शङ्खः); Ku. 7. 46. -शङ्खः the wood-pecker. -शङ्खः, -शङ्खः a. having a hundred feet. -शङ्खः a centipede. -शङ्खः 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -शङ्खः m. a bamboo. (-शङ्खः) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āshvina. 2 Dārvā-grass. 3 the plant *Kaṭukā*. 4 the planet Venus. -शङ्खः f. the Arabian jasmine. -शङ्खः, -शङ्खः 1 epithets of Indra; Kh. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 3.

13. 2 an owl. -सुख a. 1 having a hundred ways. 2 having a hundred outlets, mouths or openings; विवेक-प्रधानं यस्य विनिर्वातः शतमुखः Bb. 2. 10. (where the word has sense 1 also). (-की) a hundred ways or openings. (-की) a brush, broom. -द्वारा the Darvā grass. -वज्रक m. an epithet of Indra. -वह्निः a necklace of one hundred strings. -सुता N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). -वर्ष one hundred years, a century. -वेपिन् m. a kind of sorrel. -सहस्र 1 a hundred thousand. 2 several hundreds, i. e. a large number. -साहस्र a. 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. 2 bought with a hundred thousand. -वज्र 1 lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra.

सहस्रक a. 1 A hundred. 2 Containing a hundred. -शत 1 A century. 2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति, शतम्, शृंगार a collection of one hundred stanzas on Niti &c.

शततम a. (सी f.) One-hundredth. शतधा ind. 1 In a hundred ways. 2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. 3 A hundred-fold.

शतशत ind. 1 By hundreds. 2 A hundred times; शतशत इति Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. 3 A hundred fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 21. 5.

शतिका a. (सी f.) शतक a. 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. 2 Relating to a hundred. 3 Effected with a hundred. 4 Bought with a hundred. 5 Changed with or for a hundred. 6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. 7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतित्व a. 1 A hundred-fold. 2 Numerous. -m. The owner of a hundred; निःस्त्री बहि शतं शती वसुधने Śānti. 2. 6, Pt. 5. 82

शक्तिः An elephant.

शत्रुः 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. 2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; शत्रु शत्रो च मित्रे च यदीयं सृजं Subhāṣ. 3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -प्र-जायः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overture of an enemy. -कर्षण, -हन्त, -निवर्हण a. subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -हन्तः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonised Mathurā. He had two sons, named Subāhu and

Bahusruta; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. 2 an opponent, antagonist. -विनाशनः an epithet of Śiva. -हन्ता foe-slayer. -हन् a. foe-slayer.

शङ्खजम्बुः 1 An elephant. 2 N. of a mountain.

शङ्खतव a. Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शरद्वी Night.

शङ्ख I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugal tenses) (शङ्खते, शङ्ख) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. 2 To go. -Caus. (शङ्खयति) 1 To cause to go, impel. 2 (शङ्खयति-ने) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; Śi. 14. 80, 15. 24. (b) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शङ्खति) To go (usually with अ). शङ्खः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शङ्खिः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 N. of Arjuna. -शङ्खिः f. Lightning. शङ्खु a. 1 Going, moving. 2 Felling, perishing, decaying.

शङ्खकोट ind. Slowly; see शङ्खे. शनिः 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes. 2 Saturday. 3 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -शङ्ख black pepper. -यज्ञः a term for the (evening-) worship of Śiva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -शङ्खिः a sapphire. -वारः, -वासः Saturday.

शङ्खे ind. 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. 2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; एवं शङ्खेयुः Ku. 3. 69; Ms. 3. 217. 3 Successively, in due order; Ms. 1. 15. 4 Mildly, softly. 5 Tardily, sluggishly. (शङ्खे, शङ्खेः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -गच्छ a. going or moving slowly; शङ्खेयुः शङ्खेयुः शङ्खेयुः Bb. 1. 17. (where it means Saturn) also. (-ः) the planet Saturn

शङ्खेयुः N. of a king of the lunar race He married Ganga and Satyawati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma and by the latter Chitrāngas and Vichitravīrya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. श्रीमद्.

शङ्ख I. 4 U. (शङ्खते, शङ्खते-ने, शङ्ख) 1 To curse, execrate; अशङ्खतुः शङ्खयति R. 8. 80; शङ्खयतुः शङ्खयति शङ्ख (शङ्ख) 2. 28, 1; 77. 2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); मतेमान्ना चङ्ग इति ते मनुजानिहः यथा नान्येन तुषेयुः रामविवाह-नाम्न Rām; when used without an object it generally governs the

instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by whom or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पाद्वेकमस्यैव K.; Ubat. 22; अश्वं वि शपेत्तौ जीतवि रम-साहितः K. 8. 74, 33; sometimes शप governs a cognate accusative; सङ्गोऽसी शपयामास Bk. 3. 32. 3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); शिष्यपुत्रासङ्गं स्या Bk. 17. 4; प्रतिवाचनं च शपः शपयामास न वेदि-युजे Śi. 4. 25. -Caus. (शपयति) To bind by an oath, conjure; शापितोऽष्टे गोवापणः स्या Mk. 3; Mā. 8.

शपः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 An oath.

शपयः 1 Cursing. 2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. 3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering on oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; अस्मिन् न हि कर्तव्यः शपयामासते Rv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. 4 Conjurat- ion, binding by oaths; Mā. 8. 2.

शपय See शपय.

शप p. p. 1 Cursed. 2 Sworn. 3 Reviled, abused (see शप).

शफः-क 1 A hoof. 2 The root of a tree.

शफरः (रि f.) A kind of small glittering fish; शोकोर्ध्वं बहुशफरं शङ्खे-व-विज्ञाने Me. 40; Śi. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधिपः the fish called līṣha.

शफ (श f.) 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राज्ञः शफाकानां शङ्ख इति शङ्खः शङ्ख इति K. P. 10. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 The hand. 4 Water. 5 A particular Śāstra or sacred treatise. 6 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -रि 1 A Sabara female. 2 A female Kīraṭi who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -अशफः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -शफः the wild Lōdhia tree.

शफ (श f.) 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; R. 5. 41, 13. 56; Mv. 7. 26. 2 Varied, divided into various parts. -शफः A variegated colour. -शफः, -शफः 1 A spotted or brindled cow. 2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu 9. v. -शफः Water.

शफ 10 U. (शङ्खयते-ने, शङ्खयति) 1 To speak, make a noise. 2 To speak, call out, call-out to; शिष्यपुत्रासङ्गः शङ्ख-यतुः यकोऽपि वरिष्ठो विज्ञातेऽपि स्यात् Śi. 11. 47. 3 To name, call; अथ एव शपयति शङ्खते Bān. 4. -With शङ्खते to name. -श to explain. -श to call out to.

शङ्खः 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing; and property of आकाश); R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, शिष्यपुत्रासङ्गः शङ्खः शङ्खः शङ्खः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1. Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument; शङ्खः Pt. 2. 24,

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbb. introduction); एकाः शब्दः सम्प्रदायः कथं वक्तुं शक्यं तेषां कामवृत्तवति; so शब्दार्थः. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; कथायुक्तं विविधानाम् कृतिं वाच्यते शब्दः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; कृष्ण चक्रे पुनरावृत्तं वा R. 3. 35, 2. 58, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a 'Pramāṇa'). -**Jump.** -अतिशय a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठाने the ear. -अप्राहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipse). -अनुशासनं the science of words; i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (धै dual) a word and its meaning; अर्थोऽपि शब्दार्थः K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning) (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आशयेय a. to be communicated in words, Me. 103. (-य) an oral or verbal communication. -आशयः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आरम्भः a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense), R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -मत्तः inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -उत्तमं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (शब्द or अर्थ) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -सम्पन्नः the subtle element of sound. -वतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः स्थितेह एव मे भावयितव्यता वतिः R. 8. 52. -पानिन् a hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्म n. 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत्र q. v. -भेदिन् a. hitting a mark merely by its sound (-m.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -योजिः f. a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासन, शास्त्र the science of words; i. e. grammar; अनेतवारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; Si. 2. 112, 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेचिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपतिन्. (-म्.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः f. 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तसह-समर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. -सौन्दर्यं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a. Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दपतिः Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दपतिं मयमितिः कीचकाः दृग्माणाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; इति हस्तिपुरवासिन् कुर्यात् शब्दपतिं S. 4, Mu. 14 Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दिन् p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द ind. A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); इदं देवदत्तं or देवदत्तय, often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्दम्. -Comp. -कर see a. v. -सति n. conferring happiness, propitiating, auspicious. -पक्वः 1 luc, red dyo. 2 cooking, maturing. -धु see a. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शान्ति, शान्ति) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शान्तस्व-कर्मिणोऽपि दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शान्तो लब्धः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; शान्तं शान्तं सकलार्थं सरोदधानं Bv. 3. 7; न जाह्नू कामः कामनामनोर्ध्वं शान्तं Me. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शान्तं वृत्तं विना दवाभिः R. 2-14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also P. in this sense). -Caus. (शान्तयित्, but शान्तयित् in the sense of 'feeding' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलः शान्तित्वा वचने-स्वर्वाभिः Bv. 3. 1; S. 5. 7. 2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. 3 To re-

move, avert; शान्तितुं देवं शान्तयितुं S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुः कल्लो-र्यं वृत्तं V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; R. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -WITH शब्द 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -नि to hear, listen to, come to know; विद्मः किं तव कृतोद्यमः Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -न 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; शान्तिं शान्तयितुं U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Me. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; न (अपरा) शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं S. 5. 8. -स 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; शान्तं शान्तयितुं Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शान्तयितुं) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -WITH शान्ति 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं Mā. 7.

शान्तिः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Alleviation, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं U. 6. 8; शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं शान्तयितुं S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शान्तयितुं Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -शान्तः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शान्तयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शान्तय a. (शान्ति) 1 Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -न 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -न 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Jump. -शब्द f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शान्ती Night. -Comp. -सदः (शान्ति) a demon, goblin

समल 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

समिप p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

समिप a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

समी (समि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निर्मी समी Ms. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 802. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -वर्गः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brāhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -शब्दे any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

संपा Lightning.

संपा 1 P. (संपा) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (संपा) To collect, heap together.

संपा (स) a. 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -सः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (संपा means to plough twice).

संपा 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -सः 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अग्निः -सुदः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

संपा 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

संपा 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

संपा A procuress.

संपा, संपा, संपा A bivalve shell. संपा 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Buddha (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

संपा 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

संपा A bard, procuress.

संपा a. Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -सः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 Of Brāhman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -Comp. -संपा, -संपा. -संपा epithets of Kārtikeya or Gaṇeś. -संपा 1 N. of Durgā. 2 emblem of Rāma (आमलकी). -संपा the white lotus.

संपा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

संपा a. (स-सि f.) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); तपिजाग्रपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उजाग्रशय, पार्श्वशय, द्विशय, त्रिशय &c. -सः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A boze, imprecation, curse.

संपा a. Sleepy, sleeping.

संपा a. Sleepy, asleep. -सः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 3 A boar. 4 A fish.

संपा 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; संपासो न सुजीव Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp.

संपा (आ) शयः -सः, -सः a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -सः the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सः a bed-fellow. -सः a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

संपासि A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य संपासि यत् 11. 8. 66; कामाक्ष्यस्य संपासि शयनं ते U. 3. 21; (संपासि in the same sense).

संपासः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

संपास a. Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -सः 1 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

संपास p. p. 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

संपा A large snake, the boa.

संपा 1 A bed, couch; संपा सुमितं S'anti. 4. 9; नदी त्वा संपा Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अस्यसः, -सः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -सः the side of a bed. -सः a. 1 living in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -सः a bed-chamber; 11. 16. 4.

संपा 1 An arrow, shaft; कथं विहित-विशारदः संपासः S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; संपासः पद्मं दत्तं M. 3. 8; सुलेः सीता संपासः R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 Two cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -र Water. -Comp. -अस्यः an excellent arrow. -अस्यः archery.

-अस्यः, अस्यः an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -अस्यः flight of arrows. -अस्यः, -अस्यः a bow. -अस्यः a quiver. -अस्यः a. struck by an arrow. -सः an arrow. -सः the mango tree. -सः a shower or multitude of arrows. -सः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -सः shooting with arrows, archery. -सः fresh butter -अस्यः m. an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 22. -सः a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -सः a quiver. -सः an arrow's flight. -सः a bow-shot. -सः, सः the feathered end of an arrow. -सः the blade or barb of an arrow. -सः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -सः N. of Kārtikeya. -सः a bowman, an archer. -सः (सः) a thicket of reeds; Mo. 45. -सः, -सः epithets of Kārtikeya. -सः a shower or volley of arrows. -सः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -सः f. a shower of arrows. -सः a mass or multitude of arrows. -सः taking aim with an arrow; संपासः संपासः S. 1. -संपास a. covered with arrows. -सः a clump of reeds.

संपा 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower.

संपा 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also

संपासः संपासः संपासः 1. 18. 22 संपासः संपासः संपासः Me. 7; संपासः संपासः &c. to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to, संपासः संपासः S'anti. 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशयनस्य संपासः S. 5. 5 A habitation, a house, habitation; Mn. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -अस्यः a. -स्यः a. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -अस्यः a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -अस्यः a. looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

संपा 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

संपा a. 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ संपाः संपासः R. 6. 21; संपासः लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -स्यः An epithet of Śiva. -स्यः 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

संपा 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

संपा f. 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); संपासः संपासः संपासः R. 4. 24. 2 A year; संपासः संपासः संपासः R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; M. 1. 15. -Comp. -संतः the end of autumn, winter. -अस्यः an autumnal cloud. -अस्यः an autumnal lake. -अस्यः m. a dog. -अस्यः the

very great pain; ~~anxiety~~ U. 3. 35.
6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (सौम्य). -**Comp.** -अस्त्रासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अस्त्रं 1 steel. 2 iron. -अस्त्रं 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -आस्त्रियः, -अस्त्रियं m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहणं a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, -जाति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -वैष्णव 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -धरः = शस्त्रधर q. v. -प्रासः laying down arms: so शस्त्र- (परि)प्रासः -प्राणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-म.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; अज्ञानयुते निष्ठांते (महानाते) Mā. 5. 13; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य निर्व्यापितशिक्षितयुग्मपादिमन्त्राद्युत मरणमुपादिशामि Ve. 2. -महारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भूत m. a soldier, warrior; R. 2. 40. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्र the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हृत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्त.) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron
शस्त्रिका A knife.
शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; शस्त्रादि विवेककल्पनावेकः-शस्त्रीय उक्तैः कः Subhāṣ. ; Si. 4. 44.
शस्यं 1 Corn or grain in general ; दूरीकृ यां स वनाय शस्याय मध्या दिवं R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं राहुः सृष्टं वात्यभयं ; see तदुल also. 3 A merit. -Comp. -शस्यं a corn field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -मंजरी an ear of corn. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शुक a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संघ (ज) वः the Sāla tree.

शाका-कं A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable ; द्रिहोदरो वा जयदी-परो वा मनोरमान् दूरविभु समर्थः । अयैर्दुपलि-परिद्विजमानं शाकाय वा स्मृत्युपवाय वा स्वात् Jag. -क 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Sirisha tree. 4 N. of a people ; see शक 3 An era ; especially the era of Śālivāhana -Comp. -शकं pepper. -शकं ho

plum. -आरुक्षः the teak tree. (-रुक्ष) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -बुक्षिका the tamarind. -रुक्षः the teak tree. -रुक्षः 1 a measure equal to a handful, 2 a handful of vegetables. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपि -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -कोरुक्षः coriander. -रुक्षः the teak tree. -रुक्षकः, -रुक्षिकः a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शारङ्गः (श्री. f.) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -रुक्षः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called शारङ्गाक्षः. -रुक्षः A field; cf. शारङ्गाक्षः.

शारङ्गाक्षः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. शारङ्गः शारङ्गस्य च लोकः Nir.

शारङ्गिकः (श्री. f.) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शारङ्गदीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tula's.

शारङ्गः (श्री. f.) Relating to a piece (शकल). -रुक्षः A school of the Rigved or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशारङ्गः N. of the Rigveda Pratiśākhya. -शारङ्गः the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākāla.

शारङ्गः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Padā text of the Rigveda).

शारङ्गः One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichobhāṣatikā.

शारङ्गिकः A field; as in शारङ्गाक्षः.

शारङ्गिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शारङ्गः (श्री. f.) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शारङ्गः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -रुक्षः The interpretation of omens.

शारङ्गः A small owl.

शारङ्गः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sākuntalā). -रुक्षः The drama called शारङ्गाक्षः of Kālidāsa.

शारङ्गः A soldierman.

शारङ्गः An ox.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to Sakti or the female personification of divine energy. -रुक्षः A worshipper of Sakti; (the Saktis are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. v. v. v.).

शक्तिः 1 A worshipper of Sakti. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तिः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तिः A worshipper of Sakti.

शक्तिः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Comp.

-विष्णुः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -रुक्षः, -रुक्षः epithets of Buddha.

शक्तिः 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शक्तिः An ox; cf. शक्तिः.

शक्तिः 1 A branch (as of a tree);

अथर्व शक्तिः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शारङ्गाक्षः, शारङ्गाक्षः शक्तिः, शारङ्गाक्षः &c. -Comp. -चन्द्रशक्तिः secunder न्याय. -चन्द्रः, -चन्द्रः a suburb. -रुक्षः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c.

-रुक्षः m. a tree. -रुक्षः difference of (Vedic) school. -रुक्षः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रुक्षः 'a traitor to his Śākā', a Brāhmana who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रुक्षः a branch-road.

शक्तिः A sort of cane (शक्तिः).

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3

Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -m. 1 A tree; S.

1. 16. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शक्तिः, शक्तिः N. of a tree;

कल्पः श्रीः कल्पः देवदत्तः मा विद्धि शक्तिः K. P. 10.

शक्तिः A bull.

शक्तिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of

Gaṇeśa. 3 Fire.

शक्तिः 1 A shell-cutter, worker

in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A

shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शक्तिः, शक्तिः 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A

petticoat.

शक्तिः -रुक्षः Cloth, garment, pet-

ticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शक्तिः Dishonesty, perfidy, guile,

trickery, fraud, villainy; अजन्मः

शक्तिः शक्तिः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) Hempen, flaxen.

-रुक्षः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh.

2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A

weight of four Māśas. -रुक्षः 1

Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A

hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87.

-Comp. -आशक्तिः an armourer.

शक्तिः A plant from the fibres of

which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शक्तिः p. p. Whetted, ground,

sharpened (on a whetstone).

शक्तिः 1 A touchstone. 2 A whet-

stone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen gar-

ment. 5; A ragged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शक्तिः A bank or spot or ground in the Soga river.

शक्तिः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The Bileā tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Comp.

-रुक्षः the family of Sāṅdilya.

शक्तिः p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2

Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4

Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy,

thriving. -रुक्षः The Dhātūra plant. -रुक्षः

Happiness, pleasure, delight; शक्तिः

जन्मतिशक्तः Gt. 10. -Comp. -रुक्षः a

woman with a slender waist; Si. 5.

23; R. 10. 69. -रुक्षः a. sharp-

pointed.

शक्तिः 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16.

34. 2 The thorn-apple (पूरु)

शक्तिः Gold.

शक्तिः 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2

Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42.

3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Cau-

sing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming

thin or small, thinness. 6 Wither-

ing, decaying.

शक्तिः श्रीः श्री Moonlight.

शक्तिः A kind of Mallikā.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) Bought, for one

hundred.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) 1 Relating to an

enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical.

-रुक्षः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20;

Ve. 5. 1; Bh. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu.

2. 5. -रुक्षः 1 A collection of enemies,

2 Enmity, hostility; श्रीः शक्तिः R. G.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) 1 Relating to an enemy.

2 Hostile, inimical.

शक्तिः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Comp.

-रुक्षः -रुक्षः a place green with young

grass, a place clad in verdure.

शक्तिः (श्री. f.) 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding

in young, green grass. 3 Green,

verdant. -रुक्षः -रुक्षः A grass-plot, green,

meadow; शक्तिः Śānti, 2 21; R.

2. 17, Ki. 5. 87; Y. 3. 7.

शक्तिः 1 U. (शक्तिः), strictly a

desiderative of शक्तिः used in a

primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शक्तिः 1 A touch-stone. 2 A whet-

stone. -Comp. -रुक्षः 1 a stone for

grinding; sandal. 2 The Pārijātra

mountain.

शक्तिः p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed,

calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12.

20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शक्तिः. 3

Abated, subdued, put an end to,

removed, extinguished; शक्तिः

शक्तिः R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शक्तिः शक्तिः

शक्तिः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped;

Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6

Billed, bushed. 7 Calm, quiet, un-

disturbed, tranquil, still; शक्तिः शक्तिः

शक्तिः S. 1. 16; 4. 19. 8 Tamed; R.

14. 79. 9 Free from passions, at

4. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

-**अविमर्श** - **अविमर्श**, - **अननुष्ठान** violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. - **अनुष्ठान** conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. - **अनुष्ठान** a. versed in the Sāstras. - **अर्थ**: the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. - **आचरण** observance of sacred precepts. - **उक्त** a. prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. - **कार**, - **कृ** m. 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. - **कोविद** a. versed in the Sāstras. - **मह**: a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. - **महद्वय** n. grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). - **म**, - **वि** a. conversant with the Sāstras. - **ज्ञान** knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. - **सत्य** truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. - **दक्षिण** a. stated or enjoined in sacred books. - **दृष्टि**: f. scriptural point of view. - **स्रोतः**, the source of the Sāstras. - **विधान**, - **विधि**: a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. - **विमतिर्वि**, - **विरोध** 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. - **विमुख** a. averse from study; Pt. 1. - **विज** a. contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. - **व्युत्पत्ति**: f. intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. - **शिल्लिप** m. the country of Kāshmir. - **सिद्ध** a. established by sacred authority. - **साधिव** a. (नी. f.) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras, -m. One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Paṇḍit.

साक्षी a. 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. **साध** a. 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. **सि** 5 U. (सिनीति, सिद्धि) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

सि: 1 Auspiciousness, good for tute, 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva.

सिखा 1 N. of a tree (सिन्धु). 2 The Ashoka tree.

सिख a. idle, lazy, indolent.

सिख Pces-wax; cf. सिख.

सिख, - **यन्त्र** 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling.

सिखित a. Suspended or carried in a loop.

सिख I. A. (सुख, सिद्धि) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अ-**सिख** कश्चित्पुत्रः अथवा B. 5. 81.

सिखिका - (सिखिका or सिद्धिका f.) 1 A inner. 2 A teacher, instructor;

वस्तुमयः (i. e. किया and सेवाति) साधु स सिखिकायां बुरि वसतिमयितम् एव M. 1. 16.

सिखण 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

सिखा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; B. 9. 68. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 57. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; कश्चित्सिखिकायाः K. P. 1; अथवा यन्त्रः सिखितसिद्धिका B. 5. 25; M. 4. 9; एवसिखा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. - **Comp.** - **कार**: 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. - **वर**: an epithet of Indra. - **सिखि**: f. skill.

सिखित p. p. 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अक्षितसिखित S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. - **Comp.** - **सिखर**: a pupil. - **आयुध** a. versed in the use of weapons.

सिखनयः A pupil, scholar.

सिखर: 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

सिखरक: 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

सिखरिका: A cock.

सिखरिका See **सिखर** (1).

सिखरिण a. Crested, tufted. -m. 1 A peacock; यद्वि स एव यद्विः सिखरी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharata war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Arjuna himself.]

सिखरिणी 1 A pea-hen. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see **सिखरि** above.

सिखर: 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गीरी सिखरं सिखरिण्य Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The arm-pit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. - **Comp.** - **वासिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

सिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre; see App. I.

सिखरिण a. (नी. f.) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; सिखरि-**रश्मा** Me. 82. -m. 1 A mountain; इतह सप्तशिखरिणि सिखरिणि भवाः हेतवे Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अमृतमर्ग.

सिखा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A flame; यन्महत्वा सिखरेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. - **Comp.** - **सिखर**: a lamp-stand. - **वर**: a peacock. - **पक्ष**: a peacock's feather. - **धर**: a peacock. - **सजि**: a crest-jewel. - **सुख** 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. - **वर**: the jack-fruit tree. - **वल** a. pointed, crested. (-सः) a peacock. - **वृक्ष**: a lamp-stand. - **वृद्धि**: f. a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

सिखातु: The crest of a peacock.

सिखावत् a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

सिखि a. 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 28; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; यद्वि स एव यद्विः सिखीव सिखावितः Gīt. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmana. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. - **Comp.** - **सिख**, **सिख** blue vitriol. - **सख**: 1 an epithet of Kārtikēya. 2 smoke. - **सिख**, - **सुख** a peacock's tail. - **सुख**: an antelope. - **सुख**, a gourd. - **सुख**: an epithet of Kārtikēya. - **सिखा** 1 a flame. 2 a peacock's crest.

rior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकेसु म.

an epithet of Garuda. -कुडुका a stone-cutter's obisel. -कुडुम, -कुडुम benzoin. -कु a fossil, mineral. (-कु) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -कुतु 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -कुतु f. -कुतु: bitumen. -कुतु: 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -कुतु a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -कुतु: कुतुका: a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -कुतुकुति: f. an image of stone. -कुतुका a stone-slab. -कुतु benzoin. -कुतु: a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुतु: 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -कुतुका a kind of moss. -कुतु: f. a shower of stones. 2 hail. -कुतुम n. a grotto, rocky recess. -कुतुकि: bitumen.

शिशिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिशिदुः A kind of fish.

शिशि 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Oomp. -कुका a bee; मिलितशिशिकुकापदलि-पदलकृतमरुणविज्ञप्ति Gt. 1.; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; स/ कुकमपदलिशिशिकुकमनोहराम्बु-बापादेव प्रमदवात्सल्यति K. 225; or कुन-पदिका शिशुद्वारादिति शक्तिः शिशिकुकमनोऽलमत St. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिशिकः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -कु a mushroom, fungus; as in उपशिलीय q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अपिपुराणि शिशिकमणिभिः St. 6. 32, or अलिनामताडिनी शिशिकि 72. 3 Hail.

शिशिकुका A mushroom, fungus. शिशिकी 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्प 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); oraft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकाः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -कारलं, -कार a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -कार्क 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिर a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; यं शिवाया निवेदित्वायति: Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वस्तुर्जलानि कृत्वा R. 5. 8; (अनुपप्रायि 'undisturbed'); शिवायि वस्तु: सतु 'a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -श: 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; यने देवः केतवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdelium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -श्री (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; Ki. 5. 40. -श 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव शर्मणि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Rata. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Oomp. -शर्क = शर्करा q. v. -शर्करा rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-श) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -हृतर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरुतये K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛingi. -शक्ति a. prosperous, happy. -शिवः the planet Mars. -शक्ति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; इत्यलः कुत्सोयं कस्तु शिवशक्तिम् मयुः Mā. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; या पूतनामनुपगाः शिव-शक्तिरिति 9. 49. (-शिवः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वृत्त the discus of Vishnu. -वृत्त n. the Devadār tree. -वृत्तः the Bilva tree. -विद्या the Ketaka tree. -वृत्तः quick-silver. -वृत्तः, -वृत्त N. of Benares. -वृत्त N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -विश्वः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -वृत्तः the Arjuna tree. -राजवासी N. of Benares. -राशि f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -शिव Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वृत्तः the mango tree. (-श) Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -शिव quick-silver. -शिवः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुदृति an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 A jackal (in general); अहासि निम्नमिदं शिवकैः Ki. 1. 38; शिवे हरे शिव शिव शिवानां कल-कलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. 3 Final beatitude. 4 The Sami tree. 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārva grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Oomp. -श्वरतिः a dog. -शिवः a goat. -कला the Sami tree. -श्वर the howling of a jackal; Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvati, wife of Siva.

शिवकः A jackal.

शिविर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid;

कुप श्वनं वपदनाशिविरायेन केन श्वोपरे Gt. 18; R. 9. 59; 14. 3, 16. 49. -श: -श 1

Dew, hoarfrost; पश्यान् शिविराश्वः जातं मन्वे शिविरमशितां पश्यान् वायव्या Me. 85. 2

The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna);

कंठेयु स्तलिनं यदेव शिविरे दुस्कोकिलायां कवे S.

6. 3. 3 Coldness, frigidity. -Oomp.

-शंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -कीर्षिः, -रश्मिः

the moon; दुष इव शिविराश्वः V. 5. 21;

शिविराश्विराश्वं वासवतिः शिविराश्वः St. 11. 21;

शिविराश्विनिना तज्यः R. 8. 2. -अश्वयुः,

-अश्वयुः 'the close of the cold season,'

spring season; स्वस्त्युः शिविराश्वयुः

(प्रमोद्यः) Ku. 3. 61; उपरितं शिविराश्व-

यमश्विना R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the

cold season. -श्वः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा

शिव्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of

any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn

&c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy

under eight or sixteen years of age.

-Oomp. -कंदः, -कंदनं the cry or

weeping of a child. -गंधः a kind

of jasmine double jasmine).

-पालः N. of a king of the Chedis

and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this

monarch was, in a previous existence,

the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of

the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in

the form of Narasimha. He was next

born as the ten-headed Ravana who was

killed by Rama. Then he was born as

the son of Damaghosha, and continued

his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incar-

nation of Vishnu, with even greater

implacability; (see St. 1). He denounced

Krishna when they met at the

Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but

his head was cut off by Krishna with his

discus. His death forms the subject

of a celebrated poem by Magha.]

-दृक् m. an epithet of Krishna. -श्वरः,

the Gangetic porpoise. -वाहकः,

-वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The

young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A

porpoise.

शिवं, शिवं The penis or male or-

gan of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms.

11. 104.

शिविद्वान् a. 1 Pious in conduct,

virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिर I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill.

-II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ने) To

leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिरति, शिर) 1 To leave as a re-

mainder, leave, leave remaining. 2 To

distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (हिवयति-ते) To leave &c. अव्य to leave as a remainder; leave behind (mostly in pass.). स्तब्धेन विचार्यमाणः R. 5. 15; विद्युत्वाहितं रजः S. 4; निद्रामयस्तीम्नः किन्दवाहितं Mv. 8; Bg. 7. 2. -उद्यु to leave as a remainder; see उद्युह. -परि to leave remaining (caus. also); यविता करेद्युप्राप्तिविता मयी Bv. 1. 58. -वि 1 to particularise, individualise, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरुदादिपरितनवाद्यो विविरो विवि-वहि वनोरुजो Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-pass.) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with abl.); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-Caus.) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट p. p. 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -ज्ञः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Oomp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state. शिष्टिः f. 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेषां शशि मां त्वा वयं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -Oomp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिलाः, शिल्लका Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयितः pass. शय्यते; desid. शिशयिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणा गणाः शेते Bb. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशब्दे कोपे शेते वयसः समागतो वयसः अयथा हंसं शयीया निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जवनी Bv. 4. 80; Bb. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शाययति-ते) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं वरीजातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; दूर्वात्महाभागतयातिशये B. 5. 14; चरितेन पातिशयिता सुवः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-Caus.) to cause to excel; धाम्यातिशाययति याम सहस्रयामः Mu. 3. 17. -अवि (with acc. of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अयथाशयितं Bk. 15. 14; अहं युगलोचितयोगादिः संख्यं डोकान् दुकरो-विशेते R. 13. 6, 16, 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1. 38. 2 to inhabit, dwell in; Bk. 10. 35. -उप to sleep or lie near. -अं

to doubt, be in doubt; संख्यं कपादि-तिष्ठते K. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शील 1 A. (शीलते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीलति, शीलयति-ते) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet.

शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; गतसुपरि कनाया वारिगोदृष्ट्या विद्युन्वयति रवस्ते शीकरास्त्रिजनेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -र 1 The *Sarsala* tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र a. Quick, rapid, speedy; विजयनिर्गमलवारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -अः Conjunction (in astr.) -अं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Oomp. -उद्युः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिन् a. expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् a. choleric, irascible. -क्षेत्रः a dog. -दुद्धिः a. acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेष्टिन् m. a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् a. Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिन् a. Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रम् Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Oomp. -कारः, कृत् m. the above sound.

शीत a. 1 Cool, cold, frigid; ननु कुहमशरत्वं शीतदिग्मन्त्रविदोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -नः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The *Nimba* tree. 3 The cold season (n. also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीते तुहिनाचलस्य कयोः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Oomp. -अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्त्रद्वौ तव सत्यं यद्वपुः शीतांशुकुम्भते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अद्भुः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अहम्भ m. the moon-stone. -आर्त a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तरं water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन a. wintry. -कुम्भः -अद्भुः a kind of religious penance. -संखं white sandal. -सुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -सुपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -सुषितिः the moon. -सुषुः the *Sirishatree*. -सुषुपकः benzoin. -यमः camphor. -यामः the moon. -जीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूकः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रश्मः a lamp. -रश्म m. the moon. -रश्मः the *udumbara* tree. -शीर्षकः the fig-tree. -शिरा the *Sami* tree. (-र) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शुक्रः berley. -स्पर्श a. cooling.

शीतक a. Cold; see शीतः -कः 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid (fig. also); अतिशीतलमन्त्रैः किं विनापि न भूतः Subhāsh. ; महदपि वयुः शीतलं व-स्वगाहः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The *Champak* tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीतल q. v. -Oomp. -उद्युः the *Champak* tree. -जलं a lotus. -यद्भुः शं sandal. -यद्भुः the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलक A white lotus.

शीतली 1 Small-pox. 2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Oomp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीत.

शीतालु a. Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; Si. 8. 19.

शीरय See शीर.

शीरु m. n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Oomp. -संखः the *Bakula* tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शीरु a. Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीरु 1 A. (शीरते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथने?).

शीरुः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीरं p. p. 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered; shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शू). -अं 1 A kind of perfume. -Oomp. -अभिः, -पाद्भुः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf; (so शीर्णपर्णं). (-पर्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -भूतं a water melon.

शीरि a. Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injuries.

शीर्ष 1 The head; शीर्षं यवी देशांतरे वेयः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloes-wood. -Oomp. अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उद्युः decapitation. -उद्युः a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रश्मकं a helmet.

शीर्षक An epithet of Rāhu. -कः 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c). 5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीचर्यः Clean or unentangled hair.-
-च 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीचर्य n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual.)

शील् 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise.-II. 10. U. (शीलयति ते) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिसन्तमपि श्रुः शीलित भारते वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति श्रुतः शीलित Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; बल काले कुजे सतिमितुं शील्य नीलविचोले Gt. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; श्रुतुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलित Gt. 7; स्नेहानना सपदि शील्य सीप मोलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अद्भु. -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शयश्चतुर्षो मन्सा परिशिलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa).-
-ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशील्यसमेतं सकृच्च Subbāsh.: frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; an कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; सो दान°, दयया°, दया°, युष्म°, आश्रयान° &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं वृत्तं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दीर्घव्यानृपतिर्विश्ववर्ति...शीलं कलौपालनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदाहरन्ते तपस्विनामनुपदेशानां Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form.-Comp. -कलनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -चारिण् m. an epithet of Śiva. -वन्दनं violation of chastity; मानेयं शीलवचनां Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीचम् m. A large snake (bca.)

शुद्धमार a. A porpoise, (a corruption of शिबुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शुक्ति) To go, move.

शुकः 1 A parrot, आत्मनो सुखदीपकं वन्दते शुक्सारिका Subbāsh.; शुकैः रागावकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितामलैः। विवर्णतामिनिः केशैरे मकुशिरः शुकाः॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The Sirisha tree. 3 N. of a son of Vyasa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghritāchī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Śuka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purāna to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] -क 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अद्भुतः the pomegranate tree. -तकः, -तुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास a. having an aquiline nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -दुष्यः sulphur. -दुष्यः, -विषः the Sirisha tree. -दुष्यः the rose-apple. -वद्भुतः the pomegranate. -वाहः a. epithet of Cupid.

शुक् p. p. 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Fleesh. 2 Sour gravel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः f. 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; शुकविशेष्यस्य युवातरं व्रजति शिल्प-मापातः। जलमिषं समुद्रशुक्ली शुकाफलनां पयो-दस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli- theoreon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Comp. -अद्भुतः, -क a pearl. -पुद्, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वपुः the pearl-oyster. -वीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिवार A pearl-oyster.

शुकः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कृच, देवदानी and वराति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क 1 Suman virile; युगलं युगीयविके शुके जी नमनापिदे विवाः Ms. 3. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अङ्गः a peacock. -कर a. spermatie. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -विषयः a demon.

शुक्लः, शुक्लिव a. 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लाय q. v. -क 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Śiva. -क 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gravel. -Comp. -अङ्गः, -अवातः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लायिः राजसूयवदेः स्वायत्तकृष्णं देवाः Ms. 72. -अलं a kind of sorrel. -अपल्ल candied sugar. -ककः a kind of gallinule. -कर्म a. pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुह white leprosy. -आतुः

chalk. -वकः the light half of a month. -वक a. dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुक्ल a. White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल n. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoti.

शुक्लितम् m. Whiteness.

शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुक्लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुक्ला 1 The sheath of a young bud.

2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुक्लिम् m. The (Indian) fig tree.

शुक्ल J. 1 P. (शुक्लि) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीतवणोऽशोचोर्गोहं वाशेषितवरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH अद्भु to bewail, mourn over, regret; नहं वृत्तमतिक्रान्तिं नायु- शोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुक्लिते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुक्लः, शुक्ला f. Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पातुच्छोकः शुक्ला परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कानं जीवति मे नाय इति सा विजयी शुच R. 12. 75, S. 72, Mo. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. 1 Clear, pure, clear; सकलसंमर्षं शुचि मानस Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्विशोदयते मयिर्षं शुचं चरः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unallied; अयं शु वेति शुचि व्रतममनः S. 5. 27; पयः शुचैर्दो- शिनार ईषत R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, allowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -विः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season; उपवसी विदुषश्चमत्तिकाः शुचिरासी चिरतोऽमर्षदाः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुमार). 15 The planet Venus 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -अद्भुतः the sacred fig-tree. -मणिः a crystal. -मत्तिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -सौम्य m. the moon. -व्रत a. holy, virtuous. -विश्व a. having a sweet or

कुलका, -कल १ A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः कल. कलकेन कलकेन कलकेन कलकेन H. 8.125; B. 8.159;

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; शिष्टो दुहितुस्तत्सम्पत्तिः R. 11. 47; न कस्याः पिता विद्वान् युद्धीयाच्युक्तमणवदि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98; 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -प्रादिक, -प्रादिव a. toll-collector. -प्रादः 1 the giver, a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -माला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

सूत्र 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

सुत्तर (सुत्त) 10 U. (सुत्त-त्त-यतिने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

सुत्त (सुत्त) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -स्वा, -स्वी See above.

सुत्त f. A mother.

सुत्तक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

सुत्तक-न 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

सुत्तक 1 Desire to hear; अत एव सुत्तकं न सुत्तकानि Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

सुत्तक a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

सुत्त 4 P. (सुत्तति, सुत्त) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; दुष्ठा सुत्तवासे विनति सलिलं स्वादु सुत्तमि Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (सुत्तयति) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -With सुत्त, -वति 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -वत् to be dried up.

सुत्त, सुत्त 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

सुत्त f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

सुत्त a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -त 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

सुत्त 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

सुत्तिलः Air, wind.

सुत्त p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; साक्षात् सुत्तं कृत्वा मि Ms. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स कुर्वते कर्मेत्यर्थं सुत्तं कृत्वा पृष्ठे Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive, harsh; तस्य ननु कुर्वते सुत्तं मिमीयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -स्य a. emaciated. (-नी)

a lizard. -स्य rice in the husk. -कलः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेर groundless enmity. -वज्र a healed wound, scar.

सुत्तक, -स 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

सुत्तः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

सुत्तक m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

सुत्तः -स 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; इति च बहु वृत्ते Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -विहिः-ही, -शिवा, -शिवाक, -शिवा cowash (कवि-कचु).

सुत्तकः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

सुत्तः A hog; नक्त सुत्तं मत्ते वदं सिद्धिं मया इतः ॥ पंडिता एव जानति सिद्धिकारयेदित्यम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -वृत्तः a kind of grass (वृत्ता).

सुत्तलः A restive horse.

सुत्तः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्चात् सुत्तो अजायत Bv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आश्रितः the daily ceremonies of observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -पियः an onion. -पेयः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -सुत्तक a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -वाजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra or servile class. -सेवकः serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

सुत्तकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mrishchhakatika.

सुत्तक A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेत्तं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

सुत्तकानी, सुत्तकानी The wife of a Śūdra. -सुत्त p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

सुत्त 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grindstone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; एव सुत्ता सुत्तस्य स्य पुत्री वेत्तपुत्तकः ॥ इदानीं श्रीकृष्णस्य वक्तुं वासु वादवत् Ms. 3. 68.

सुत्त a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; कनकम्. ३ सुत्तः रतिः Māl. 1. 17; see सुत्तवत् below. 3 Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; सुत्तं सुतं न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 88; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; सुत्तः जगाम नयनमिदं सुत्तं कु. 8. 75; Ki. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अयुक्तं सुत्तं न के S. 5; दया, ज्ञान &c. 7 Indifferent. 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked, -वत्

1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; सुत्तं सुत्तं न के N. 1. 21. -Comp. -वज्रः a hollow reed. -वज्र, -वज्रक a. absent-minded, listless. -सुत्त, -वज्र a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -वद्वत् a. 1 absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

सुत्त 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

सुत्त 10 U. (सुत्ततिने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

सुत्त a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; सुत्तं सुतं न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Śāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सैन्यम् pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

सुत्तः A kind of esculent root.

सुत्तक a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

सुत्तः -ई A winnowing-basket. -ई, A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्मः an elephant. -कर्म-नी (for कर्म) 'having finger-nails like winnowing baskets', N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. Bāt Lakshmana cut off her ears

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शेकालिः-ली. शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाकुमुदमयमरीहाराणि R. 3. 14.

शेकुपी Intellect, understanding.
शेकु 1 P. (शेकुलि) 1 To go, move.
2 To tremble.

शेकः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 Wealth, treasure. -*च* 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -*Comp* -*धि*: 1 a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्रह्ममेवमह शेकधिलिङ्गिण रत्न मा Me. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेकधिलिङ्गिण वा श्रोता मनाः परमेश्वरस्य पुंसि Mā. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेकले 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेकलिनी A river.

शेकालः See शेकल.

शेक *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; श्वेदि शेकोय्युवाविशः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Me. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; *off.* at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्तिशेष, अलिख्यशेष &c. -*च* 1 Remainder, rest, residue; श्वेदशेषोऽपि शेष व्याधिशेषस्येव च । पुनश्च वर्धते वसन्तकालाच्छेष न करिष्ये Chāp. 40; अथ-शेष Me. 88; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -*च* 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or a supporting the entire world on his head. किं शेषस्य मरथया न वदति क्षमा न क्षियत्येव न Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Me. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -*च* The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -*च* The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -*Comp.* -*अञ्ज* leavings of food. -*अवस्था* old age. -*भागः* the remainder. -*भाजनं* the eating of leavings. -*रात्रिः* the last watch of the night. -*शेषः*, -*शेषादि* *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शेकः 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शेक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshā.

शेक्ष्य Learning, proficiency.

शेक्ष्य Quickness, rapidity.

शेक्य Cold, coldness, frigidity; शेक्य दि यथाऽह्निर्जलस्य R. 5. 64, Ku. 1. 36.

शेथिर्य 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शेथिर्यः N. of Sātyaki.

शेथिर्यः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Sini.

शेथ्य See शेथ्य.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मीकिकं न मजे वने Chāp. 55; शैले मलच्युते R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone.

-*लं* 1 Borex, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -*Comp.* -*अञ्ज* N. of a country. -*अञ्ज* the peak of a mountain. -*अञ्ज* 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -*अधिपतिः*, -*अधिपतिः* -*अधिपतिः* epithets of the Himalaya. -*अञ्ज* benzoin.

-*अञ्ज* the side or slope of a mountain. -*अञ्ज* a kind of sandal. -*अञ्ज* 1 benzoin.

2 bitumen. -*आ*, *तनया*, *पुत्री*, *सुता* epithets of Pārvatī; अञ्जः प्रणलम्प पञ्जितकचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -*अञ्ज* *m.* an epithet of Siva. -*अञ्ज* an epithet of Krishna. -*निर्वाणः* benzoin.

-*अञ्ज* the Bilva tree. -*अञ्जि* *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -*अञ्ज* a cave, cavern. -*अञ्जि* the ocean. -*अञ्ज* *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलक 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलान्त्रि *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; शैली-चर्यानिर्वाहः शैली-प्रवृत्तिरिति परोपदेशमिष्य वनेति Kull. on Mr. 1. 4 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैल्यस्य Ve. 1; वने प्रवृत्तः सर्वत्र शैल्यमनं व्याहृति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इव धूमिका Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्यिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैल्य *a.* (*बी* *f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -*यः* 1 A lion. 2 A bee -*यः* 1 Benzoin; शैल्ययवीनि शिला-तलनि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock salt.

शैल्य *a.* (*डी* *f.*) Stony. -*ह* Rockiness, hardness.

शैल्य *a.* (*बी* *f.*) Relating to the god Siva. -*यः* 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Saiva sect. -*यः* N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

शैल्यः A kind of aquatic plant, moss;

सरविजयमुदयेन शैल्येनापि रथं S. 1. 20. -*ल* A kind of fragrant wood.

शैल्यिनी A river.

शैल्यः See शेथ्य.

शैल्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैल्यः Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.) शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः U. 1. 45; शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः R. 1. 8.

शैल्यः (*डी* *f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -*यः* A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैल्यः शैल्यः Instruction or tuition of youth.

शैल्यः 4-P. (एषति, शान्ति, *pass.* शान्ति; *caus.* शान्ति; *desid.* शिवाकृति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -*With* *नि* to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; शोकः शोकः शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अग्नः* the fire of grief. -*अपनोदः* removal of grief. -*अभिप्लव*, -*आकुल*, -*आविष्ट*, -*उपहत*, -*विकल* *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -*अञ्ज* indulgence in grief. -*वृक्षः* the Asukatree. -*वराज*, -*लासक* *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -*विकल* *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -*स्थानं* any cause of sorrow.

शोकः Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोकनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोक्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *a.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -*Comp.* -*केसः* (शोचिस्केसः) an epithet of fire.

शोचिस् Valour, heroism.

शोचः 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -*च* 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोच 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To go, move 2 To become red.

शोच *a.* (वा or पी *f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्वल्पवर्णद्वयशोणितशोणवर्ण-रक्तवर्णति कर्वाकस्य देवि मीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -*यः* 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v.; प्रत्यक्षीयार्थिनादिनां तं वानी-रथी शोण ह्योचः R. 7. 86. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -*यः* 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -*Comp.* -*अञ्ज* N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -*अञ्ज* *m.*, -*उपहत* 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby. -*यः* a red lotus. -*यः* a ruby.

13. 71. -**हुरी** a woman with a beard
-**चर्बकः** a barber.

इमशुल a. Having a beard, beard-
ed; **महापराजितेन** शिरसि: **इमशुलेन**
(**हुरी**) R. 4. 63.

इमील 1 P. (**इमीलति**) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलनं Winking, twinkling.

इवान p. p. 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrunken, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -**म**
Smoke.

इवान a. 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; **महाकृष्णविश्वरूपं कृष्णं इवान**
वतः M. 8. 5; V. 2. 7; **कृष्णवल्गुवाम-**
सिन्धुः U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -**मः** 1 The black
colour 2 A cloud 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; **अथ च**
कालिंदिते वटः इवानो नाम U. 1; **लोहिमटः इवान**
इति वृत्तिः R. 13. 53. -**स** 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -**Comp.** -**अन** a. dark.
(**अन**) the planet Mercury. -**कंठः** 1
an epithet of Siva (**चालकंठः**); a
peacock. -**कणः** a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -**वज्रः** the *sama*'s
tree -**भास**. -**रश्मि** a glossy black.
-**हृदयः** an epithet of Krishna.

इवानल a. Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; **विशितइवानलसिन्धुसुखी शक्तिः** Vo. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -**लः** 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इवानलिका The indigo plant.

इवानलिनम् m. Blackness, darkness;
इवाना इवानलिमानमानय भो: **सर्वमिदं**
Vb. 3. 1.

इवाना 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; **इवाना इवानलिमानमानय** भो: **सर्वमिदं**
कृष्णः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(**वीचनमप्यस्या** according to Malli. on
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or **उति**
हृदोऽप्यसौगी **ग्राम** या **पुत्रद्विति**). **तत्कालं**
वर्णमा सा **हो** **इवानेति** **कथनं** according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इवानाका A kind of grain or corn;
(**न**) **इवानाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तिका** **जहाति** S. 4. 13
(**Also इवानक**).

इवानिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); **इवानः** **सलहयते** **सुग्री** **विमुक्तिः**
इवानिहाति वा R. 1. 10.

इवानित a. Blackened, darkened.

इवानलः A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

इवानलकः 1 A wife's brother. 2 A
wretched brother-in-law.

इवानली, इवानिका, इवाली A wife's
sister.

इवान a. (**वा** or **वी** f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -**मः** The
brown colour. -**Comp.** -**वैलः** the
mango tree.

इवैत a. (**वा** or **वा** f.) White. -**मः**
The white colour.

इवेनः 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-**Comp.** -**करण**, -**करिका** 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-
like; i. e. rash and desperate act.
-**चित्**, **जीवित्** m. a falconer.

इवे 1 A. (**इवाने**, **इवान**, **इति** or **इति**)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-**With** **वा** to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see **आइवान** also.

इवेमवाता Hawking, hunting, chase.

इवोपाकाः, इवोपाकाः N. of a tree.

अंजु 1 A. (**अंजते**) To go, creep.

अज 1 P. (**अजति**) To go, move,
creep.
अज 1 P., 10 U. (**अजति**, **अजति**, -**ते**)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with **हि**); R. 5. 1.

अज् ind. A prefix used with the
root **वा**; see under **वा**.

अज (**अजति**, **अजति**) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -**II.** 1 P., 10 U. (**अजति**,
अजति **ते**) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -**III.** 10 U.
(**अजति** **ते**) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अजने 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अजा 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; **अजा विनं विवि-**
धेति **वित्तं** **तत्त्वमामनं** S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; **तयति** **वैविध्यवहस्य-**
लयाः **अजा** **विधासंति** **सचित्तोऽन** Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अजाल a. 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -**गु** f. A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अज I. 1 A. (**अजते**) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -**II.** 9 P. (**अजति**) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अजः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अजण 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, binding.

अजण -**ज** Causing to boil, boiling.

अजित p. p. Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -**स** Rice-gruel.

अज 4 P. (**अजति**, **अजति**) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); **किञ्चिद्**
अजति **वीरि** Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; **अजति**
अजति **राजमित्री** **मायुति** K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; **यो** **इति** **विरति** **वधि** **आप्यता**
प्रेषिता Me. 99. -**Caus.** (**अज-अजति** **ते**)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -**With**
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-**वि** 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विना also. (-**Caus.**) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
slight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अजः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अजं **महियल** **तव** **अज** R. 2. 34; **जानति** **हि**
पुनः **सम्यक्** **कविरि** **कवेः** **अजं** Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Me. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; **विजयते** **स** **तयोवा**
महामिर्भयमजं R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17. 52;
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; **विजं** **महि** **पार्ययते** **इवा** **अजः** Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -**Comp.** -**अज** n. -**अजं** perspira-
tion, sweat. -**कवित** a. worn out by
fatigue. -**साध** a. to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अजण a. (**ज** or **जी** f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -**ज**: 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -**ज** **जी** 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikeard.

अज 1 A. (**अजते**, **अजते**) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, benegligent.
2 To err. -**With** **हि** to confide, place
confidence in; see **विजय**.

अजः, अजणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अजः 1 Hearing; as in **हृज** **अज**. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अजणः -**ज** 1 The ear; **अजति** **मनुष्यसदृशं**
अजणमविदधानि Gt. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -**ज** **ज** N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -**ज** 1 The act of hearing;
अजणमुपमं Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति **अजवात्**
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5
Wealth. -**Comp.** -**इति** the sense of
hearing, the ear. -**उदरं** the hollow
of the outer ear. -**गोचर** a. within
the range of hearing. (-**रः**) ear-
shot; as in **अजणकोचरे** **तिष्ठ** 'be within
ear-shot'. -**परा**, -**विपरा**; the reach or
range of the ear; **इति** **अजणविपरा** **विपरा**.

R. 14. 87. -**श्री** *f.* the tip of the ear. -**शुभ्र** *a.* pleasing to the ear. **अवध** *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवध Fame, glory, renown.

अवध *n.* An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्ट 1 *N.* of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called *अवध*. -**Comp.** -**ज**, the planet Mercury.

आ 2 *P.* (**आति**, **आय** or **युत**, *caus.* **अयति-ते**) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आय *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

आया Rice-gruel.

आज *a.* Faithful, believing. -**इ** 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; **अज** *व्यति* *यमावस्थायाज* *विपति*; it is of three kinds:—**मित्र**, **मैत्रिक** and **काम्य**. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *Śrāddha*. -**Comp.** -**कर्म** *n.*, -**क्रिया** a funeral ceremony. -**कृ** *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -**द**, the offerer of a *Śrāddha* or funeral oblation. -**द्वि**: *n.* the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour *Śrāddha* is performed. -**देव**, -**देवता** 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a *Viśvadeva* *q. v.* 4 a *pitri* or progenitor. -**सु**, -**भोक्तृ** *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आजिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Relating to a *Śrāddha*. -**क**, The recipient of an obsequial offering. -**क** A present given at a *Śrāddha*.

आजीव *a.* Relating to a *Śrāddha*.

आज *p. p.* 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -**त**: An ascetic.

आति *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आय: 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आय: Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आय: Hearing, listening.

आयक: 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; **आयक** *व्याख्या* *Mā.* 10. 'in their pupilage, in *statu pupilaris*'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आय *a.* (**की** *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism *Śrāvapa*. -**ज**: 1 *N.* of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 *N.* of a *Vaiśya* ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence nursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आयजिक *a.* Relating to the month *Śrāvapa*. -**ज**, the month called *Śrāvapa*.

आयणी 1 The day of full moon in *Śrāvapa*. 2 *N.* of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आयति: *श्री* *f.* *N.* of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king *Śrāvasta*.

आयति *a.* Told, narrated, related.

आय *a.* 1 To be heard (*opp.* *इय*). 2 Audible, distinct.

आ 1 *U.* (*अयति* *ते*, *मित*; *caus.* *विपयति-ते*; *desid.* *शियति-ते*, *शियइति-ते*) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; *अदेवा अयते तमेव कुर्वते बहुरथायजितं* *H.* 1. 171; *R.* 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (*as a state*); *परिता रक्षोमि: अयति विपदा कामयि दृशा* *Bv.* 1. 83; *द्विप्रेतनाथं कलम: अयि-निव* *R.* 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; *U.* 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -**WITH** **अयि** 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -**आ** 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; *V.* 5. 17; *Bk.* 14. 111. 2 to follow; *R.* 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; *R.* 13. 7; *Pt.* 1. 51. 4 to depend on; *Ms.* 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; *वको रतः कथय वय निविचेद्वाम्रिकः पूयह पूयमिवावयते विवतति* *U.* 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -**उ** to lift up, raise, elevate. -**उपा** to have recourse to; *Bg.* 14. 2; *U.* 1. 37. -**स** 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; *U.* 6. 12; *Mā.* 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

आय *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

आयति *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

आयमन *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

आयपति: an epithet of *Śiva*.

आय 1 *P.* (*अयति*) To burn.

आ 9 *U.* (*आयति*, *आयति*) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

आ *f.* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; *अयि* *श्री* *कुल*

Rām; *अयि* *श्री*: *पतिवन्ति* *Mk.* 4; 'fortune favours the brave'; *Ms.* 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; *Ki.* 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; *श्रीकुल* *Ku.* 7. 46 'the mark, or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (*सुख*) *कमलवियं दृष्टी* *Ku.* 5. 21, 7. 32; *R.* 3. 8; *Ki.* 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; *Ku.* 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; *आयि-विषं दृष्टवत्स गृहे यदा श्री* *U.* 4. 6; 8. 3. 14; *Si.* 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power.

11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (*धर्म*, *अर्थ* and *काम*). 12 The *Sarala* tree. 13 The *Bilva* tree. 14 *Cloves*. 15 A lotus.

(The word *श्री* is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; *श्रीकुल*, *श्रीराम*, *श्रीकामाक्षि*, *श्रीजगदेव*; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; *श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता*, *श्रीरामायण* &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; *Māgha* has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Śaṅkṣapāṇḍya*, as *Bhāravi* has used *लक्ष्मी*). -**Comp.** -**आय** a lotus.

-**आय**: an epithet of Vishnu. -**कंद**: 1 an epithet of *Śiva*. 2 of the poet *Bhāvabhūti*; *श्रीकंद* *काव्य*: *U.* 1. 1. *सख*: an epithet of *Kubera*. -**कर**: an epithet of Vishnu. (*र*) the red lotus. -**करण** a pen. -**कांत**: an epithet of Vishnu. -**कारि** *m.* a kind of antelope. -**कंद**: *कंद* sandal-wood; *श्रीकंद* *विशेष* *सुखयति* *H.* 1. 97. -**कद्वि** a kind of minor drama. -**कर्म**: 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -**कद्वि**: a trough or place for watering birds. -**कर्म** sour curds. (*न*) Buddhist saint.

-**कर्म**: 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of *Indra's* ear. -**ज**: an epithet of *Rāma*. -**ज**: an epithet of *Kubera*. -**जायति**: *वर*: epithets of Vishnu. -**जग** *N.* of a city. -**जग**: an epithet of *Rāma*. -**निकेतन**: -**निवास**: epithets of Vishnu. -**पति**: 1 an epithet of Vishnu; *Si.* 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -**पथ**: a main road, high-way. -**पथ** a lotus. -**पर्वत**: *N.* of a mountain; *Mā.* 1. 1. -**विष**: turpentine.

-**पुष्प** *cloves*. -**कल**: the *Bilva* tree. (*र*) the *Bilva* fruit. -**कला**, *कली* 1 the indigo plant. 2 ambly myrobalan. -**आय** *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -**अस्तक**: garlic. -**सुधा** a particular mark on the forehead by the *Vaiṣṇavas*. -**मूर्ति** *f.* 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -**युक्त** *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -**देव**: an epithet of Vishnu

-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वसः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम् लक्ष्मीविग्रहदर्शन R. 10. 10. 'अंकः' 'ध-दि', 'धुत्', 'लक्ष्मन्', 'लक्ष्मन्' m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वसकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वसः, -वसुः epithets of Vishnu. -वसुः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वाससु m. turpentine. -वसः 1 the Bileo tree. 2 the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संजं cloves -सोमः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिकः the sun-flower.

जीमूत a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing, Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -म. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The Tilaka tree. 5 The Asvattha tree. जील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

गु 1. 1 P. (गमति) To go, move; cf. गु. -11. 5. P (गुणति, गुण) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; गुण ने लक्ष्मीपदः V. 2; इत्यति वाक्येन च दृष्टम् Bk. 2. 10; लक्ष्मी ने तद्वत् अलक्ष्मी आलक्ष्मी Me. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षमिच्छा-कर्मं कृते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रुत्वा 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (भावयति) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid (गुह्यते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; गुह्यवत् प्रहृष्ट S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Me. 2. 44. -With अनु 1 to hear; Me. 9. 100; तदनुग्रह-वत् Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -प्रति 1 to hear, listen to. -प्र 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -उप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; केशिका इनामुर्गं मातादुपयुक्तं कर्त्तव्यं समिद्ध V. 1. -परि 1 to hear. -प्रति 1 to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्य प्रतिश्रुत्य तदनुग्रहं दीक्षितं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -वि 1 to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं 1 to hear, listen to इत्युक्ति न बोद्धाति Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Atm. when used intransitively; तस्यैव वः इत्युक्ते स हि गृहः Ki. 1. 5.

गुणिका Natron.

गुण p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -ह 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; भुवकात् R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रीमद्भुवदेव न कुर्वन् (विद्याति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अवचने study of the V. das. -अविद्य a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -कुपी N. of Sarasvati. -र अ. remembering what is heard, retentive.

गुणवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चक्षुः श्रुतिरिति मुनेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिस्तुल्यप्रमाणमिति R. 9. 35; S. 1. 1; V. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतिः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval, Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9 The constellation Sravana. -Comp. -अनुवाकः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्तः, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -उक्तः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कृत् a. harsh to hear. (-हृ) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -श्रुतम् -म a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -श्रुतिकः a law-book or code of laws. -श्रुति-विवादः disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -श्रुतः a hearing. -श्रुति-सिद्धिः evidence of the Vedas. -वयः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -वसतु a. grateful to the ear. -वसतु-प्रमाणः authority or sanction of the Vedas. -वसतु-प्रमाणः the outer ear. -वसतु-प्रमाणः 1 the root of the ear; श्रुति-विमर्शः श्रुति-विमर्शः Glt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; तत्त्वार्थेण श्रुतिविषयमा-तिशयेन K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेदः boring the ear. -वसतु-प्रमाणः f. (dual) revelation and legal institutions, Veda and law.

श्रवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रवः A sacrificial ladle; cf. श्रवः. -Comp. -श्रवः the Vikankata tree.

श्रवः A progression (in math). -Comp. -श्रवः the sum of a progression.

श्रवः m. f., श्रवः f. 1 A line, series, row; श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः Ve. 4. 28; न चक्षुःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -श्रवः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

श्रवः A tent.

श्रवः a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; श्रवःश्रवःश्रवः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of श्रवः q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः S. 7. 13; इति श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः B. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, abolution. -Comp. -श्रवः a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -श्रवः 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रवः striving after abolution.

श्रवः a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -श्रवः 1 A Brāhmana. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -श्रवः Cow's milk. -Comp. -श्रवः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -श्रवः a. eloquent.

श्रवः m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः Pt. 1. 14.

श्रवः 1 P. (श्रवति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

श्रवः 1 P. (श्रवति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रवः a. Crippled, lame. -श्रवः A kind of disease.

श्रवः 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation Sravana.

श्रवः-श्रवः f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः Me. 88; श्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवः K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -श्रवः the slope of the hips. -श्रवः 1 the broad hips; 2 the buttocks. -श्रवः 1 the round hips; V. 4. 18. 2 a waist-band. -श्रवः 1 a

अथ A hole, chasm ; V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33.

अथः Swelling, increase.

अथयुः Swelling, intumescence.

अथयीकी Sickness, disease.

अथ 1 P. (चलति) To run, go quickly.

अथ 10 U. (अथयति-ने) To tell, narrate.

अथ 1 P. (चलति) To run ; see अथ.

अथुरः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father ; Ms. 3. 119.

अथुरकः A father-in-law.

अथुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अथुर्यः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13 -Comp. -अथुर m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अथ 2 P. (अथिति, स्वस्ते or अथिति) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकायमथेयं चतुर्विधं न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave ; अथिति विहगर्भः R. 1. 13. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (आसयति-ने) To cause to breathe or live. -WITH आ 1 to breathe ; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart ; Me. 8. 3 to revive ; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उच् 1 to breathe, live ; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart ; Ki. 3. 8 ; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus) ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120 ; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.) ; इति विश्वमिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वमिति पश्चिमः समताम् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence ; Bk. 8. 105. -ससा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up

अथ ind. 1 Tomorrow ; वरमथ ज्योतिः न अथो मयः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -अथ a. (अथोभूत) being tomorrow -असीद, -असीयस् (अथोभूतीय, अथोभूतीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-n.) happiness, good fortune -अथस (अथ-अथस) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अथसः 1 Air, wind ; स्वसनहरमिनीभिः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -सं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; स्वसनचलितरत्नवपरीदे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing ; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अथसः a serpent.

-अथसः the Arjuna tree. -अथसः a serpent. -अथसः f. gust of wind. -अथस p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -सं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अथसत a. (नी f.), अथसत a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अथसतः The ear of a dog.

अथसतिकाः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अथसतः A dog's tooth.

अथसः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा ' a dog's sleep ', a very light sleep.

-अथसरी angry or curriish snarling.

अथस a. (नी f.) Savage, ferocious. -अथः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अथसः अथः A dog's tail.

अथसि m. A porcupine.

अथसः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अथसि सन्नेष्यं जनयति अथसः प्रमाणविकः S. 1. 20 ; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 4 Air, wind 4 Asthma. -Comp. -अथसः asthma. -अथसः suspension or obstruction of breath. -अथसः a kind of hiccough. -अथसः f. sleep.

अथसि a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अथ 1 P. (अथति, अथ) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; उदतोऽथिभिरप्यथसुतासु देतोस्तथा-अथीय Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उच् 1 to swell, increase, grow ; अथसः उचितोऽथुमनेत्रं (अथ) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अथ 1 A. (अथति) To become white, be white ; अथकतिविधिताः अथ-मार्गमिः Mā. 2. 9.

अथ a. White.

अथिः f. Whiteness.

अथ a. White.

अथ 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; नक्षत्रमपि मोहिष्यं काये वृद्धे कथयन् ।

अथसुः सुदामपि विनेनेनेन पुनर्न Kāv. 1. 7.

अथि a. (नी f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

अथि 1 A. (अथति) To become white.

अथ ०. (अथति or अथति f.) White ; ततः अथेयिषुके अथि स्वदे स्थिते Bg. 1. 14. -अथः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains ; see अथसल or अथसल. 9 N. of a division of the world. -अथः Silver. -Comp.

-अथः, -अथस m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -अथः a kind of sugarcane.

-अथः an epithet of Kubera. -अथस, -अथः a white lotus. -अथः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

-अथः white leprosy. -अथः a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -अथः a kind of fish (अथः). -अथः, अथिः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -अथस m., -अथः a goose. -अथः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -अथिः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -अथः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone.

-अथस m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -अथः a cloud.

-अथः a goose. -अथः an epithet of Brahman. -अथसः the white trumpet flower. -अथः a lion. -अथसः 1 a lion. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अथसः white pepper. -अथः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke.

-अथः the pink or rosy colour. -अथस load. -अथः the planet Venus. -अथस m. the moon. -अथसः an epithet of Garuda. -अथसः the glomerous fig-tree. -अथस m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -अथस m. an epithet of Indra. -अथसः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (मकर). -अथस m. an epithet of Arjuna. -अथसः barley. -अथः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -अथस m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अथकः A cowrie. -अथः Silver.

अथ 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog weed. 3 White Dūrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अथी N. of Suchi, wife of Indra.

अथ White leprosy.

अथ 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अथ, -अथः White leprosy.

६.

Many roots which begin with *स* are written in the *Ḍaṭupāṭha* with *ḍ* to show that the *स* is changed to *ḍ* after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under *स* in their proper places.

स *a.* Best, excellent. -**सः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

सङ्क *a.* Sixfold. -**सं** An aggregate of six; मानसङ्क, पूर्वसङ्क, उत्तरसङ्क &c.

सङ्गा See **संगा**.

सङ्ग 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलावसुधमिति सङ्गस्येव यमः कुट्टकनलपत्रे तुल्य-रूपानवस्था Si. 11. 15; cf. **सङ्ग** also.

सङ्क: A eunuch.

सङ्गली 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

सङ्ग: 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरे सङ्गे Ak. -**Comp.** -**तिलः** barren sesamum.

स *num. a.* (used in pl.; *Nom.* सङ्ग *gen.* सङ्गा); Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403 -**Comp.** -**अशीतः** (**सङ्गशीतः**) a fish. -**अंश** (**सङ्गं**) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively; -**अंश** बाहू शिरो मध्यं पङ्कामिदं सूच्यते. 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो ध्यातृत्वं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः । ज्योतिषाभ्यां च सङ्गं वेद उच्यते; see **सङ्ग** also. 3 six suspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow: -**गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दूषि च रोचना । पङ्कमित्यं मानस्य पाठेन सर्वदा गणात्**. -**अंश**: (**सङ्गः**) a bee. -**अधिक** *a.* (**सङ्गधिक**) exceeded by six; Mal. 5. 1. -**अभिज्ञः** (**सङ्गभिज्ञः**) a Buddhist deified saint. -**अशीत** *a.* (**सङ्गशीत**) eighty-six. -**अशीति**: *f.* (**सङ्गशीति**) eighty-six. -**अहः** (**सङ्गः**) a period of six days. -**आननः**, -**वक्त्रः**, -**वदनः** (**सङ्गाननः**, **सङ्गवक्त्रः**, **सङ्गवदनः**) epithets of Kārtikeya; सङ्गाननपतिपदोचरात् नेना सङ्गनामिव कृत्वा R. 14. 22. -**आम्नायः** (**सङ्गाम्नायः**) the six-fold Tantra. -**अवर्ण** (**सङ्गवर्ण**) six spices taken collectively; **सङ्गवर्ण** स मरिचं सङ्गवर्णमुवाहृतम्. -**कर्ण** *a.* (**सङ्गकर्ण**) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.) **सङ्गकर्णं** मिच्छते श्वः Pt. 1. 99. (**जी**) a kind of lute. -**कर्मन्** *n.* (**सङ्गकर्मन्**) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmana; they are: -**अध्यापनमन्त्रयनं यजनं वाजर्तनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहः श्रेयं सङ्गमार्गप्रजम्भनः** Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmana for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रातिपदो मिश्रा

वाग्विषयं सङ्गपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति सङ्ग-
कर्मण्युक्तम्. 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शान्ति, वशीकरण, कुम्भन, विद्वेध, उच्चाटन. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; योगिनिष्ठा तथा नेती (नीलिकी) वादकस्तथा । कपालमासी वेतामि सङ्गमार्गि सङ्गमार्गे. (**म**) a Brāhmana. -**कोण** *a.* (**सङ्गकोण**) hexangular. (**ज**) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -**गण** (**सङ्गगण**) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. **हस्ति**, **अश्व** six elephants, horses &c. -**गुण** *a.* (**सङ्गगुण**) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (**ज**) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under **गुण** (21); cf. **सङ्गगुण** also. -**रश्मि** *a.* (**सङ्गरश्मि**) the root of long pepper. -**रश्मिका** (**सङ्गरश्मिका**) zedary (शरी). -**रश्मक** (**सङ्गरश्मक**) the six mystical circles of the body -**सप्तवारिहस्त** (**सङ्गसप्तवारिहस्त**) forty-six. -**सप्तवर्णः** (**सङ्गसप्तवर्णः**) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -**ज**: (**सङ्गजः**) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs -**नासा कटश्रुतमातु जिह्वा श्रोत्रं तन्मयान् । सङ्गजः संज्ञायते (सङ्गजः संज्ञायते) यस्मात्सप्तान् सङ्गज इति स्मृतः ; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks ; सङ्गज इति मयूरस्तु Nārada ; सङ्गजंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नः शिखंडिमः R. 1. 39. -**त्रिंशत्** *f.* (**सङ्गत्रिंशत्**) thirty-six ; (**सङ्गत्रिंशत्** *a.* thirty-sixth). -**वर्ग** (**सङ्गवर्ग**) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy, they are: -**सायन, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त**. -**दुर्ग** (**सङ्गदुर्ग**) the six kinds of forts taken collectively. **धन्वदुर्ग** महीदुर्ग मिहिदुर्ग तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्ग सङ्गदुर्ग वनदुर्गमिति कथ्यते. -**नवति**: (**सङ्गनवति**) ninety-six. -**पञ्चाशत्** *f.* (**सङ्गपञ्चाशत्**) fifty-six. -**पद्**: (**सङ्गपद्**) 1 a bee ; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनसङ्गपद् न पञ्चाशत् न जङ्गलं न कल Bk. 2. 1. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -**अतिथि**: the mango tree. -**आनन्दचर्चन**: the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -**अश्व** *a.* having been for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति प्रजन्मन्मयः सङ्गपञ्च Ms. 73. -**विष**: the tree called नागवैज्ञानः. -**पदी** (**सङ्गपदी**) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -**यज्ञः** (**सङ्गयज्ञः**) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four *Puruṣārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature**

of the Supreme Spirit ; **यज्ञोपनिषद्** लोकात्मनोपनिषद् । सङ्गयज्ञा तु यस्यासी सङ्गयज्ञः परिकीर्तितः. 2 a lustful or licentious man. -**विद्व**: (**सङ्गविद्व**) an epithet of Vishnu. -**भाग**: (**सङ्गभाग**) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13 ; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -**सुख** *a.* (**सङ्गसुख**) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal. (**ज**) a hexagon. (**म**) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -**मासः** (**सङ्गमासः** &c.) a period of six months. -**मासिक** *a.* (**सङ्गमासिक**) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -**सुख**: (**सङ्गसुख**) an epithet of Kārtikeya ; R. 17. 67. (**सा**) a water-melon. -**रस**, -**रसा**: (*m. pl.*) (**सङ्गरस** &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under **रस**. -**रात्रि** (**सङ्गरात्रि**) a period of six nights. -**सर्व**: (**सङ्गसर्व**) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind ; (also called **सङ्ग**); **सर्व**: कौपस्त्युषा लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरः क्रुधा हि सङ्गसर्वजयेन Kā. 1. 9 ; व्यनेह सङ्गमय Bk. 1. 2. -**विंशति**: *f.* (**सङ्गविंशति**) twenty-six ; **सङ्गविंशति** twenty-sixth. -**विष** (**सङ्गविष**) *v.* of six kinds, six fold ; Bk. 4. 26. -**षष्टि**: *f.* (**सङ्गषष्टि**) sixty-six. -**सप्तति**: (**सङ्गसप्तति**) seventy-six. -**षष्टि**: *f.* Sixty; Ms. 3. 177 ; Y. 3. 84. **सप्तति** sixtieth. -**Comp.** -**भाग**: an epithet of Śiva. -**महा**: an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -**योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Fojanas*. -**संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. -**हायन**: 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

स *a.* (**सि** *f.*) Sixth, the sixth ; सङ्गसुखेन सङ्गसुखं सङ्गसुखं सङ्गसुखं Ms. 9. 161, 7. 130 ; सङ्गे भागे V. 2. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -**Comp.** -**अंश**: 1 sixth part in general ; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax; ऊपस्थानिच्छानि ततोपभोगं सङ्गसुखं इव गति-**नाभा** R. 2. 66 ; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). -**दुर्ग**: a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce ; सङ्गदुर्गदुर्गदुर्गदुर्ग S. 5. 4. -**अन्न** the sixth meal. -**कार**: taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

सर्ग 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyana, one of the 16 divine mothers. -**Comp.** -**सप्तदश**: the genitive *Tatpuruṣa*

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -पुष्पकं severalty of conjunction. -विस्मृतं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयुक्त a. 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयुक्त 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्ष 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्ष p. p. 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरक्ष p. p. 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरक्षः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणयवर्णिकाः संरक्षेति म. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -वृक्ष a. harsh through rage. -रस a. excessively enraged. -वेग the impetuosity of anger.

संरक्षित a. (जी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरक्षः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संरक्षन 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरक्षः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरक्ष p. p. Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरक्ष p. p. 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुक्ष with सं.

संरक्ष p. p. 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in रुक्षय. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधन Obstructing, stopping.

संरक्षण Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न p. p. 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलग्नः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (पलव).

संलग्न 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संलग्न p. p. Fondled, caressed.

संलग्नः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलग्नः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीन p. p. Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन p. p. 1 Clung, adhered to. 2

Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. with the ears hanging down. -वास a. depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलघन Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् ind. 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -कृष्ण an epithet of Siva. -प्रति a. revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथ a year's course.

संवत्स 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवत्सः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see श्वर. -र 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवत्स 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see श्वर also.

संवत्स 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवत्सः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवत्सकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतिहास वृत्तान्तः सप्तमस्तवत्सके; Bh. 2. 76. 3 Sub-marine fire. 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवत्सक m. N. of Balarāma.

संवत्सिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (द्विपदिका Tv.).

संवत्सक a. (विश्व f.) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवत्सि p. p. 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवत्सित p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; इतिहास-पलवस्तुनसंयुक्ताः (जननः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवत्सित a. Overrun. -त Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवत्सः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवत्सः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादश्च संवादश्च पुनः Dk.; (वाः) चित्तकर्म परिचित इव शीघ्रसंवादमिति Māl. 5. 20.

संवादि a. 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बह्वचनेवादिनीः कवः R. 1. 39; असंयुक्तसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवादः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विश्व q. v.). 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवादः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवादकः A shampooer; see संवाद (4) above.

संवादकः -न 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 2. 25.

संविन्न What is separated or individualized.

संविन्न p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, hurried; as in संविन्नमानसः. 2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात p. p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception consciousness, feeling; संवेद्यः पुनःसंविधिः स्मरणीयास्तुतानी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13. 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31. 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -सं An agreement.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अङ्गं संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संवीक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुवृत्तसंवृतवरोहं (सुवृत्तं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed, shut up, secured. 5 Betired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -सं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -सं *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत् *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सः *N.* of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 1. 2. 24; Mā. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेद्यः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं *na* 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दूःखसंवेदनायैव तमे वेदन्त्वमस्मिन् U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टा 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, cohabitation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेक्षणं Coition, sexual union.

संव्याजं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संजगत् 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; अशुभं मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; लघुः संशयस्यास्य हेतुः न सुप्रयते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकादशविधसंशयानामवधारणः ३. १. ४ संशयः. 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमस्य नरो जगति वसति H. 1. 7; कदा पुनः संशयमस्येव Mā. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility. -Comp. आशय *a.* doubting, sceptical. -आशयः, -उपेयः, -वृत्तः *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -वृत्तः *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -उपेयः solution of a doubt, decision. -उपेयः *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संशयान्, संशयान् *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -आशय *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -वृत्त *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशोधनं Purification, clearness &c.

संश्रुत् *a.* Trick, jugglery, illusion.

संश्रुतः *a.* A juggler.

संश्रुतः *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्पर-विरोधित्वेन संश्रयवद्भूमि V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; शान्तिवृत्तेन संश्रया S. 5. 17; न संश्रयः R. 16. 57; मत्तारवोद्व्या. शान्तिवृत्तेन संश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विवचनं शान्ति-यवप न्यसीः 1. 43; एकादशसंश्रयसुप्रयोगः प्रयोगे M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguings together for mutual protection; one of the Gṛāpas or expedients in politics; see under गृह also; Mā. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अन्वयादिनि संश्रयपुरे वनप्रदेशे पतनाय वसति Ku. 4. 31; Mā. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रयः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रयणं 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge.

संश्रुतः 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to.

संश्रुतः 2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणं 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संश्लेषः *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मयुक्तरूप-
संज्ञासंज्ञकः Mā. 5. 5; कश्चिद्व्यासयुतं
यथासुति संयोगिसंज्ञकजलेषु भाति R. 6. 48; Mā. 5. 11. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -असक्त a. having the mind fixed or attached. -सुग a. yoked, harnessed; St. 3. 68.

संज्ञा f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Ki. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; St. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, adhesion (to anything).

संज्ञा f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संज्ञाजने प्रयायिकारे Ki. 3. 51; उभयसंज्ञि लभ्यते Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संज्ञा 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; संज्ञासंज्ञकमहलदीप-
ज्वालसंज्ञतापितृर्भूः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संज्ञा 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; समसंज्ञिः संज्ञे Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -असंज्ञा one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—आगमात् antecedent, अवसंज्ञात् emergent, and असंज्ञात् absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संज्ञा a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संज्ञा 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṛāya-māsa* (क्षयमास).

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संज्ञा a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संज्ञा: An assembly.

संज्ञा 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असा संज्ञा: U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संज्ञासंज्ञा किं सासांज्ञा संज्ञायां संज्ञाते

Arad. 22; or परिचरिणि संज्ञा: कुं वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or birth. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -असंज्ञा transmigration. -सुग: an epithet of the god of love. -सा: 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, योनिः. -संज्ञा: final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संज्ञा a. (जी f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मा).

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संज्ञा f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वहितस्य धर्मस्य संज्ञाद्विहितोपनं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; संज्ञाद्वि वत्ता गता: Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संज्ञा 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संज्ञा. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संज्ञा f. 1 Course, current; flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं वा निपातयति संज्ञा-
गम्ये Bv. 4. 32; St. 14. 63; cf. संज्ञा.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संज्ञा, -सं 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संज्ञा f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see संज्ञा (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination of co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽन वेदयेतेषां (संज्ञासंज्ञाकारणां स्थितिः संज्ञासंज्ञा S. D. 766).

संज्ञा Sprinkling, watering.

संज्ञा m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संज्ञा 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (अभिः) मयुक्तरूपं यथापि यमो R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli-

renders the word by व्याकरणज्या दाहः) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विज्ञा-
संज्ञासंज्ञात दायते कुपेन चके दुपरात्रदग्माह R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament समावर्तुं वस्तु न संज्ञासंज्ञाते Dri. 8. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; वचने भाजने लघुः संज्ञासंज्ञा नयत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or *guṇas* recognised by the *Vaiśeṣikas*; it is of three kinds:—
अवना, वेग and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संज्ञासंज्ञा-
जन्म ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संज्ञासंज्ञा जरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such *Samakāras*; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संज्ञासंज्ञा may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -संज्ञा a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -संज्ञा, -संज्ञा, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a *Vṛātya* or outcast; cf. ज्ञाय.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाप्येका वसंज्ञासंज्ञातं दुपच वा संज्ञासंज्ञासंज्ञाते Bh. 2. 19. 2. Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -सं 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -सं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 3 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संज्ञा 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तवः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis. संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रजसिष्मामि तदु विभावसी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; युष्माः प्रियसिद्धिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नक्षत्रैः संप्रति संस्तवाधिर विरोहितं प्रेम वनायमन्विताः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तवाचः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्तवाचं नक्षत्राचः Mā. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदावसथा M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; Mā. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead. -स्य. 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; पृथक्स्थानात् निर्गमे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरस्यवसस्थानविशेषः 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; क्षीमेस्थानं यस्मात्संस्थितामृद्धिर्भवति साधकः जगत् Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating; इयं च यथा प्रस्थापयन्मन्त्रायनं द्रवः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, curbing. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. 2 A means of calming or

composing; नक्षत्राणां विस्तारं विस्तारणां Mk. 8. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying; नियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नक्षत्राः सर्वे समरे यानि संस्थितिम्। नक्षत्राणामिषाः सर्वे गृहस्थे यानि संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शा 1 A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिमेव मन्त्रमन्त्राय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संघट्ट p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; आत्मसंघट्टं नक्षत्रं संघट्टाः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 9; S. 101; H. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु a. knock-kneed. -यू a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संघट्टता-स्त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Copactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संघट्टिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination, संघट्टिः कार्यसाधिका, संघट्टिः श्रेयसी युगा H. 1; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass; यथा नक्षत्रं हि युगा न संघट्टिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनायुष्मांश्च वारं संघट्टिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; S. 20; S. 4. Mā. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संघट्टनं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body, person; अष्टाभातं संघट्टिन-सिन्धुसंघट्टनं ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46. 3 Strength; see संघट्टि also.

संघट्टनं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संघट्टु m. A destroyer.

संघर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संघातः One of the 21 bells; Ms. 4. 89.

संघारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेनसंघार-संघोत्सव Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); प्रयोगसंघारविमर्शम् R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुद्धा N. of a particular posture in the *Pāṇḍra* worship; it is thus defined :- मयोसुद्धं वामहस्तं ऊर्ध्व-रश्च वङ्गहस्तं। शिवायुर्ध्वरश्चोत्थितः संघृष्टं वरि-वर्तयेत्.

संघिता p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by; see स्य with सं.

संघिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंघिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhas or schools; पदसंघतिः संघिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony; परः सन्निष्ठाः संघिता P. 1. 4. 109; वर्णानामभि-ज्ञायाः सन्निधिः संघितास्य. स्थानं Sk; or वर्णानामकथनयोगः संघिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संघुतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संघुत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संघुतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. 2 Destruction, loss. 3 Taking, seizure. 4 Restraint. 5 Collection.

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized, laid hold of. 4 Added.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; संकल्पः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमाद्योदितसिद्धयस्य R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडियस्तमस्येति गार्ग Māl. 1. 35; बुद्धेयं संकल्प-सोदरजनमनसं नमोति मया विदुर्हि S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -बोधिः epithets of the god of love; समस्तसंकल्प-बोधो M. 4; Ku. 8. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकलुषः a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered. **संकाशः** a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), जग्निः, दिग्ग्वः. 2 Near, close, at hand. -ज्ञः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संकीर्णः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकीर्णः p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -नः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -न्ति A difficulty. -Comp. -जातिः, -बोधिः a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकीर्तनं -जा 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकुचितः p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged; अकार्यतेः संकुचितं यशो यम् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संकुलः a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् इति ज्योतिषमती चक्रमसेव राज्ञि R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विविदिताया तस्यामावृतेः is-स्य Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; e. g. राजजीवमहं मोक्षीं ब्रह्मचारी च मे पितरः। माता तु मम वैधेय पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. 3 An indicative sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो मृगते जातो वृषद्वयक्रियात् च S. D. 12. 5 Engagement, appointment, as-

signation (made by a mistress or lover); वानप्रस्थी वृत्तसिद्धे वदयते कुरु देवः Glt. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; वतादिभिर्न तु वा गति संकेते सामिसारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेते चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतितः a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; संज्ञासंकेतितं सौख्यमपि वदे स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -जः Saffron.

संक्रन्दः N. of Krishna.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः -न्तः 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा; संक्रमसिंघसद्वदेम् Mb. 3. 4 Medium or means of attaining any object; तमिष संक्रमीकृत Dk.; सौख्यतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणः 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence, a certain class of problems.

संक्रान्तः p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imaged. 5 Depicted.

संक्रान्तिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another); संक्रान्तिता...यवो गन्धसंक्रान्तः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others); विद्यादि दूरी-विश्वंते क्रियासंक्रान्तियामयः M. 1. 18; शिवा क्रिया कर्मविद्यात्मस्य संक्रान्तिरप्यस्य विशिष्युका 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संकीर्णतः Sporting together.

संक्रुतः 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षितिः f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपण, संक्षेपणम् are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.)

संक्षेपणः 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending. **संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

संक्षयः War, battle, fight; संक्षये द्विषा वीरसंक्षयः Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; St. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामिदं प्रमत्तकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिशयः, अतीतः a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचकः a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यातः p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -न्तः A number. -न्तः A kind of riddle.

संख्यातः a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -मः A learned man.

संगः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.) 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; संगः सङ्गः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगममुद्रम् 'to keep company with, herd with'.

सङ्गाः संगः संगममुद्रजतिः Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire; प्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजावरे Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दाम्भ्यावपति-विनश्यति यतिः संगान् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संश्लिष्टः An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संयुक्तः p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Mixed together, appropriate, proper, harmonious; S. 3. 6 In conjunction with (as planets). 7 Shrunken

साङ्गित अ. 1 Dressed, 2 Decorated,
3 Made ready, equipped, 4 Accout-
red, armed.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

संज्ञोत्पन्ना A moonlight night.

संज्ञः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संज्ञम् *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler. संज्ञः 1 Heaping up, gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संज्ञो विषय कर्तव्यो नृपतिः संज्ञः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

संज्ञयन् 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संज्ञाः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यमोदयिकाक्षेत्रं नरकं दशितसंज्ञाः Ku. 6. 43; R. 18. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

संज्ञायाम् Going, motion, travelling.

संज्ञले *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संज्ञलम् Agitation, trembling, shaking; अथलसंज्ञलमहारी स्नः Ki. 18. 8.

संज्ञायाः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संज्ञारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्श्व-संज्ञारं संज्ञारस्वनीयति K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Leading. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents.

संज्ञारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

संज्ञारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procurer. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

संज्ञारणम् Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संज्ञारि *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable; संज्ञारिणी नगरद्वारेण Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; 6. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Būava; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -म् 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, as कामिद्वारि.

संज्ञान्ति The Guṇḍā shrub.

संज्ञि *p. p.* 1 Heaped up; accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संज्ञिति *f.* A collection.

संज्ञितम् Consideration, reflection.

संज्ञयन् Crushing to pieces.

संज्ञम् *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Muffled.

संज्ञायाम् Obscuring, hiding.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञति, संज्ञ; the *ṣ* of the root being changed to *ṣ*, after a preposition ending in *r* or *ḍ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यमविष्य मत्तमकटेण कलशेनयः (संज्ञुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (संज्ञयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -*Caus.* (संज्ञयति-ने). -*Desid.* (संज्ञयति). -*With* अङ् 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany; इत्युत्तरा न चानिदं ह्युक्तं चानिदं कल्पम्। अङ्-वक्तुं ह्युक्ते Mb. ; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*) to stick or adhere to (fig. also); यमोदये न चानिदं नमसीव न जातु रजोद्वयमते Dk. ; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अङ्* 1 to suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager. -*आ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापनसज्जं कटे Ku. 2. 64; S. 8. 26; (इने) ह्युक्तं स. सुखेय-माससंज्ञं R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कटे स्वयंप्राप्तिसंज्ञं Ku. 3. 7; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected; Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. 3 to be attached to. -*व* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इत्येतत्तमयः संज्ञेन, देवस्यैषधुष्ये नृपस्य प्रसज्यते S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्मान्नोऽसंज्ञत् Dk. -*व्यति* 1 to join or link together; व्यतिवृत्तिः पदार्थानंतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 8. 12.

संज्ञः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 Of Śiva.

संज्ञयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhṛitarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhāratī war to the blind king Dhṛitarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संज्ञायः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

संज्ञम् A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

संज्ञा A she-goat.

संज्ञिवन् 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resurrection. 3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ङ् A yellow; fragrant wood.

संज्ञयन् Killing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां ह्यप्य, आपद् or प्रतिपद् to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; दृष्टान्तिनामसंज्ञा-देव मा चापलायेति मयाद् धनैर्वा Ku. 3. 41. 5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वैविधिकाः द्रव्यद्वयैः Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yami and the two Āsvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her supernatural power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see शास्त्र), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Śaṁjā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Āsvins, Kumāras or Āsvina q. v.]. -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -*विषयः* an epithet, an attribute. -*तुल्यः* an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानम् Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञायाम् 1 Informing. 2 Teaching.

3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञायत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञिव *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

संज्ञ *a.* Knock-kneed.

सख (usually written सख) 1. A sacrificial season, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2. A sacrifice in general. 3. An oblation, offering, gift. 4. Liberality, munificence.

सख (usually written सख) 1. A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2. A sacrifice in general. 3. An oblation, offering, gift. 4. Liberality, munificence.

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अथर्व (जं) a long sacrificial session.

सत्य ind. With, together with. -Comp. -इन्द्र m. an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्वः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्त्विक m. One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्य (Said to be so. also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; यस्या विद्यमानं पुनस्तत् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; शिवसिद्धिः सत्यं प्रयति मदनं नीतकणे Sābhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gunasq. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुरूप a. 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्प्रेक्षः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षण signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वल a. 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः f. purity or uprightness of nature. -संवत्स a. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहारः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य a. 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्यमेवय a. Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्य a. 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यम्, सत्यम्. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The deity presiding over सतिष्ठन्मातृ q. v. -स्य 1 Truth; नीमसारं सतिष्ठन्मातृ Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वृत्तिं 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्यायुधकोशम् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or logom. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्य ind. Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयि ते पादपञ्चमस्यैव K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनुरूप a. 1 true and false; सत्यायुधम् पद्मा H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-सं-ने) 1 truth and falsehood 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अनिसंय a. true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्प्रेक्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच्य a. speaking the truth. -उपसङ्ग a. fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -सत्य m. N. of a sage. -सत्त्विक a. truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -यत्न a. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति a. strictly truthful. -युत the world of Vishnu. -युत a. purified by truth (as words); सत्यायुधं वेदार्थम् Ms. 6. 46. -यतिज्ञ a. true to one's promise. -यामः N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -यत्न a. truthful, veracious. (-m.) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-n.) truth, veracity. -यत्न a. veracious. (-यत्) truth, veracity. -यत्न a. truthful, veracious, candid. (-m.) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-f.) -यत्न truth speaking, veracity. -यत्न a. 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -यत्न -संयत्न a. 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -यत्न taking a solemn oath. -यत्न a. apocryphal, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; Ki. 11. 60.

सत्यवत् a. Truthful, veracious. -m. N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -स्य N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. *युग Vyāsa.

सत्य 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sītā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Krishna.

सत्यार्थ 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्य.

सत्य a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्यायुध m. Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जयवन्त. Krishna then gave the jewel back to his proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akraśa who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akraśa. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishna, but when he found that the jewel was with Akraśa he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्य a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. -इ ind. Quickly, speedily.

सपूरकार a. Sputtered. -इः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सत् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सीदति, सत्; the *स* of *सत्* is changed to *व* after any preposition ending in *इ* or *उ* except इति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; असत्तः सेतुकेन सत्तु निन्दे निन्दितः निः Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन सत् विदुषा मये एकं गौरि सति हि II. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; वायु इरे अय नाय इरे सीदति राजा वासुदेवः Gīt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपदायां नित्यं सकल-मयं सीदति अयम् H. 2. 77; R. 7. 64, H. 2. 180. 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki.

13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; लीनति मे दृष्टं K.; लीनति दृष्टं गणपति Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सहसति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिंहसति) To wish to sit &c. -With अव 1 To sink down, faint, fall, give way; करिणी संनिपासरीति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; नस्तुभ्यमसमी मेयुः कृपाय नारदीति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; औसुभ्यमावसतपति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; विनालपस्वलावसासार् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरगणनालेक्यमासाच R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाच नज्जमसि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; अनेन रवेगेन पूर्वपरिचरि वेनेयमप्यासादये V. 1. 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदितुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उत्साधेन जातिवर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 207. 2 to overturn 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेतुर्दृष्टावति Bk. 9. 92, 6. 185. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल्यसाधनेतिस्तेरुपसेतुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उपशालः सिशिरे निषीदति तरोक्षलालयले शिला V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालपनासरणाक्ष रंतु प्रसीद श्यामलपदयलीङ्ग R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निनिचमृदिष्य हि यः प्रकृष्यति प्रसक्त तस्यापने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); विशाः प्रसेतुर्वक्त्रे वयुः सुभाः R. 8. 14; प्रसादोदयार्थः कुम्भयोर्देवमोजसः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसक्त. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रज्य प्रणिपाद्य काचं प्रसादये स्वाभिमनिसिद्धये Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 9. 263. 2 to make clear; वेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विह्वलति हसति विषीदति रोदिने चंचलि सुचलि ताप Gt. 4, Bg. 2. 1;

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 76. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सहः The fruit of trees.

सहस्रकः A crab.

सहस्रकुवाः A heron.

सहस्रम् 1 A house, palace, mansion. 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. 3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सहस्रम् a. Kind, tender, merciful. -च ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सहस्रम् n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly; संकीर्णनामो माति सहः कलजवर्तिना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 68 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. -ग्रह an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सहस्रम् 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest; S. 3.

सह ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द u. ever happy. (-दुः) an epithet of Siva. -गतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -लोपा, -नोर 1 N. of the Karatoya river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a tuffish elephant. 2 a scented phant (चन्द्रिण q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Ganesa. -नतः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -कल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the coconut tree -वोदिन m. an epithet of Krishna. -विश्वः N. of Siva.

सहस्र (स्त्री f.), सहस्र, सहस्र, (स्त्री f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); दन्तपातसहस्र, कुसुमसहस्र &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रसापसहस्र वाक्ये H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming अनय किं तसहस्रं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सहस्रम् a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring. सहाय n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनतवतांगी सहा सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सहस्र ind. 1 To-day, the same day; गपारीनां चवोऽन्येषुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, तापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतवतांगी सहा सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीन् S. 4. -Comp. -कालः the present time.

-कालीन a. recent. -काल a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-सः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वाति a. quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. -सुखिः. -लोच immediate purification.

सहाय a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सह a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सहस्र a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सहस्रम् a. A village.

सहस्रम् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife. सहस्रिणी See सहस्रचारिणी above.

सहस्रिणी See सहस्रचारिणी above.

सहस्रिणी a. (लो. f.) See सहस्र.

सहस्रिणी m. An ox, a bull.

सहस्रिणी A female companion, confidante; Bk. 6. 7.

सहस्रिणी a. Accompanying, associated with.

सहस्रम् u. (सहस्रिणी f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सह 1 P., 8 U. (हनति, सनोति, सनुते, सह; pass. सन्ते, साधरे; desid. सिंसिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman.

-ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् See सनत्.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; सद्यः सनातनः 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -सः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातन विनरुपायान् सद्यः Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; सदा नयेन वेदेही सनाथा सद्यः बर्हि Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; सनाथनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिखातलसनाथो लतामंडपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाथि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. 2 Kindred, related. 3 Like

resembling; संवाचनसममिति: Dk. 4 Affectionate. -मि: 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. 2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. 3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सप्तम्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सन्नि: 1 Worship, service. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense).

सन्निधीर्ष, सन्निधुर्ष Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, spattered speech.

सन्नी 1 A respectful entreaty. 2 A quarter or point of the compass. 3 Plapping of the elephant's ears.

सन्नीह (ल) a. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. 2 Near, proximate.

सन्तः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

सन्तर्कणं Sarcastic or cutting language, scoff, sarcasm.

सन्तत p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. 2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. 3 Lasting, eternal. 4 Much, many. -ते ind. Always, constantly, eternally, continually, perpetually.

सन्तति: f. 1 Stretching across, spreading, along. 2 Extent, expanse, extension; S. 7. 8. 3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चिन्तासन्तति-सन्तज्ञाननिबिडस्यनेव लया प्रिया Mā. 5. 10; कुसुमसन्ततिस्ततस्यमिति: Si. 6. 36. 5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; R. 3. 1. 6 A race, lineage, family 7 Offspring, progeny; सन्तति: शुद्धसंज्ञा हि परमं च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. 8 A heap, mass; (अल) सन्तत सन्ततिवहसां विहंतु R. 5. 17.

सन्तपन 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Torturing.

सन्तप p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing. 2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented; Me. 7. -Comp. -अयम् n. red-hot iron. -वक्षस् n. short-breathed.

सन्तमम् n. सन्तमसं All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जसन्तमसं परात्मा N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2.

सन्तर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

सन्तर्पण 1 Satisfying, satiating. 2 Gratifying, delighting. 3 That which gives delight. 4 A kind of sweet dish.

सन्तानः -नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread. 2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; आस्तिक्यालसंवासा: Ku. 6. 69; सन्तानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. 3 Family, race. 4 Progeny, offspring, issue; सन्तानार्थं दिव्ये R. 1. 34; सन्तान-

कामाय राजे 2. 65, 18. 52. 5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise.

सन्तानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

सन्तानिका 1 Froth, foam. 2 Cream. 3 A cob-web. 4 the blade of a knife or sword.

सन्तपः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Mā. 3. 4. 2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; सन्तपसन्तपिमहासन्तपं तस्यामासकमेतत्तदपिहितदेहं चतः Mā. 1. 23, S. 3. 3 Passion, rage. 4 Remorse, repentance; Pt. 1. 109. 5 Penance, fatigue of penance, mortification of the body; सन्तपे दिशतु शिवः शिवार्थं प्रसादि Ki. 5. 50.

सन्तपन a (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning, scorching. 2 Painful, afflicting. 3 Exciting, passion.

सन्तपित p. p. Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

सन्ति: 1 End, destruction. 2 A gift; cf. सन्ति.

सन्तुष्टि: f. Complete satisfaction.

सन्तोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; सन्तोष एव प्रसन्नस्य परं विधानं Subhāsh. 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. 3 The thumb or fore-finger.

सन्तोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

सन्त्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

सन्त्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

सन्तुष्टाः 1 A pair of tongue. 2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). 3 N. of a bell.

सन्तुष्टकः A pair of tongue.

सन्तुष्टः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. 2 Collection, uniting, mixture. 3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; सन्तुष्ट-शुद्धिं परा Git. 1. 4 Construction. 5 A composition, literary work; सन्तुष्टपर-नामा सन्तुष्टं विरं जनु R. G.; U. 4.

सन्तुष्टनं A Seeing, beholding, viewing. 2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. 3 Meeting, seeing one another. 4 Sight, appearance, vision. 5 Regard, consideration.

सन्ताने 1 A rope cord. 2 A chain, fetter. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichar exudes.

सन्तानित a. 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fettered, chained.

सन्तानिनी A cow-pen (गौत्र).

सन्तारः Flight, retreat.

सन्तारः Burning up, consuming.

सन्तुष्ट p. p. 1 Beveared, covered. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in सन्तुष्टमिति बुद्धि: &c. 3 Mistaken for, confounded with; Mā. 1. 2. 4 Doubtful, questioned. 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (तदन्तः सन्तुष्टः).

6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. 7 Envenomed.

सन्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. 2 Assigned. 3 Told, narrated, communicated. 4 Agreed to, promised. -नः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (सन्दिष्टार्थं also). -त Information, news, tidings.

सन्दिष्ट a. Bound, chained, fettered.

सन्दी A small bed-stand, cot, couch.

सन्दीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; U. 3. 2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating; अनेकसन्दीपनमाद्यं कुर्वते R. 1. 12.

सन्दीप p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed.

2 Excited, stimulated. 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

सन्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. 2 Wicked, depraved.

सन्दिष्टणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

सन्दिष्टाः 1 Information, news, tidings. 2 Message, errand;

सन्दिष्टं मे हर धनपतिः कोषाविश्ववित्तस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. 3 Communication, command; अनुष्ठितो गुते सन्दिष्टः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message. -वाक्य a message. -हरः 1 a news-bearer, messenger. 2 an envoy, ambassador.

सन्दिष्टः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अथ कः सन्दिष्टः. 2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसन्दिष्टदोलायादोषितः K.; अयोर्जनं प्रवृत्तिः सन्दिष्टः II. 1. 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt, regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called सन्दिष्ट by Mammata and others); सन्दिष्टस्तु मेरेन्द्री नद्वन्द्वी च संज्ञा K. P. 10; c. p. see Mā. 1. 2 (7. 8.); V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, &c.

सन्दीपः 1 Milking. 2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, he. p. mass, assemblage; कुन्दीपसंज्ञा-विदुःसंज्ञावर्णना भारुमेनेनाम्यति Mā. 3; Bv. 4.

सन्तारः Flight, retreat.

सन्तार 1 Union, association. 2 Intimate union, close connection. 3 State, condition. 4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; सन्तार संवाचिब सत्यमपः R. 14. 52, Mv. 7. 8. 5 Limit, boundary. 6 Fixity, steadiness. 7 Twilight. 8 Distillation (for सन्तार q. v.).

सन्तार 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination; सन्तारं विच्छिन्नं यमति कुतसंवाचिब तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. 3 Mixing, commingling.

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्पाद-
कृतसंवाचं प्रतिपन्नं सार्वकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20.
6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; दृष्टवत्सलसुखमेवो दुःसंवाचं दुर्जनो
भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). 7 A joint; दृष्टवत्सलः संवाचं
दृष्टः Suar. 8 Attention. 9 Direction.
10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of
liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a
kind of it. 13 A kind of relish eaten
to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of
pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin
by means of astringents. 16 Sour
rice-gruel.

संवाचित *a.* 1 United, strung to-
gether. 2 Bound, tied.

संवाची 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery,
foundry.

संवाचि 1 Union, junction, combina-
tion, connection; संवाचि सरला सुखी चका
छेदाय कर्त्री Subhāsh. ; Me. 58. 2 A
compact, agreement. 3 Alliance,
league, friendship, peace, treaty of
peace (one of the six expedients to
be used in foreign politics); कनि
पकाराः संवाचि मयि H. 4; (the several
kinds are described in H. 4.
106-126); दृष्टवत्सलः संवाचि मयि
सिना H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articula-
tion (of the body); तृणामुपावनं संवाचि
संवाचि S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment).
6 A breach, hole, chasm. 7 Especial-
ly a mine, chasm or opening made
by thieves in a wall or underneath
a building; दृष्टवत्सलपरितरे संवाचि दृष्टा
प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मय्यकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8
Separation, division. 9 Euphony,
euphonic junction or coalition (In
gram). 10 An interval, a pause. 11
A critical juncture. 12 An opportune
moment. 13 A period at the expira-
tion of each Yuga or age. 14 A
division or joint (in a drama); they
are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7.
91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a
dipthong. -खोरः a house-breaker, a
thief who breaks into a house.
-छेदः making holes or breaches.
(in a wall &c.). -अं spirituous
liquor. -जीवकाः one who lives by
dishonest means (particularly as a
go-between). -दृष्टवत्सलः violation of a
treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षिप्रं वि-
वति सौवाचि संवाचि मयि Ki. 1. 45. -चक्षुः
a ligament, tendon, nerve. -चक्षुः-
f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रहं *m.*
du. peace and war. -अधिकारः the
office of the minister for foreign
affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in
negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a
negotiator of treaties. -वह्नि 1 the
time of twilight. 2 Any connecting
period. -घोरः a house-breaker.

संवाचिः A kind of fever.

संवाचिका Distillation (of liquors).

संवाचि *a.* 1 United, joined. 2
Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4
Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6
Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. 2
Spirituous liquor.

संवाचिनी 1 A cow in heat (united
with the bull or impregnated by
him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संवाचि 1 A hole or breach made
in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river.
3 Spirituous liquor.

संवाचि 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2
Exciting, stimulating.

संवाचि *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed,
excited.

संवाचि *a.* 1 To be united or joined.

2 Capable of being reconciled;
सुजनसु कनकवदवत् दुर्मेयश्चासुसंवाचिः H. 1.
92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To
be aimed at.

संवाचि 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3
Morning or evening twilight; अनुसन्-
वती संवाचि दिवसस्तस्युत्तरः । अहो वैवर्गिणिना
तदावि न समागतः K. P. 7. 4 Early morn-
ing. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period
which precedes a Yuga, the time in-
tervening between the expiration of
one Yuga and the commencement of
another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning,
noon and evening prayers of a
Brahmana; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A
promise, an agreement. 9 A bound-
ary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation.
11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a
river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman.
-Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud
(tinged with the sun's rays); संवाचि-
स्त्रिंशद्गुरुः Pt. 1. 194. 2 a kind of
red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of
twilight. 2 evening. -सद्विद् *m.* an
epithet of Shiva. -दृष्टवत् 1 a kind of
jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -वह्निः a demon
(राक्षस). -रत्नः red lead. रत्नः (some
take अरत्न as the word here) an epi-
thet of Brahman. -वह्निं the morning
and evening prayers.

संवाचि *p. p.* 1 Sitting down, settling
down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down,
downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4
Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away,
decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7
Still, motionless. 8 Shrunken. 9 Ad-
jacent, near. -वाः The tree called
बिवाल. -अं A little, a small quantity.

संवाचि *a.* Low, dwarfish. -Comp.
-दुः the Piyala tree.

संवाचि *a.* Lower, more depressed
(as a tone).

संवाचि *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping.
2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

संवाचि *f.* 1 Obedience, respectful
salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3
A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound,
noise.

संवाचि *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound to-
gether, girded or put on. 2 Clad or
dressed in armour, accoutred, mail-
ed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared
for battle, armed, fully equipped;
नवजलधरः संवाचिः न हानिनापरः V. 4. 1;
Ms. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed,
arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per-
vading; दुष्टनामिह संवाचिः दीपनमेव संवाचिः
S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with any-
thing. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely at-
tached, bordering, near.

संवाचि 1 A collection, multitude,
quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard
(of an army).

संवाचि 1 Preparing, equipping,
arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3
Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संवाचि 1 Arming (oneself) or pre-
paration for battle, putting on
armour. 2 Warlike preparation,
equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्त्रि-
लो संवाचिः सुवर्णमयः । कथं जीविजयनस्युः
संवाचिः सज्जना इति Klr. K. 1. 36, Ki.
16. 12.

संवाचिः A war-elephant.

संवाचिः 1 Drawing near.
bringing near. 2 Vicinity,
proximity; presence; उत्कटं च वृ-
क्षसंवाचिः U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6.
20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In
Nyāya phil.) Connection of an or-
gan of senses (इन्द्रिय) with its object
(विषय); this is of six kinds.

संवाचिः 1 Bringing near. 2
Approaching, approximating. 3 Pro-
ximity, vicinity.

संवाचि *p. p.* 1 Approximate. 2
Proximate, adjacent, near. -ह Proxi-
mity, vicinity.

संवाचिः A collection.

संवाचि *m.* 1 One who brings near.
2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of
stolen goods; Ms. 9. 273. 4 An
officer who introduces people at
court.

संवाचिः, संवाचिः 1 Putting down
together, juxta-position. 2 Proximi-
ty, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3
Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A re-
ceptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge
of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संवाचिः 1 Falling down, alighting,
descent. 2 Falling together, meet-
ing; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact.
4 Union, conjunction, combination,
mixture, miscellaneous collection;
सुवर्णमयः संवाचिः संवाचिः क मयः Ms. 5.
5 An assemblage, a collection,
multitude, number; नारायणजीविनं संवा-
चिः Ki. 5. 36. 6 भीतिं हि देवो ह्यसंवाचिः
निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A com-
bined derangement of the three
humours of the body causing fever
which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A
kind of musical time or measure.

-Comp. -अवरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिधयः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness.

संनिधः a. Like, similar (at the end of comp.); R. 1. 11.

संनिधोः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिवृत्तिः f. 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रत्नविशेषः पुनः पुनः संनिवेशः Māl. 1, 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्गमसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्वासनसंनिवेशः K. 7. 4. 7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper place, giving seats to; किरात समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहितः p. p. 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, Proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अवि संनिहितोऽन दूतपतिः S. 1; इदं संनिहितं S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अवयवः a. having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कावः संनिहितायवः Pt. 2. 177.

संन्यस्यः 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यासनांश्च मिच्छि समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of.

संन्यस्तः p. p. 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् m. 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; हेतुः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कश्चित् Bg. 5. 3. 3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहारः); Bk. 7. 76.

सत् 1 P. (सति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To connect.

सत्पक्षः a. 1 Winged, having wings.

2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (Bh.); इत्युक्तस्यैवैवमस्यैव सत्पक्षः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the root or subject of an inference. -कः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; विहितसाम्याद् सत्पक्षः T. S.

सत्पक्षः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 6.

सत्पत्नी A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); विशुः सत्पत्नी यम् इक्षितव्यः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सत्पत्नीकः a. Attended by a wife.

सत्पञ्चाकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. 2 Causing excessive pain; cf. शिथलाकरण.

सत्पञ्चाकृतिः f. Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सत्पदि ind. Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सत्पदि मदनलो दृष्टि मम मातसे Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सत्पदी 1 Worship, honouring; सत्पदी संनिधिमाप्तेन R. 5. 22, 2. 23, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सत्पादः a. 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth part.

सत्पिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सत्पिंडीकरणं The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सत्पिंडीकरणं q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सत्पिण्डिः f. Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सत्पक्षः a. (का or की f.) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कः A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सत्पक्षी A woman's girdle or zone.

सत्पक्षिः f. Seventy. 'सप्त' a. 70th.

सत्पक्षा ind. Seven-fold.

सत्पक्षः num. a. (always pl. सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp. -अक्षः a. see सप्तक्षि below. -अक्षिः a. 1 having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-m.) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अक्षिणः f. eighty-seven. -अक्षः a haplagon. -अक्षः the sun. 'सप्त' the sun. -अक्षः seven days, i. e. a week. -आरम्भः m. an

epithet of Brahman. -अक्षि (सप्तक्षि) m. pl. 1 the seven sages; i. e. ऋषि, जपि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, वसु and वसिष्ठ.

2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -अक्षारिणः f. forty-seven. -अक्षिः -अक्षः fire. -अक्षः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -अक्षिः f. thirty-seven. -अक्षः a. seventeen. -अक्षिणः N. of fire. -अक्षिः an epithet of the earth. -अक्षः m. pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; i. e. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -अक्षिः f. ninety-seven. -आक्षिप्यः a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -अक्षः (so सप्तक्षः सप्तक्षः) N. of a tree. -अक्षः the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -अक्षिः f. pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; सप्तक्षः सप्तक्षः सप्तक्षः Ak.; see सप्तक्षि also. -अक्षः the Sirtana tree -अक्षिः, -अक्षः a. seven stories high (as a palace). -अक्षः a period of seven nights. -अक्षिणः f. twenty-seven. -अक्षः a. seven-fold, of seven sorts. -अक्षः 1 700. 2 107. (-सी) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -अक्षिः an epithet of the sun; सप्तक्षिः सप्तक्षिः सप्तक्षिः सप्तक्षिः M. 2. 13.

अक्षः a. (सी f.) 1 The seventh. -सी f. The seventh or locative case (in gram.). 2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

अक्षः A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

अक्षिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जरी हि सते. वरमे विदुषः Subhāsh.; see सप्तक्षि also.

अक्षयः a. Affectionate, friendly.

अक्षयः a. 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

अक्षरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. सक्षर.

अक्षरः a. 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (Bh. also).

2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

अक्षयः a. 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -युः A relation, kinsman.

अक्षयः Evening twilight.

अक्षयः a. 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

अक्षयः a. 1 A fellow-student (being disciples of the same teacher).

अक्षयः m. 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसहस्यः सति सति सति सति Mu. 6.

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समन्वय १. 1 Sorrowful. 2 Enraged.
समन्वय; 1 Regular: succession or
order. 2 Connected sequence,
mutual connection, applicability
(तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयः Br. Sat. I. 1.

४ ; व च तद्वत्तावा वसन्ती ब्रह्मस्वसमन्वितये निमित्ते
समन्वयेऽन्तरिकल्पना युक्ता B. B. 3
Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with,
connected in natural order. 2 Fol-
lowed. 3 Endowed with, possessing,
full of. 4 Affected by.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2
Eclipsed.

समन्वित्वाहारः 1 Mentioning together.
2 Association, company. 3 Proxi-
mity to or association with a word,
the meaning of which is clearly
ascertained or understood.

समन्वितरथं 1 Approaching. 2
Seeking, wishing for.

समन्वितारः 1 Taking together. 2
Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समन्वितर्चनं Worshipping, reveren-
cing.

समन्वित्वाहारः Accompaniment, as-
sociation.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occa-
sion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper
time or season, right moment, Ku.
3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact,
contract, engagement; मित्रःसमयात् S.
5. 5 Convention, conventional usage.
6 An established rule of conduct, a
ceremonial custom, usual practice;
Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention
of poets; (e. g. that persons separ-
ated from their beloveds are affected
at the sight of clouds). 8 An
appointment, assignation. 9 A
condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A
law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11
Direction, order, instruction, precept.
12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An
oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication.
15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demon-
strated conclusion, doctrine, tenet;
चौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. 17 End, conclu-
sion, termination. 18 Success,
prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. अनुवृत्तिः & time at which
neither the stars nor the sun is
visible. अनुवृत्तिः *a.* following estab-
lished customs. अनुवृत्तिः, उचितं
ind. suitably to the occasion, as
the occasion demands. आचारः con-
ventional practice, established
usage. क्रिया making an agreement.
परिचयः observance of a compact,
treaty or agreement; समवपरीक्षणं ह्यर्थं ते
Ki. 1. 45. अवधिचारः breaking an
agreement, violation or breach of
contract. अवधिचारिणः *a.* breaking an
agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in
due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed
time. 3 In the midst, within, between.
4 Near (with acc.); समया सीधमिति
Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nold. 4. 8.

समयार्थः War, battle, fight; कर्त्तव्योऽपि
समयार्थमुद्धृतिरिति Ve. 3. -Comp.

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -पूर्वम् *m.*,
-सिरसु *a.* the front or van of battle.
समर्पणं Worshipping, honouring,
adoration.

समर्पणं 1 Afflicted, pained, wound-
ed. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2
Competent, allowed, qualified;
यतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3
Fit, suitable, proper; तद्वत्तुग्रहणमेव सपरः
प्रत्यययत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit
or proper, prepared. 5 Having the
same meaning. 6 Significant. 7
Having proper aim or force, very
forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9
Connected in sense. -कः 1 A signifi-
cant word (in gram.). 2 The cohe-
rence of words together in a
significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting,
corroborating 2 Defending, vindicat-
ing, justifying; स्थितेक्षितसमर्थनं K. P.
7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judg-
ing, considering, imagining. 5
Deliberation, determination, decid-
ing on the propriety or otherwise of
anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy,
force, capability. 7 Energy, persever-
ance. 8 Reconciling differences,
allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थकः *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2
Causing to prosper.

समर्थनं Giving or handing over to,
delivering, consigning.

समर्थार्थः *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2
Near, proximate. 3 Correct in
conduct, keeping within bounds of
propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy,
impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement,
ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus
described in S. D. :- -युन समवकारे तु
व्याते देवास्तथाग्रय। नैवदा निर्विभज्यते नृपयैकाः
&c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A
descent into a river or sacred
bathing place; समवतारसमन्विततटः Ki.
5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2
Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3
State or condition in general; R.
19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed.
2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union,
conjunction, aggregate, collection;
सर्वाविषयानामेकमवेषामावायतनं किमुत समवायः
K.; बहुनामवसाराणां समवायो हि बुद्धेयः
Subhāsh. 2 A number, multitude,
heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion.
4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union,
constant and inseparable connection,
inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the
seven categories of the Vaisesikas.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or inti-
mately connected. 2 Multitudinous.
-Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause,
the material cause (one of the
three kinds of कारणं mentioned in
Vaisesika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together,
met, united, joined. 2 Intimately
united or inherent, inseparably
connected. 3 Comprised or contained
in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or
aggregate, an aggregate which is
considered as made up of parts each
of which is consubstantially the
same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि
q. v.). समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वाभ्यन्तरीयत्व-
नात्। तत्रमावायकस्य तु जायते व्यष्टिरीशश्च ॥
Panchdasi.

सममनं 1 Joining together, com-
bination. 2 Compounding, forma-
tion of compound words. 3
Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together,
combined. 2 Compounded. 3
Pervading the whole of anything. 4
Abridged, contracted, condensed.
5 All, whole, entire.

समस्तया 1 Proposing part of a
stanza to another to be completed,
the part of a stanza so given to be
completed; कः श्रीपति का विष्णो समस्तया
Subhāsh.; thus the lines वागवादि
गुणोक्ती, इतकोटिप्रयित्वा, तृतासाहं पुनश्चाय
are completed by नेमः सर्वं मुराः शिबो. 2
(Hence) Completing or filling up
what is incomplete; गरीषं पदा युज्या
कदाचिदर्थोऽप्यवश्यं तदुपमस्या N. 7. 83.
(समस्तया = संपदनं).

समर (Generally in pl. but used
by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समर
समो P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाह्नी
परिमितः समः कदाचित् R. 8. 92; तपोऽ-
तुर्दक्षिणं समं ब्राह्मणजन्ममाः 12. 6; 19. 4;
Mv. 4. 41. -*ind.* With, together
with.

समंनसमीना A cow bearing a calf
every year.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Attract-
ing. 2 Spreading far, diffusing
fragrance. -*m.* Diffused odour, a
scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged,
crowded. 2 Greatly agitated,
bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाकृषा 1 Fame, reputation,
celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up,
counted, summed up. 2 Fully
related, declared, proclaimed. 3
Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together,
met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3
Being in conjunction.

समाधिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समाधयः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अर्थः ऐक्यविवक्षा समाधिः समाधयः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society; as in समाधयः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाधानः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाधयने Accumulation.

समाधरणे Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विशिष्टः समवेष्टः समाजः विद्वत्सु मीनमण्डितानी Bb. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधय below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intendence. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; निरुद्ध समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वराणां च हि जगत्तुल्यं समाधिभक्त्या मयि Ku. 3. 40, 59; Bh. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; St. 4. 55. 3 Intendence, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लयसमाधिं (मायसं) Gīt. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्वैव समाधिर्भीरुः देवताः St. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59, 5. 45. 5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collec-

tion; तं देवा विदुः दूरं नारायणसमाधिरा B. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requital. 10 Completion; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कालान्तरयोः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात *p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar; समानशीलस्यसंगे तु सर्वं Subhāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -*न*; 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -*न* ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुपावृत्तिः Ki. 18. 4. -*Comp.* -**अधिकरण** *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-*न*) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -*अर्थः* *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -*उद्बन्धः* a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्बन्धभावनं विधेयं तावत्तुल्यं; see Ma. 6. 60. also. -*उत्सृपः* a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -*उपमा* a kind of Upanā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -*काल*, -*कालीन* *a.* synchronous. -*गोत्र* = मणीष. 9. 7. -*तुः* *a.* sympathising. -*धर्मन्* *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -*यसः* the same pitch of voice. -*रुचि* *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयन् Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापदिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance accidental encounter; समापदिहृष्टेन केनैवा दानेन V. 1.; किञ्च समापदिनिर्वर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ma. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापय *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापादयन् Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समाप्तलः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -*क*; 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाप्लव *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

सामान्य 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्यः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसामान्ये वदन्ति U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्यः Sik. 57; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समापः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समापत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An enterprise, undertaking,

a work, an action; अव्ययुक्ताः समासार्थाः
...तस्य गृहं विपश्चिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4.
19. 3 An unguent; see समाजम्.

समासायनं 1 A means of satisfy-
ing, gratification, delight; नात्र
विश्रवणं न सन्तुष्टिः समासायनं M. 1. 4. 2
Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 19. 10.
समासायनं 1 Depositing, placing in
or upon. 2 Delivering over,
consigning.

समासायित्व p. p. 1 Caused to mount
or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow),
मयता चरि समासायित्वे K. P. 10. 3
Deposited, planted, lodged. 4
Consigned, delivered over.

समासायः 1 Ascending, mounting.
2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing
समासालम्बनं Resting on, clinging to.
समासालम्बित्व a. Clinging to. -नी A
kind of grass.

समासालम्बः, समासालम्बनं 1 Taking hold
of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for
sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with
unguents or coloured cosmetics;
मन्त्रसमासालम्बनं विष्णुशायः S. 4.

समासार्जनं 1 Return. 2 Especially,
a pupil's return home after finishing
his course of holy study.

समासायः 1 Association, connec-
tion. 2 Inseparable connection; see
समासायः. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude,
number, heap.

समासायः A residence, habitation,
dwelling-place.

समासाय p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly,
completely occupied, pervaded. 2
Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3
Possessed by an evil spirit. 4
Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed,
seated. 6 Well instructed.

समासाय p. p. 1 Enclosed, surrounded,
enclosed, beset. 2
Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed.
4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded.
6 Stopped.

समासायः, समासायः A pupil who
has returned home after finishing
his course of holy study.

समासायः 1 Entering or abiding
together. 2 Meeting, association. 3
Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetra-
tion. 5 Possession by an evil spirit.
6 Passion, emotion.

समासायः 1 Seeking protection or
shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protec-
tion. 3 A place of refuge, asylum,
resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwell-
ing, residence.

समासायः A close embrace.

समासायः 1 Recovering breath,
breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief,
encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust,
confidence, belief.

समासायनं 1 Reviving, encourag-
ing, comforting. 2 Consolation;
Y. 2.

समासायः 1 Aggregation, union,
composition. 2 Composition of
words, a compound; (the principal
kinds of compounds are four: अद्,
अव्यय, अव्यय and अव्ययार्थ q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition
of differences. 4 A collection, an
assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6
Contraction, conciseness, brevity.
(समासायः, समासायः means 'in short',
'briefly', 'succinctly', यथा परमस्य चो
यतिः समासायः पञ्चोक्तिः Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20;
Bg. 13. 18; समासायः अथवा V. 2).

-Comp. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech
thus defined by Manuṣya:—पञ्चोक्ति-
युक्तिः त्रिषुः समासायः K. P. 10.

समासायः f. समासायः Union, ad-
hering together, attachment.

समासायनं 1 Joining, uniting. 2
Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact,
combination, connection.

समासायनं 1 Abandoning com-
pletely. 2 Consigning.

समासायनं 1 Approaching. 2
Finding, meeting with, obtaining.
3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समासायनं Uniting, collecting,
combining, accumulating.

समासायनं m. 1 One who is accus-
tomed to collect or get together. 2
A collector (as of taxes).

समासायः 1 A collection, an aggre-
gate, assemblage; Mā. 8. 2
Composition of words. 3 Con-
junction of words or sentences. 4 A
subdivision of Dharma and Dharma
compounds, expressing an aggregate.
5 Abridgment, contraction, con-
ciseness.

समासाय p. p. 1 Brought together,
assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3
Composed, collected, calm (as
mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in,
concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed
upon.

समासाय p. p. 1 Brought together,
collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant,
excessive, much. 3 Received, accept-
ed, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.
समासाय f. Compilation, abridg-
ment.

समासायः Challenge, defiance.

समासायः 1 Calling out, challenging.
2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4
Setting animals to fight for sport,
battling with living creatures; Y. 2.
203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an
appellation.

समासायः A name, an appellation;
St. 11. 26.

समासायनं 1 Calling together, con-
vocation. 2 Challenge.

समासायः A javelin, dart.

समासाय f. War, battle; नमिति पति-
निपातकर्मणः &c. N. 12. 75

समासाय Wheat-flour.

समासायः 1 Meeting, union, associa-
tion. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd;
Kl. 4. 82. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14;
Kl. 3. 15; St. 16. 13. 5 Likeness,
equality. 6 Moderation.

समासायः a. Victorious in battle.

समासायः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समासाय p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled,
2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समासाय f. Wood, fuel; especially
fuel for sacrificial sticks for the
sacred fire; नमिद्वारणः S. 1; Ku. 1.
5; 5. 33.

समासायः Fire.

समासायनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समासायः Wind.

समासायः War, battle; St. 15. 83.

समासायः 1 Complete investiga-
tion. 2 The Sākhya system of
philosophy; St. 2. 59.

समासायः 1 Investigation, search. 2
Consideration. 3 Close or thorough
inspection. 4 Understanding, intel-
lect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6
An essential principle. 7 The
Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समासायः The ocean.

समासायः Copulation, sexual
union.

समासायः 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समासायः 1 Good, right. 2 True,
correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent.
-नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समासायः Fine wheat-flour.

समासाय a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2
Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समासायः A cow calving every
year.

समासाय a. Near, close by, adjacent,
at hand. -रः Proximity, vicinity.
(समासायः, समासायः and समासायः are used
adverbially in the sense of 'near',
before, in the presence of'; अतः
समासायः अथैव विभक्त्यैः S. 6. 17.

समासायः 1 Air, wind; श्रीसमीरे यजुर्मातीरे
Git. 5. 2 The Same tree.

समासायः 1 Air, wind; समासायः चोद-
यितामहेति अस्मिन्नेति कृतं वृत्तादयश्च Ku. 3.
21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A travel-
ler. 4 N. of plant (मरुचक). -नं
Throwing, sending forth.

समासायः Longing, desire, striving
after.

समासाय p. p. 1 Longed for, de-
sired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -नं
Wish, longing, desire.

समासायः Shedding, effusion.

समासायः 1 Collection, assemblage,
aggregation, mass, multitude. 2
Conjunction of words or sentences;
सर्वं च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P.
10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समासायः 1 Ascending. 2 Tra-
versing.

समासायः Complete destruction,
extermination, eradication.

समुद्रः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.

समुद्रः Elevation, height. **समुद्रसिंहः**, **समुद्रपुत्रः** Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुद्रिणः 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुद्रकीर्णः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An outcry.

समुद्रः 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ वनसमुद्रं ज्योतिर्विराजते R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुद्रसमुद्रं Ms. 8. 4.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Production, birth, origin. 2 Occurrence.

समुद्रविजः, **समुद्रविजलः** 1. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जा -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.

समुद्रस्य: A great festival.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुद्रसारणः 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुद्रहः 1. Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरिषि समुद्रहः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Languishing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुद्रस्वः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.

समुद्रक p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुद्रः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; समुद्रमणिविषं समुद्रः संचया वा उच्यते U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.

समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.

समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुद्रागमः A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्रः.

समुद्रागमः 1 Declaring, pronouncing. 2 Illustration.

समुद्रिणः p. p. 1 Gave up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; समुद्रिणवत्सत्वं समुद्रिणः इति उच्यते Ms. 1. 6. 5 Proceeded of, furnished with.

समुद्रिणः 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.

समुद्रः 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -तः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below.

समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, production.

समुद्रिणः 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्रिणः A loud song.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्रहः m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्रवर्धः Origin, production.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैमया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन् समुद्रवर्धे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रवर्धः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.

समुद्रवर्धः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्रः a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो देवः. -तः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 The number 'four.' -Comp. -अंतः 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अंतः 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंतः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāmā's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -अंतः, -देवः the cattle-fish-bone. -न a. sea-faring. (-नः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रवाणिज्य, -वाणिज्य &c. (-नः) a river. -तुर्ध्वं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -समुद्रः an epithet of Agastya. -नक्षत्रं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -देवता, -रत्नम्, -वसना the earth. -वर्धः 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -वर्धः a sea-voyage. -वाणिज्यम्. see समुद्रः दण्ड. -वोधिर् f. a river. -वर्धः submarine fire. -गङ्गा the Ganges.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage. **समुद्रवर्धः** Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्रः a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.

समुद्रवर्धः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मन्त्रः शिवराजां च तस्मिन् ते समुद्रवर्धः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उच्यते समुद्रवर्धेन कोनं वसति समुद्रवर्धः, जातेन वेन जातेन वसति वंशः समुद्रवर्धः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विविधा-लोपि सवः समुद्रवर्धः Ki. 2. 34, or वृद्धिः समुद्रवर्धः सवः समुद्रवर्धः इति नाम्नः समुद्रवर्धः वया 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रवर्धः Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.

समुद्रवर्धः Approach, contact.

समुद्रवर्धः ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.

समुद्रवर्धः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.

समुद्रवर्धः, **समुद्रवर्धः** 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness.

समुद्रवर्धः Happening, befalling, occurrence

समुद्रवर्धः = समुद्रवर्धः q. v.

समुद्रवर्धः Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.

समुद्रवर्धः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्रवर्धः p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.

समुद्रः, **समुद्रः**, **समुद्रः** A kind of deer.

समुद्रः a. Along with the roots; as in समुद्रवर्धः 'having completely exterminated; tearing up root and branch'.

समुद्रः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate, number; जन-

सङ्घः, विप्रसङ्गः, पदसङ्घः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

सङ्गृह्ण 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

सङ्गृह्णी A byoom.

सङ्गृह्णः A kind of sacrificial fire.

सङ्गृह्ण p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich is, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

सङ्गृहिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in स्वयं सङ्गृहिः. 5 Power, supremacy.

सङ्गते p. p. 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

सङ्गतिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; सङ्गती च विपरीत च महत्तमेकत्वता Subhāsh. 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसङ्गतिः. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

सङ्गत् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विशेषादुपमेन सङ्गत् Ku. 1. 32; आपत्तिप्रसन्न-कलाः सङ्गदो धनमाना Me. 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते ह्यस्या वृत्तेः कलहनिवरे सङ्गत् वापद् च Mu. 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; N. 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसङ्गत्; Si. 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृक्षिनमसङ्गदो Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -वरः a king. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

सङ्गत p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -सः An epithet of Siva. -सं 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

सङ्गतः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

सङ्गतय (यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

सङ्गर्कः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, touch; रादिषु नापेक्षत इदं सङ्गर्कमपि शिञ्जित-

दुरीय Kn. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; व हर्ष-जनसङ्गः हर्षप्रयत्नेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

सङ्गत Lightning.

सङ्गात् a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -सः 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुव).

सङ्गातः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

सङ्गातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. 5 Alighting ((as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; Ma. 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. शनि. 10 The residue (of an offering).

सङ्गातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatāyū.

सङ्गादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

सङ्गादन् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ma. 3. 225.

सङ्गिहित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

सङ्गीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; सङ्गीडसुनिजलेषु केवदेव Ki. 7. 12.

सङ्गीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

सङ्गीतिः f. Drinking together, copulation.

सङ्गुदः 1 A cavity; स्वायां समरुक्तिमङ्गुद-मते (पयः) सम्भोक्तिरु जगते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1; Kāv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kṛavaka flower.

सङ्गुदकः सङ्गुदिका A box, casket.

सङ्गुर्ण a. 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पुर्ण. -र्णः Ether.

सङ्गुक्त p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वसवतिव सङ्गुक्तो R. 1. 1. 3 Touching.

सङ्गुक्तान् 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

सङ्गुक्तु m. A ruler, judge.

सङ्गति ind. Now, at present, at this time; अयि सङ्गति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

सङ्गतिपरिः f. 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault, attack. 8 Occurrence. 9 Co-operation. 10 Doing, performing.

सङ्गतिरोपकाः-क 1 Complete obstruction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

सङ्गतीत p. p. 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

सङ्गतीतिः f. 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

सङ्गत्वयः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

सङ्गतीक्ष्ण Expectation.

सङ्गदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

सङ्गदानोप A gift, donation.

सङ्गदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

सङ्गधानं Ascertainment.

सङ्गधारण-जा 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

सङ्गपदः Roaming about.

सङ्गभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

सङ्गलोदः Great joy, jubilee.

सङ्गमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

सङ्गमार्गः Departure.

सङ्गयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) सङ्गयोगस्यातपस्ययोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 8. 2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन योजयति ध्वजसङ्गयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

सङ्गयोगिन् a. Joining together. -m. 1 A joiner, unitor. 2 A conjurer. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

सङ्गवृष्टि Complete rain-fall.

सङ्गश्चः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

सङ्गसादः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

सङ्गसारणं The change of इ, ए, औ and इ, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इत्युक्तः सङ्गसाण P. J. 1. 45.

सङ्गहारः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7.

सङ्गसातिः f. Attainment, acquisition.

सङ्गतिः f. 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight, joy.

सङ्गक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. 2 Considering, investigating.

संज्ञा 1 Sending away, dismissing. 2 Direction, command, order. **संज्ञोष्ण** Sprinkling over, consecration.

संज्ञ 1 Submersion, inundation. 2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संज्ञा A ram, sheep.

संज्ञे An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; c. g. the encounter between शत्रु and शत्रोरष्ट in Mā. act 5.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञि) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संज्ञति) To collect, accumulate.

संज्ञ The second ploughing of a field; (संज्ञा to plough twice) see संज्ञ also.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संज्ञ 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संज्ञमायाज्यपूर्वमाह; R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संज्ञ a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace

संज्ञि a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -मः 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संज्ञ 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see संज्ञ and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -रः 1 Restraint. 2 Water. -Comp. -अग्निः, -रिगुः Cupid.

संज्ञा-लः Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लः Water.

संज्ञ a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संज्ञां बृहद्वि तदयं बर्हि Si. 8. 2. व्योम्नि संज्ञावर्हिः R. 12. 67. -यः 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सनसंज्ञाहरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संज्ञ 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संज्ञि f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to, addressing. 4 (In gram.)

The vocative case; रश् हुस्वात्सुदेः P. VI. 1. 69.

संज्ञ 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञोष्ण 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संज्ञा f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संज्ञ p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -कः An epithet of Śiva.

संज्ञ A procurer; see संज्ञ.

संज्ञ 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; शिवश्च सुदो यम मम तपश्च संज्ञो भूवात् Mā. 9; मातृवीर्यं कथं वास्तव्यस्य स्वस्य संज्ञः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्तरः संज्ञोऽस्य S. 1. 2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227, (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संज्ञोहि विद्योऽस्य संज्ञवति संज्ञः Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञ 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; मयि संज्ञं न पृथगसंज्ञं मया यद्विद्यं यदीदं Mā. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in राजासंज्ञः. 5 Fullness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संज्ञ-मा 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संज्ञावन्मयीति वा वक्तव्यं संज्ञेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संज्ञावाग्यमर्थेहि तमीयमाणा S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विमं संज्ञं संज्ञितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संज्ञ Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संज्ञ 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संज्ञ f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संज्ञ f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Palace. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संज्ञ 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; अलोक-तिरिरसंज्ञे Mā. 10. 11; हर्षोऽपि उपनतः Mā. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारान्मृदुसमेदमव-गाय नगरीनिव प्रविशतः; अयमसी महानदी संज्ञे Mā. 4; मयुष्यार्तसंज्ञसंज्ञेदपावनः 9.

संज्ञ 1 Enjoyment (in general); संज्ञोपकलाः शिवः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संज्ञोऽस्य मम सद्यश्चितो हस्तसंज्ञाह्वानात् Ms. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under संज्ञ.

संज्ञ 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Keel, activity. 7 Respect, reverence; सद्यश्चितो संज्ञवितिः Bh. 2. 63; तव संज्ञितः कश्चिदपि मयि संज्ञः Rām. -Comp. -उपलब्धः a. excited by agitation. -संज्ञः a. embarrassed, flurried.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संज्ञ p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -संज्ञः Agreement; see संज्ञ.

संज्ञ f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथं न तव संज्ञितेति वा समस्तुमि-ति वा वासितस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संज्ञ Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संज्ञ 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्विषयकलने संज्ञं मयि मज्जती R. 15. 101; Mā. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संज्ञ=संज्ञात् R. 1. under संज्ञ. **संज्ञ** Intoxication, frenzy.

संमानः Respect, honour. -सं १ Measure. २ Comparing.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं १ Sweeping, cleansing. २ Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमिष्ट p. p. १ Meted, measured out.

२ Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कौतुकिप्रसन्नोद्देशादुक्ते K. P. १; R. ३. १६. ३ As large as, reaching to. ४ Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. ५ Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमोचनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (सा or सी f.), संमुखीय a. १ Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; काम न सिद्धि नदानसंमुखी वा S. १. ३१; ll. १५. १७; Si. १०. ८६. २ Encountering, meeting. ३ Disposed to.

संमुखिक m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमूर्तनं १ Fainting, insensibility, २ Congealing, becoming dense. ३

Thickening, increasing. ४ Height.

५ Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमृष्ट p. p. १ Well swept, cleansed.

२ Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं १ Meeting together, union.

२ Mixture. ३ Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः १ Bewilderment, confusion.

infatuation. २ Insensibility, swoon.

३ Ignorance, folly. ४ Fascination.

संमोहक Fascinating, fascination.

-सं: N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. ३. ६६.

सम्बन्ध, सम्बन्ध a. (सम्बन्धी f.) १

Going with, accompanying. २

Right, fit, proper, due. ३ Correct,

true, accurate. ४ Pleasant, agreeable;

किं व कुड्मनि कवीना निमग्नसंवि (तत्तु R. G.

५ Same, uniform. ६ All, whole,

entire. -सं. (सम्बन्ध) १ With, together

with. २ Well, properly, rightly,

correctly, truly; सम्बन्धना S. १; Ms.

२. ५. १४. ३ Duly, suitably, correctly,

truly. ४ Honourably. ५ Completely,

thoroughly. ६ Distinctly.

सम्राज m. A paramount sovereign,

universal lord; especially one who

rules over other princes and has

performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice;

वेदेन राजसूयं प्रकृत्यैवराजः ५; शरितः अमरः

राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. ३. ५.

सग १ A. (सगते) To go, move.

सगुहः One of the same stock or

tribe.

सगोत्रि a. Having the same womb,

uterine. -सि १ A whole or uterine

brother. २ A pair of nippers for

cutting betel-nut. ३ N. of Indra.

सग १ Going or moving. २

Cathartic, purgative. -सि १ Going,

motion. २ An arrow. ३ The co-

agulum of curds or milk, cream. ४

Bait. ५ A string, necklace; अगं कृते

वातः क्षितिलग्नो येनिकसः U. १. ३९, २९.

६ A water-fall. -सि १ Water. २ A

lake, pool. -Comp. -अल्लः a crane

-अं fresh butter; cf. अल्ल.

सगर-सं १ A continuous line of road.

२ Spirituous liquor, spirits. ३ Drink-

ing spirits; चक्रसं सगं पूरितमिव चक्रसं

सकं मदीयः Si. १५. ८०, १०. १२. ४ A

drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet;

Si. १०. २०. ५ Distribution of spiritu-

ous liquor. -सं १ Going. २ A pond,

lake. ३ Heaven.

सग १ A bee; अगार वायव्यसि स

होमपदेति R. ४. ६८; Si. १५. २८.

सगः १ A quadruped. २ A bird.

सगज्ज-सा f., सगज्जका A woman

during menstruation.

सग m. १ Air, wind. २ A cloud. ३

A lizard. ४ A bee.

सगः १ Wind. २ A lizard; अगति-

मर्यादा च तिरया वायुमर्यादा Ms. १२. ५७.

सगः १ Wind. २ A cloud.

सगः A lizard, chameleon.

सग a. Going, moving, flowing. -सं

१ Proceeding, going or flowing. २

Iron rust.

सगिः, -गी f. १ A path, way, road,

course; A. L. १८. २ Arrangement,

mode. ३ A straight or continuous

line. ४ A disease of the throat.

सगः १ A bird. २ A libertine,

dissolute man. ३ A lizard. ४ A rogue.

५ A kind of ornament.

सगज्जः १ Air, wind. २ A cloud. ३

Water. ४ The spring. ५ Fire. ६ N.

of Yama.

सगिः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure;

cf. सगि or अगि.

सग a. Riding in the same car

-सः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सगज्ज a. १ Speedy, quick. २

Violent, impatient. ३ Passionate. ४

Delighted. -सं ind. Impetuously hur-

riedly &c.

सग १ The bitch of the gods. २

N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. ३ N.

of the wife of Bibhishana, brother

of Ravana.

सगुः Air, wind. -सु-सु f. N. of

a river on which stands Ayodhyā,

or Oudā; R. ३. ९५, १३. ६१, ६३, १४. ८०.

सग a. १ Straight, not crooked. २

Honest, upright, sincere, candid. ३

Simple, artless, simple minded;

सगं वासवस्य सगि MA. ६. १०; अगि सगि

किम वना समग्रा समं ३. -सं १ A kind

of pine tree; विपुलानां समग्रीनां Ku.

१. ९; Ms. ८८; R. ४. ७५. २ Fire.

-Comp. -अगः 'the exudation of

Sarala', resin, turpentine. -सुः frag-

rant resin.

सग See सग.

सगः a. १ A lake, pond, pool, a

large sheet of water; सगमसि सगः

Bg. १०. २१. २ Water. -Comp. -सं,

-अल्लः m., -सं, (सरोजं, सरोजमल्लः,

सरोजं) also सरसिजं, सरसिजं a lotus;

नरसिजमल्लः केवलमसि रसः Si. १. २०; नरो ह-

सिजः नरो हसि रसः R. १. २४. -सिजं,

-सिजं १ a lotus-plant; अगं सगं वा

सरोजिनां सगि Bv. १. १८०. २ a pond

abounding in lotuses. -सः (सरोजः)

the guardian of a pool. -सु (सरोजः)

a lotus. -सः (सरोजः) a lake.

सग a. १ Juicy, succulent. २

Tasty, acid. ३ Wet; Si. ११. ५४. ४

Wet with perspiration; Ku. ५. ८५. ५

Full of love, impassioned; Bv. १.

१०० (where it means 'full of

honey' also). ६ Charming, lovely,

agreeable, beautiful; सगमसि Gt. १.

७ Fresh, new. -सं १ A lake, pond.

२ Alchemy.

सग १ A lake, pool; Bv. २. १४४.

-Comp. -सं a lotus.

सगसु a. १ Having water, watery.

२ Juicy, succulent. ३ Elegant. ४

Sentimental. -म. १ The ocean. २ A

lake. ३ A male river (नद्). ४ A

buffalo. ५ N. of Vāyu.

सगसु १ N. of the goddess of

speech and learning, and represent-

ed as the wife of Brahman. २

Speech, voice, words; Ku. ४. ३९, ४३;

R. १५. ४६. ३ N. of a river (which is

lost in the sands of the great desert).

४ A river in general. ५ A cow. ६

An excellent woman. ७ N. of Durgā.

८ N. of a female divinity peculiar to

the Buddhists. ९ The Soma plant.

१० The plant called वेतिमति.

सग a. १ Coloured, tinged, tinted.

(अकृति) सगमस्य रमणमस्य Ku. ६.

१०. २ Dyed with red lac; R. १६. १०.

३ Impassioned, full of love, ena-

mored; अगसि मनोवस्य सगं कुर्वन्ना

Subhāsh.

सग a. Sounding, making a noise.

-सः १ A lid, cover. २ A shallow

dish, saucer; cf. सग.

सगि f. A spring, fountain.

सगि f. १ A river; अगसिनां सगि

दि सगमस्य सगमस्य Ms. ५. १९. २ A

thread, string. -Comp. -सगः, -सगिः

(also सगितसि); -सगं m. the ocean.

-सग (also सगितसग) N. of the

Ganges. -सुः an epithet of Bhishma.

सगि (रि) मन् m. १ Motion, creeping.

२ Wind.

सगि Water; cf. सगि.

सगिः A serpent.

सग The handle of a sword.

सग a. १ Having the same form. २

Like, resembling, similar; R. ६. ५९.

सगसग, -सं १ Likeness. २ Assimila-

tion to the deity, one of the four

statues of Muktī.

सर्प a. Angry, wrathful. 2 Enraged.

सर्प 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्प 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; श्रवणः सर्पिणी प्रजा-पतिरुद्भवो दु ज्ञातव्यः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5

Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृह्यतु सर्पं यदि सर्वं एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 As-

sent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of

troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -कर्म the

order of creation. -रूपः a great poem having several cantos, a Ma-

hākāvya; सर्परो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्प 1 N. of a tree (सर्प) 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

-Comp. -निर्घोषका, -मणिः -रसः, resin. सर्पकः The Sāla tree.

सर्पजं 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding.

5 The roar of an army.

सर्पि, सर्पिका, सर्पी f. Natron.

सर्पः A trader. -f. 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरि 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuda. -अनामः a peacock. -आवासः, -द्रु the sandal

tree. -कर्म a mushroom. -कुपः an ichneumon. -कुपः a snake's fang.

-प्राकः a snake-charmer. -गुह्य m. 1 a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large

snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki.

सर्पजं 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an

arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण्ड a. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Mov-

ing, going (in general); दूता सर्पि-गर्भे Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिण्ड n. Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पि, see

आज्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven

seas.

सर्पिण्डम् n. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्जति) To go, move

सर्प 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्जति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्प pron. a. (noun. pl. सर्वे m.) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि सर्वतः सर्व एव दृष्टिनि

Il. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति दि व्युः पूर्वाता

गोपय Me. 20, 93. 2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्षः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of

Siva. -Comp. -अंश the whole body.

-अंशिक a. pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांशिकः सर्वः

गुह्यतिल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् m., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent.

-अक्षीय a. eating every kind of food; सर्वाक्षीयः &c. -आकारं (in comp.)

entirely, thoroughly, completely. -आत्मन् m. the whole soul; सर्वात्मन्

entirely, completely, thoroughly. -ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -म, -मानिन्

a. all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित् a all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ,

-विद् a. all-knowing, omniscient. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of

Buddha. -दुम्भ a. all-subduing, irresistible. -दामन् n. a class of

pronominal words. -दंगला an epithet of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिपिन् m. a

heretic, an impostor. -स्वपिन् a. all-pervading. -देवन् m. one who per-

forms a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the

earth -हर्ष 1 every thing, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वद्वयः

'हरणं' confiscation of the whole property. 2 the very essence, the

all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24, 6. 2; Mā. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वक a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकया भगवती भवितव्येव Mā. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -रः A villain, rogue.

सर्वद्वय ind. 1 From every side or quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. 3 Completely, entirely.

-Comp. -आनिन् a. 1 having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -मद्गः 1 the

car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; c. g. Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or

palace having openings on four sides; (n. also in this sense). (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. -दुम्भ a.

of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 25. (-क) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Brāhman; Ku. 2. 3.

(having faces on all sides) 3 the Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a

Brāhman 6 fire. 7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वे ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. 2 At all times.

सर्वथा ind. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). 3 Com-

pletely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all times.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always for ever.

सर्वसि See सर्वे.

सर्वस्य ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all

sides.

सर्वांश See सर्वांश.

सर्वांश See सर्वांश.

सर्षपः 1 Mustard; लक्षः सर्वपानात्तं पर-चिद्राणि इत्यति Subhāsh. ; Mā. 10. 6.

2 A small measure of weight. 3 A sort of poison.

सर्ष 1 P. (सर्जति) To go, move.

सर्ष Water.

सर्षिल Water; हृद्यगाललाघवाः S. 1.

3. -Comp. -अपिन् a thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -इष्टनः the submarine fire. -उपद्रवः inunda-

tion, deluge, flood of water. -क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिय q. v. -जं a

lotus. -जिह्वः the ocean.

सर्लक्ष a Modest, bashful.

सर्लक्ष a. Sportive, wauton. amorous

सर्लक्षता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four

states of Mukti).

सर्लक्ष A kind of tree; cf. सर्लक्षी.

सर्षः 1 Extraction of Soma juice. 2 An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice.

4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny.

-र्ष 1 Water. 2 The honey of flowers.

सर्वजं 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ तं

सर्वनाम इति R. 8. 75; S. 3. 28. 3 Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4

Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सर्ववय a. Of the same age. -m. 1 A contemporary, coeval. 2 A

companion of the same age. -f. A woman's female companion or

confidante.

सर्वव 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

सर्वव a. 1 Of the same colour. 2 Of like appearance, like, resembling;

सर्वविरिहः सर्पद्रव्यसर्पः Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste or

tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar. 5 Belonging to the same class of

letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in

pronunciation; तुल्यात्यप्रदलं सर्वव P. 1. 1. 9

सर्विकल्प, -सर्विकल्पक a. 1 Optional. 2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing a

distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the

known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सर्विकल्प a. 1 Possessing a body, embodied. 2 Having meaning or

import. 3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सर्विकल्प, सर्विकल्प a. Thoughtful. -र्ष, -र्षी ind. Thoughtfully.

सर्विकल्प a. (सि f.) Generating, producing, yielding; सर्पिणी कामानां यदि

तानि प्राप्तिं भवती G. L. 23. -m. 1 The

sun; उदेति सर्पिता ताम्रस्तारं दवास्तमेति च

K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra.

4 The Arka tree.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

सवित्र्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धृते धृत्: सवित्र्यगरीर्यथा पर्यन्ते MAL. 1. 15. -*अं* Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सवित्र्ये दृष्टिता वृषदहनस्तुदिनश्रुतिस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेयं पुंसां सवित्र्यनवयं द्युतरितः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सवित्र्य *a.* Modest, humble. -*इ* *ind.* Modestly.

सवित्र्य *a.* Sportive, coquettish.

सविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (सविशेष and सविशेषतः are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन परमैः सविशेषतया ये विवर्णसारः प्रतिपादि मासिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -*र* *ind.* In detail, in *extenso*.

सविस्तर्य *a.* Surprised, astonished.

सहृदिक *a.* Bearing interest.

सवैज *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य *a.* 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -*व्य* *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -*Comp.* -*इतर* *a.* right. -*सावित्र्य* *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं मय सव्यसावित्र्य Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.p.). उभौ मे सावित्री पाणी सावित्र्य विवर्णये। तमं श्वेत्तनुवैज सव्यसावित्री मा विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; सव्यपेक्ष निमित्तसव्यपेक्षेति विवर्णयेत्तनुवैज MAL. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetva'bhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनेकान्तिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful. 2 Plausible, cunning.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सत्री *a.* 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्टु *m.*, सव्येष्टः A charioteer.

ससल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

ससल्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. -*र* *a.* A variety of sun-flower.

ससम्भ्र *a.* Bearded. -*f.* A woman with a beard.

सस्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

ससृ 2 P. (सति) To sleep.

ससृच *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -*र* *a.* A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. -*हः* N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससाधस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, imid.

सस्य *See* मस्य.

सस्य 1 Corn, grain; (पदानि) सस्यः पूर्वे जटाविटे प्राणिनां संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see शस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -*Comp.* -*हृतिः* *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -*यद्* *a.* fertile. -*मारिन्* *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. -*सैवरा* the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -*कः* 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्येष्ट *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -*रा* A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear.

-*II.* 1 A. (सहने, epic Paras. also; सहा the *स* of सह is changed to *ह* after prepositions ending in *ह*, as नि, परि, वि, except when *ह* is changed to *ः*)

1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; सलोद्धारः सोढः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहने अमरस्य पल्लव शिरीषपुष्पे न युवः पतञ्जलः Ku. 5. 4; so सुखे, संतापः, क्रोधः &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः सतु सा महीयसः सहने गम्यसमुपति वया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear, वांश्चार्वा महीयस्यपुत्रः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विषाण्यहन्वहंति सोढुमहन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up. S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -*Caus.* (सहयतिने) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; प्रवि विरहः समाज्ञा-बन्धः साहयति S. 4. 16. -*Desid.* (सिंहयिष्ये) To wish to bear &c. -*With* उद् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; तवाद्गुर्वि न च कर्तुं सहने Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 83. 2 (a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-*Caus.*) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -*परि* to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -*य* 1 to bear, endure; न तेजसेजस्यो यदुत्तम-रिणं प्रहने U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; सैवम साधुवीरं तस्ययत्नं प्रहनेत कः Ku. 2. 57 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see *अप्य* also. -*वि* 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2 to resist, withstand, be able to resist; R. 4. 49. 3 to be able. 4 to allow. 5 to wish, like.

सह *a.* 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -*हः* The mouth मार्गशीर्ष. -*हः*, *ह* Power, strength.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) शशिना सह याति कौस्तुभो सह मेघेन तद्विलीयते Ku. 4. 83. 2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; असतोदयो सहवासो कुरुते नृपतिर्दिवा Subhāsh. -*Comp.* -*अभ्यायिन्* *m.* a fellow student. -*अर्थ* *a.* synonymous. (-*र्थः*) the same or common object. -*उक्तिः* *f.* a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सदीक्षि सहार्थस्य बलदेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; e. g. पपात सुमी सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 8. 61. -*उद्वजः* a hut made of leaves. -*उद्गः* a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -*उपमा* a kind of Upamā. -*जहः*, -*जहजः* the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -*कार* *a.* having the sound *स*; Nalod. 2. 14. (-*रः*) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेण पशु-विनामिषकलता सहते S. 3. -*भञ्जिका* a kind of game. -*कारिन्*, -*कृत्* *a.* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. -*कृत* *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -*गमन* 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow.

-*वर्* *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (रः) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (रि *f.*) 1 a female companion. 2 a wife, mate. -*वरित* *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. -*चारः* 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sādhyā* (major term). -*चारिन्* see सहचर. -*ज* *a.* 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 hereditary. (-*जः*) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposition. -*अरिः* a natural enemy. -*मित्र* a natural friend. -*जात* *a.* natural; see सहज. -*द्वार* *a.* 1 with a wife. 2 married. -*युवः* N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvina. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -*यमः* same duties. -*वारिन्* *m.* a husband. -*वारिणी* 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -*साधु* कीदृश, -*साधुकिन्* *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -*साधिव* *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -*सु* *a.* natural, innate; Rātn. 1. 2. -*भोजन* eating in company with friends. -*सर्व* see सहगमन. -*युवन्* *m.* a brother in arms. -*वसतिः*, -*वासः* dwelling together; सहवासविशेषः विवाहा कृत इव सुखविशेषः नोपदेशः S. 2. 3.

सहस्र, सह Union, association.
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. —न 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrēṣṭha; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. —न 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहस्रा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहस्रा विद्वत्तः न विद्यामविद्वत्तः परमावृत्तः पदं Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; सहस्रगन्धैः सहस्रोत्पलैः R. 13. 11. सहस्रानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्रः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्रशीर्षकसप्तत्यः Ka. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. —Comp. —अक्षि, —कर, —किरण, —दीप्ति, —धामन, —पाद, —मरीचि, —हसि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; B. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. —काँष्ठ white Dhruvā grass. —कुलसू *ind.* a thousand times. —व *a.* liberal. (—वः) an epithet of Śiva. —वृक्षः a kind of fish. —वृक्ष, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. —पारः the diadem of Viṣṇu. —पत्रं a lotus; R. 7. 11. —पद्मः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (v. 2 of the demon Māna. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). —भुजः, —दूर्ध्व, —मोहि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वीर्या sea foetid. —शिखर an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घं हि न सहस्रधाद्वयव्यवहारिणं हि ब्रुवन् U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशत *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीर्हते Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. —न 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रवत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloepant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायाभ्याः प्रदीपति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता —सर्व 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुड्मसास्त्रेण सहायता बहुशः शीघ्रं गतस्त्वभाषयो; Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. 2 Befriended, assisted.

सहाराः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पञ्चान्निसमायुक्तो ह्ययं सहितं नमो यजुः छतेजसा 3. 8. 4. —सं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहिष्णु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; सहिष्णुसहिष्णु कृतलेखेन सह 8. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरलसुकरसहिष्णुना हिमन्मूलाधितु महानि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता —सर्व 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहस्रिः The sun. —रः The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. —वः 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; हृदयपूर्वकं कथं सहृदयस्य च कथं Ki. P. 1; परिशुष्यन्त्ये सहृदयपुरीणाः कथिष्ये R. G.

सहस्रल *a.* Questionable, doubtful. —सं Questionable food.

सहेत *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोद *a.* Good, excellent. —ः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अग्निं सह्यं ते शिरोवेदना Mn. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं तुष्णीं सह्यो विस्मयिषिषीतु विदः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. —नः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामस्योत्सारितोत्पत्तीस्तस्यैव स्वर्णयः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. —सं 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. 2 Of Pārvatī. सायात्रिकः A sea trader, a merchant trading by sea; (नौवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुधीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. —नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांसारविणः A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उचालाः कटपूतनाभमनयः सांसारविणं ब्रुवन्ते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांख्यिक (री. f.), सांख्यिक (की. f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. —कः An astrologer.

सांवादिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. —कः A disputant.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Worldly, mundane; संसारिकेषु च सत्त्वेषु बवं सत्ताः U. 2. 22.

सांसाधिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means —Comp. —व्यः natural fluidity (opp. भवितिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांसारविणः A general howor stream.

सांघनिक *a.* (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal.

सांघन *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); वीती वृद्धयेः सांघनमाना नानावृत्तः 1v. 2. 182, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

सांघल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्सांघल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (सांघल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

सांघुत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; सांघुतसिद्धं Git. 2; सांघुतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. —सं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in सांघुतं न निवेद्य. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

सांघतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; सांघतं नांघिजलिभिः प्रवेष्टा R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अहमवयवः सांघतं Mbh. —ताः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

सांघतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā.

सांघकः A quantity of fried grain (नक्त). —कः Barley.

सांघात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; सांघात् विद्यामुपगतमवश्यं पूर्व S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; सांघाद्ययः; or by 'open, direct'; तस्मात्सांघात् विद्याः कौपाय Māl. 1. 11. (सांघात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). —Comp. —करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. —कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

सांघिन् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. —नः A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कथं तयः सांघिन् दृष्टमपि Ku. 5. 60.

सांघ्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव भाषाय विवाहनादये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

सांघ्य *a.* Taunting, abusive.

सांघ्य *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

सांघ्ये Friendship.

सांघः 1 The ocean, sea; सांघः समोदयः; (fig also); दयासाग, विद्या-सांघ &c.; cf. सम. 2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. 3 A kind of

deer. -**००००**. -अधकृत a. situated along the sea-coast. -अध a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अधरा, -अधिरा, -अधिरा the earth. -अधिरा N. of Varuna. -अधिरा sea-salt. -अधिरा the Ganges. -अधिरा a river.

सावि a. 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

सावि a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -सा A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साध a. 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

साध Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

साध a. (की f.) Produced or effected by addition.

साध N. of the capital of Kusadhva, brother of Janaka.

साध a. (की f.) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. 2 Conventional.

साध a. (की f.) Abridged, short, concise.

साध a. 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्व-साधनाद्योगिना त्वं साधनं Mb. -साध, -साध N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakriti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms). -साध; A follower of the Sāṅkhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**००००**. -साध, -साध; epithets of Siva.

साध a. 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part. 3 Together with the *angas* or auxiliary members.

साध a. (की f.) Relating to union or society, associating. -साध A visitor, guest, new-comer.

साध Union, meeting; cf. धन.

साध a. (की f.) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22.

-साध A general, commander.

साध ind. Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साध लोचनं यन्मयी Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साधक means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; निगम साधकन-पारुष्यः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साध-करोषाननं M. 4. 14.

साध 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. 3 Friendship.

साध 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साध A lizard.

साध 10 U. (साधयिने) To show, manifest.

साध a. 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -साध ind. Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

साध ind. A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; अस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्नितात्पृष्ठा M. 5; अस्मसात्कृतवता विद्विषः पात्रात्पत्रं वदुः सतातः R. 11. 86; विमज्ज मेहनं यद्विस्तारकः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

साध Continuity, permanence.

साध f. 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

साध, साधकः Pease.

साध a. (की f.) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; वेदेष साधिका भाषाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया लक्ष्यमात्रात् विजति साधयमाविरासीत् Mā. 1. 26. -साध 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Rhāṣas* in poetry; (these are eight:—स्तनः स्वेदोऽथ रोमाञ्चः स्फूर्णोऽथ वेपथुः । वेपथुश्च वलप इत्येवं साधिकाः स्मृताः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A Brāhmana. 3 N. of Brahman.

साध N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pandavas in the great war.

साध, साधयतेः A metonymy of the sage Vyāsa.

साध m. A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.)

साध 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -साध (m. pl.) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

साध 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 418. 2 N. of the mother of Sinsupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साध 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोऽस्मिन्-नरेषुयन् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; अग्नितात्पृष्ठा R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविमज्जसात्पृष्ठा R. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

साध 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साध 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior.

साध a. 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -साध 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

साध 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया S. 7; तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया Me. 85.

साध a. Entire, complete.

साध a. (की f.) Quick, instantaneous.

साध I. 5 P. (साधति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधति) To be completed or accomplished. -Caus. 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अग्नि साध साधयति N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साध न दानेन न भेदेन न पात्राः । शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. 6. 31. 6 To kill, destroy; शक्याः साधयितुं Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयत्यहं वेपथुं ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; साधयत्यहं वेपथुं ते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -With (caus.) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate. -साध 1 to be successful (Atin.). 2 to accomplish, complete; Ms. 2. 100. 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक *a.* (*सधा* or *सिधा* *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skillful, adept. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन *a.* (*सी* *f.*) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -*नं* 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; स्वार्थसाधने सो हि परमोऽनन्दः R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; सतिमाद्यं बहु र्वसाधनं Ku. 5. 83, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः सिद्धिर्निर्वाणः. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साधये निश्चितमन्वेष्टेन वतिर्न विप्रत्यये स्थितिं व्यापृतं च विप्रत्ययेन मन्वेष्टेन वत्-साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; कले च तस्य प्रतिपादनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (*In law*) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -*Comp.* -*क्रिया* a finite verb. -*पदं* a document used as evidence.

साधनतारः The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलता-समये हि विधौ विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधनः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; एवं लोकसाधर्म्यम्: साधर्म्ययोगः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यवशात् भवे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2; B. 1. 12.

साधारण *a.* (*सा* or *सा* *f.*) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणी-वं प्रवृत्तः S. 3; साधारणं वृत्तवृत्तयः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न सतु वाया मयस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंडासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवानि S. 4; वीज्ये न हि समुद्रः आसमाधारणानिहैः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (*In logic*) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक *q. v.* -*नी* 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property. -*Comp.* -*जनं* joint property. -*नी* a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता *रं* 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained, secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमत् *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or साध *q. v.*).

साधीयत् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (*compar.* of साधु or साध *q. v.*).

साधु *a.* (*धु* or *ही* *f.* ; *compar.* साधियत्; superl. साधिष्ठ) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; वरसाधु न विभे स्वास्तिक-वते तत्तद्व्यथा S. 6. 13; आवरितोपादिपुत्रा न साधु मन्वे प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (*a*) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (*b*) Well-behaved (*with loc.*); मातरि साधुः Sk. 5 Correct, pure, classical (*as language*). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मि संतुनसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -*युः* 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Ms. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तिस्तथापि मनो नालान विक्रियां Subhāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money-lender. -*जल*. 1 Well, well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु वति S. 1; साधु रे विमलवर्णः साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with -*Comp.* -*वी* *a.* well-disposed. -*वाहः* a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -*वृत्त* *a.* 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्याविद्यो विव-रवा Bh. 2. 85; (*where the next sense is also intended*). 2 well rounded. (-*सः*) a virtuous man. (-*नं*) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधून 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्य *a.* 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साधये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवायमुमा-नास्यं साध्यं त्वं वति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यस्यान्वयसाधनवैयर्थ्यः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -*रूपः* 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ma. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -*रूप* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter, at issue. 3 (*In logic*) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साधये निश्चित-मन्वेष्टेन वदितं...&c.; वत्साध्यं स्वयमेव वृत्त्यनुमयोः एवे विकृतं च वत् Mu. 5. 10. -*Comp.* -*अभावाः* the absence of the major term. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. 2 Curableness. -*Comp.* -*अवच्छेदकं* that which marks out; or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साधस्त 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुडमस्तेयसाधस्तात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साधवी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

साधेय *a.* Happy, delighted.

साधसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु *m. n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि ५५५ गुभीकानि Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमत् *m.* A mountain. -*नी* N. of an Aparas; S. 6.

साधुकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साधुस्व *a.* Courteous, civil.
साधुसंघ *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साधुसंग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साधुपण *a.* A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

साधुप *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

सांतापिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साधु 10 U. (साधुपति-ने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साधु, साधुने वा 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

साधुपतिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajanya underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

साधुविक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कः immediate consequence.

साधु *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमिति हि साधुप्राप्तवर्णः Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; R. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together, collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साधु नदधुमित्तुयपसवेणैव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासतः साधुदुःखानां R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -कः A heap, cluster.

साधुिकः A distiller.

साधुविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

साधुप *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the twilight or evening; साधुपतेजः प्रमनव-जवाधुपकं द्वापः Mc. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

साधुहसिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

साधुप Any substance mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

साधुपतिः 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदामलेपुतामिवतः Mā. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

साधुपातिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

साधुपातिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासेत्. 2 A man joant in general.

साधुप *a.* Hereditary.

साधुपन *a.* (स्त्री. f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -स्त्राः (स्त्री. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

साधुपत्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -स्त्राः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

साधुपराप *a.* Guilty, criminal.

साधुपिण्डः Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

साधुप *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

साधुप *a.* (की. f.) साधुपदीन *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words : वाः सत्ता सप्ततयां सप्ततं मनीषिणः साधुपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -कः, -न 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

साधुपदीन *a.* (की. f.) Extending to or including seven generations. -मः 37. 146.

साधुपत्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साधुपदी A kind of grape.

साधुपसु *a.* Envious, jealous.

साधु 10 U. (साधुपति-ने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साधुपकः The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

साधुपति 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

साधुपत्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सप्ततय-विधौ धनानां पराक्रमी विन्यस्यः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

साधुपत्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमनस. 2 Accuracy, correctness.

साधुप *a.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'ngas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); साधुपदी वृत्तिरिति वृत्तिरिति Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्ततयोरपि सत् R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp.

-उत्तरः an elephant. -उत्तरः, -उत्तरः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -नः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda.

-जः, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -कोविः

1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -नादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

साधुप *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सप्ततयोरपि सप्ततयोरपि V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -तः Neighbourhood.

साधुपिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देहि साधुपिका मयः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अवयवः temporary non-existence.

साधुपदी 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

साधुपयिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

साधुपयिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तं व्येयमिति वदतः सामाजिकप्राप्तवत् Mā. 1.

सामान्यशब्दकोष 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यवेत्ता प्रथमादयः Ku. 7. 44; आहार-विद्युः सामान्यवेत्तुः च सामान्यवेत्तुः सामान्यवेत्तुः Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -स्य 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; इतिविद्युः सामान्यः स्वसामान्य-विशेषोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata: — प्रत्युपस्य यद्येन ह्यसामान्य-वेत्तुः। एकात्म्यं यन्नेन योगात् सामान्यमिति स्तम्भः K. P. 10. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -लक्षणं *a.* generic definition; इति द्वयसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -कनिसा a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञानं a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -कं The whole class of compounds; द्वयः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामानि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अर्धवैद्युः सामासिकमयः यतीः कुरुक्षेत्रीयिगल-द्वयः क्षिप्रः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

सामिधेनी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 *uel.*

सामिची Praise, eulogium.

सामिप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -द्वयः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* (की. f.) Sea-born, marine, as in समुद्रं लघुः. -द्वयः A mariner, voyager. -द्वयः 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -कः The science of palmistry.

सामुद्रय *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -वः, -वं 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सामुद्रायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous. 4 Relating to the other world. -कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -कः A war-chariot. -Comp. -कः a strategic array (of troops).

सामय *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Vs. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -सं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; इतः स्थानं क्रोशस्य सामयं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सामयिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सामयिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

साय N. of Siva.

सायधिक *a.* (की. f.) Arising from relationship. -कः Relationship, alliance.

सायरी A sorceress.

सायरी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

साय 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्टं साय-मयविरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां सायं मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशक्तिः भावाः कृशस्य च लघुस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

साय 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -Comp. -अह्नः *m.* (forming सामाह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायकः An arrow; तस्मात्सुतं यति-संहर सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -Comp. -पुच्छः the feathered part of an arrow; यकः पुच्छः सायकपुच्छ एव R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायन *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायनं सवनकर्मणि संपद्यते S. 3. 27.

साय *ind.* In the evening; यवता मतस्तेषु सायं प्रत्युदयेषु R. 1. 80. -Comp. -कालः evening. -अह्नः 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -संहरा the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायि *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real, true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor-

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -रः, -रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्वरस्य सारः Mā. 1. 9; असारे खलु संसारे सारं न च तदुदयः। कायस्य वासः सतां संगी गंगाभः संसृतेषु धर्मः Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point. 5 The sap or essence of trees; as in सारिसारः सर्जसारः. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं परिशीलनस्य च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरेत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः पराधिः K. P. 10. -रं 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -Comp. -अस्तर *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -भगः sandal wood. -जीवः N. of Siva. -कः fresh butter. -सदः the plantain tree. -द्वयः 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 the Khadira tree. -भगः loss of vigour. -भाण्डः 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 implements. -लोहं steel.

सारय Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की. f.) spotted, variegated. -वः 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यन्तः सारंगमतिरहसा S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्य जलजन्मस्यः दुष्यन्ति मार्ग Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (की.) Causing to go or flow. -वः 1 Dysentery. 2 The bog-plum. -जं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected.

सारणि -की. f. 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सर्पः The egg of a serpent.

सार्धम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. 2 Vigorously.

सार्धः 1 A charioteer; स सार्धे न त्वया राजन् न च सार्धिना युतः R. 1. 78; मातुलिसार्धिर्यवी 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper; R. 8. 37. 3 The ocean.

सार्धः The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सार्धः A dog. -र्यो A bitch.

सार्धः Straightness (*fig.* also), a. thesness, honesty, uprightness.

सार्धः 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile. 3 Having asp.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*) Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -नः 1 The (Indian) crane; or swan (according to some); विविद्यमाना विस्वार सार्धस्य तरेषु श्रितवन्ति Ki. 3. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -री 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सार्धः (*ज्ञ*) 1 A girdle or zone; सार्धान् महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासां भिन्नमया सीम्न सार्धतीना Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -नः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -ते Speech, eloquence; गुणसार्धस्त्वेन Git. 12.

सार्धः Sesamum.

सार्धः *री. f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. 2 A kind of bird. -Comp -फलकः a chess-board.

सार्धः *का. f.* 1 A kind of bird; आनयो ह्यस्योपेण चयदे शुक्रसार्धः Nubhish; सार्धिका वज्रस्थो Me. 85.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. 2 Having the essence or substance of.

सार्धः 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; Māl. 5. 2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. 4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सार्धः Kind of poison.

सार्धः *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्धः *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having an aim or

object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्यः 1 A rich man. 2

A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्धः सैर स्वकीयेषु वेष्टे- इतिवादि R. 17. 64; see सार्धः. 3 A

troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचि- रितस्ततो यमजिः सार्धं ग्रहः कथनको नामोद्गो

ग्रहः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्धः Pt. 1; त्वया

चंद्रमया चातिशयीते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3. 6 One of a company of pilgrims.

-Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -बाहः the leader of a caravan, a

merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्धः *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable advantageous.

सार्धः *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large company.

सार्धः A merchant, trader.

सार्धः *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्धः *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; सार्धं नूनं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.); नूनं सार्धं नूनं नूनः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Me. 89.

सार्धः (*च. f.*) N. of the constellation Aśleṣhā.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*), सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) सार्धिकीय, *a.* (*की. f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्धिक Omniscience.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्धिको नियमः.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to consisting of, the whole earth

universal. -र्यः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नृपसामर्थ्यं सर्वे नृप नृपतयस्त्वात्तः सार्धः Mu. 3. 22. 3 *ind.* of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अनुग्रहवाद्यस्तु सत्योः सार्धिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्धिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्धिकः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्धिकः A Brāhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*) Made of mustard -र्य Mustard-oil.

सार्धः *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्धः 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti; सार्धं नृपसार्धिता (शब्दोक्ति) ; Ms. 4. 232.

सार्धः The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सार्धः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसार्ध. तालसार्ध. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (*for* compounds see under सार्ध).

सार्धः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सार्धः 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment; see सार्धः. -Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -द्वकः see सार्धः.

सार्धः A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सार्धः A frog; see सार्धः.

सार्धः A kind of fennel; see सार्धः.

सार्धः 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सार्धः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (*pl.* in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu.

-Comp. -र्य *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

सार्धः The bird called सार्धः *q. v.* अथः A libation.

सार्धः *a.* (*की. f.*) Productive generative, causing birth, ob- stetric. -कः The young of an animal; (*for* सार्धः *q. v.*).

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —*इ* *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावकाश *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावकाश *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावकाश (*i. e.* देव) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being *विराज* and *सुख*).

सावकाश *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. —*इ* *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावकाश *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावकाशोपनिषद् वसोपा-
केतुः सावकाशः Subhāsh.

सावकाश *a.* (*बी. f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. —*इ* 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuna. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावकाश *a.* Composed of parts; सावकाशे वाक्पितृवसंभवाः, न हविषायास्तित्तेन रूपं मेवेन सावकाशं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावकाशः 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावकाश *a.* 1 Oclandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावकाश *a.* (*गी. f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —*इ* A metonymy of the eighth Manu; see सावकाश. —*Comp.* —*लक्ष्यं* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावकाशः A metonymy of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarūpa).

सावकाश 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावकाश *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. —*इ* *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावकाश *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावकाश *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. —*इ* *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावकाश *a.* Disdainful, disdainful, despising. —*इ* *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

सावकाश A midwife.

सावकाश *a.* (*बी. f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun. 2 Descended from the sun,

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belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); सावकाशोपनिषद् वसोपा-
केतुः U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —*इ* 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 Of Karṇa. —*इ* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

साविका 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called साविका q. v. for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhman. 5 N. of Pārvatī. 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. ' I have yet three days ', thought she, ' and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast '. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *best ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री न्व thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. —*Comp.* —*वसिष्ठ*, —*परिवर्त*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; of इत्य. —*इ* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविकार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साविकार *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*इ* *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साविकार *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साविकारः A small house-lizard.

साविकः A blanket.

साविक *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. 2 Struck with wonder. —*इ* *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साविक (*स*) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping.

साविका A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साविक *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members; see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टा).

साविक *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5

साविक *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5

साविक *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*इ* *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

साविक The dew-lap of an ox; गोः साविकादिभ्यः लक्ष्मं T. S.; गोमयमन्त्रपञ्चमस्तोत्र-
समासाचक्रे निमीलदललेखनोद्धरणे Si. 5. 62.

साविक Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्वसि यदेक नो विद्यत (विद्वत्) नानादिभ्यस्तुषेति साविक-
म्यासीत् Mā. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, V. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24.

साविक Endurance, suffering.

साहस 1 Violence, daring, rapine; Ms. 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9: 59. 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसि बोलिवरति Mk. 4. 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, rash or daring act; तद्वि साहसात् Mā. 2; किमपरमो निर्वृतं दस्यवसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17. 42. 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 265. -Comp. -असः 1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya. 2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer. -अवयवसाहसि a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -देहरसिक a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -हारिण a. 1 bold, audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate. -लज्जित a. characterized by boldness. -साहसिक a. (ली. f.) 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न दहासि साहसमसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित् साहसिकादिलोचनमिति वेदः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory, punitive. -सः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 81. 2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या जित् विविधजीवोपहारविधेति साहसि, काना प्रवाहः Mā. 1.; साहसिकः सन्नेव. 6. 3 A felon, freebooter, robber.

साहसिक a. 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्य a. (ली. f.) 1 Relating to a thousand. 2 Consisting of a thousand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). 5 A thousand-fold. -अः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -जः An aggregate of a thousand.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, aid; सहायित्वमिदं साहाय्यमुपयिष्यात् R. 17. 5. 2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. 3 A number of companions or associates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, succour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्य 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. 2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साहित्यः शुक्लविद्यापीठः Bh. 3. 12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense.)

साह्य 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. 2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत् m. a companion.

साह्यः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनेति, सिद्धे, सिनति, सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from सिंह; cf. महर्षिनामः सिंहो बर्हिर्विष्णुः Sk.); न हि वृत्तं सिंहस्य प्रविर्द्धं कुले वृत्तः Subhāsh. 2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. सुसिंह, सुप्रसिंह. -Oomp. -अवलोकने the (backward) glance of a lion. -अवयवः the maxims of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; for explanation see under -अवयव. -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -वाः an epithet of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand, opened and joined together. -तुष्टः a kind of fish. -दुष्टः an epithet of Siva. -द्वयं a. as proud as a lion. -द्वयः, -द्वयः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the main or principal gate. -पारः, -पारः N. of the goddess Pārvati. -लीलः a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -सहजः a. 1 as strong as a lion. 2 handsome. (-नः) the killing of a lion.

सिंहल 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark, rind. 4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेश्वरः महादेवः, सिंहलेश्वरः कलकत्तादत्तं Rām. 1. -लाः (m. , f.) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलः 1 The island of Ceylon. सिंहलः (नः) 1 Rust of iron. 2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu. -Oomp. -अननः, -द्वयः, -द्वयः, -द्वयः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिक्ता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand (generally in pl.). उभेत सिक्ताद रेतमपि वपतः रेतवः Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिक्किल a. Sandy; Bh. 8. 38.

सिक्किल p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3 Impregnated; see सिंह.

सिक्कः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रसोद्धितसिक्कदेव का हातिः कतिमे भवेत् Subhāsh. -वर्ष 1 Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्क See सिक्क.

सिक्कः Crystal, glass.

सिक्क (वा) 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिक्किनी The nose.

सिक्क 6 U. (सिनति-ने, सिक्क; ह् of सिक्क is generally changed to ह् after

a preposition ending in त् or ह्) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten, soak, wet; Ms. 26; Ms. 9. 255. 3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instill, pour in; जाहं विदे हरति सिनति वाचि सत्तं Bh. 2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्वा तिलोदं दे सिनतः S. 5. -Caus. (सेवयति-ने) To cause to sprinkle. -Desid. (सिनितुमि-ने) To wish to sprinkle. -With अस्ति 1 to sprinkle, pour down, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); अयं वृष्टिः अस्ति तस्मात्प्राप्तिः Si. 7. 75; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 8. 3 to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by sprinkling water over the head), to crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निर्वायुमिषिण्य रावणः स्वे वदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V. 5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be crowned or inaugurated. -अस्ति 1 to sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be poured or sprinkled; तस्मात्प्राप्तिः अस्ति वाचि च पार्थिवः Ms. 8. 272. -उच्च् to sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass.) 1 to spout or foam up, be thrown upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated be proud; न तस्योत्तिष्ठति मनः R. 17. 43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71. (-Caus.) to fill with pride. -जि 1 to sprinkle, pour down or upon, pour in; R. 3. 2; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. 2 to impregnate; भिद्विषमप्राप्तमिति तना कीर्ति च नतयत् V. 2. 4. (where the first sense is also intended). -यति to sprinkle or pour.

सिक्कः Cloth, garment.

सिक्कितः Long popper.

सिक्क The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिक्कितः Tinkling, jingling; आदित्यमिदं सिक्कितम् Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिक्क 1 P. (सेदति) To disregard, despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4 Finished, ended. -तः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An arrow. -रः 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3 Radish. -Oomp. -अयः a thorn. -अयः a peacock. -अयः, -अयः camphor. -अयः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अयः white basil. अयः an epithet of Arjuna. -अयः an epithet of Balarāma. -अयः molasses. -अयः a cookie. -अयः a. other than white; i. e. black. -अयः white sandal. -अयः a crystal. -अयः candied sugar. -अयः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अयः a white mineral, chalk. -अयः the moon. -अयः m. N. of Arjuna. -अयः candied sugar. -सिक्कः wheat. -सिक्कः rock-salt. -अयः barley.

सिद्ध 1 Candied sugar, sugar; सिद्धेयं हि एते सिद्धिं विनाशे इत्युक्तम् N. 3. 34; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor. 5 White Dūrvā grass. 6 Arabian Jasmine.

सिद्धि ८. 1 White. 2 Black. -सिद्धिः White or black colour. -Comp. -सिद्धि-वासक see सिद्धि-वासक; सिद्धिवासक.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. 2 Gained, obtained, acquired. 3 Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled established; सिद्धिं हि उच्यते इत्युक्तम् सिद्धा सुखं सिद्धिं चरितव्यम् U. 1. 14. 5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्माद्विद्वं प्रत्यक्षमात्मनि सिद्धं T. 8., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8 Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit). 9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). 13 Ready (as money). 14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). 15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. 16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in सिद्धि १०. १७ Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). 18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. 20 Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine, immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining, splendid. -सिद्धा 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis q. v.; उद्धृताः सिद्धिर्मात्रेणैव सिद्धाः सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). 3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धिः Bān. 1. 4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. 5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind of hard sugar. -सिद्ध Sea-salt. -Comp. -सिद्धः 1 the established end. 2 the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. 4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. -सिद्धिः f. the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. -सिद्धः the logically correct side of an argument. -सिद्धः cooked food. -सिद्धः a. one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-सिद्धः) 1 white mustard. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 of the great Buddha.

-सिद्धः a particular posture in religious meditation. -सिद्धः, -सिद्धः, -सिद्धः the celestial Ganges. -सिद्धः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -सिद्धः sour-rice gruel. -सिद्धः quick silver. -सिद्धः the established or logical side of an argument. -सिद्धः white mustard. -सिद्धः an epithet of Śiva. -सिद्धः a. mineral, metallic. (-सिद्धः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an alchemist. -सिद्धः a. one who has accomplished his desired objects. -सिद्धः N. of Kārtikēya. -सिद्धः the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor).

सिद्ध-कार्यं Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object) सिद्धिः इत्येव भवति यदा नोपकरणे सु-
bhāṣ. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. 3 Establishment, settlement. 4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. 5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). 6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. 8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). 9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10 The solution of a problem. 11 Readiness. 12 Complete purity or sanctification. 13 A superhuman power or faculty; these faculties are eight:—अग्निः, इन्द्रियाः, प्राणिः, शक्त्यः, यक्षिणः, चतुर्विधः च तेषां कामा-
सायता ॥ 14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. 15 Marvellous skill or capability. 16 Good effect or result. 17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. 18 Understanding, intellect. 19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. 20 A magical shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -सिद्धः a. granting success or supreme felicity. (-सिद्धः) an epithet of Śiva. -सिद्धः an epithet of Durgā. -सिद्धः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्ध 1. 4 P. (सिद्धिः, सिद्धः, caus. सम्-
पत्तिः or सम्पत्तिः; desid. सिद्धिः) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽपि दोषः H. Pr. 81; उप-
पन्नं हि सिध्यति कार्यं हि मनोरेखे 36. 2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्त्वमिदं सिद्धिर्दोषः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach, hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To attain one's object. 5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि न सम्पन्नमिदं सिध्यति H. 8. 6 To

be settled or adjudicated. 7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 38. -With सम् 1 to be accomplished or effected, to succeed; कर्तव्यमात्रं च ते न सिध्येदमर्थः Bg. 3. 8; तस्मै न सिध्यति Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or acquired. 3 to be known; see सिद्धिः. -सिद्धः 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be fully accomplished or effected, to be performed thoroughly. 3 to attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जन्मेनैव तु सिध्येत् प्राणो वाच संशयः Ms. 2. 87. -11. 1 P. (सिद्धिः, सिद्धः; the ह of सिद्धि is generally changed to व after a preposition ending in ह or उ) 1 To go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To interdict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, command, instruct. 6 To turn out well or auspiciously. -With सम् 1 to drive off, remove; संवत्सरं वषाडास्तथाप्य-
तेषां Ms. 11. 199. -सिद्धिः 1 to ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; नयेति शेषोऽप्युपायविकारः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2 to oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो नाममात्रस्तु ह्यर्थं दंडमर्थं Ms. 8. 861. 4 to defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to remove, drive off, counteract; अनेकपापकालेन रामस्तत्रावृत्तस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. -सिद्धिः 1 to prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23. 2 to forbid, prohibit; यूपतेः प्रतिविद्धमेव तत्कृतं चान् यैकित्यो विद्वन् यत् R. 9. 74. -विद्यति to contradict, oppose; एतेन विमिश्रितमव्ययं विद्यति विद्यतेतत् Mā. 1.

सिद्धम्, सिद्धम् a. 1 Blotch, scab. 2 Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धम् a. Scabby, tinted with leprosy, leprous.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिद्धः The asterism Pashya.

सिद्धः 1 A pious or virtuous man. 2 A tree.

सिद्धाकार्यं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिद्धः A morsel, mouthful.

सिद्धिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिद्धिवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वमास्या वा सिद्धि-
वाली वा या नक्षत्राः कुहा Ak.

सिद्धः सिद्धवारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धः A kind of tree. -Red lead; एवं सिद्धं विपश्यन्ना दग्धं ह्य-
Gt. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिद्धः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The Indus. 3 The country around the Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālvā; Ms. 29 (where Malli's remark सिद्धं नमो ह्युपायि नास्त्येति is gratuitous);

Mā. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note ad loc.). 5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. 6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. 7 An elephant. -म. pl. The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. -f. A great river or river in general; सिन्धुसी रायने च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46. -Comp. -न a. 1 river-born. 2 sea-born. 3 born in the Sindhu country. (-जः) the moon. (-ज) rock-salt. -जम् the ocean.

सिंधुका, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धुति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धुः 1 Perspiration, sweat. 2 The moon.

सिन्धु 1 A woman's zone or girdle. 2 A female buffalo. 3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्धु.

सिन्धु a. Every, all, whole, entire.

सिन्धु-वी See सिन्धु-वी.

सिन्धु The root of long pepper.

सिन्धु 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.) 2 A bucket, bailing vessel.

सिन्धु 4 P. (सिन्धुति, सूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोवः सिन्धुति दुष्टः पटौ N. 1. 80; Mā. 5. 10. 2 To unite, bring or join together; न हि सिन्धुत्वमनुत्तममतिः सिन्धुति U. 5. 17. -With -अद् to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिन्धुः An elephant.

सिन्धुपथिका 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. 2 Desire to establish, prove or demonstrate.

सिन्धुका Desire to create.

सिन्धुः The milk-hedge plant.

सिन्धुः सिन्धुका Benzoin, incense.

सिन्धुकी, सिन्धुः The olibanum tree.

सिन्धु 1. 1 A. (सिन्धुते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. 2 To go, move. -II. 1 P, 10 U. (सिन्धुति, सिन्धुति-ते) 1 To be impatient. 2 To be patient. 3 To touch.

सिन्धुः 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. 2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सिन्धु.

सिन्धु 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. 2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; दुष्टे सिन्धु तद्वत्प्रसूता Ku. 5. 61. 3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सिन्धुवत् q. v. 4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithila, and wife of Rama. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaṣputi' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana

who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.]

5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. 6 N. of Uma. 7 N. of Lakshmi. 8 N. o. of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. 9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -हृत् implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 233. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-ते) its fruit.

सिन्धुका Pease.

सिन्धुका, सिन्धुति f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); महा दृष्टपरं तस्याः सिन्धुकाभिधानं V. 4. 21.

सिन्धु a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -रत्नं Rice, corn, grain.

सिन्धु Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सिन्धु m. Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; सुतद्वत्सिन्धु तद्वत्सिन्धु रोचयति हो वत्सिन्धु Glt. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52 -Comp. -संघः the Bakula tree -द्वयः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 the Bakula tree. -रत्नः the mango tree. -संघः the Bakula tree. सिन्धु The anus.

सिन्धुः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सिन्धु f. 1 A boundary &c.; see सिन्धु; सिन्धुवत्सिन्धुवत्सिन्धुवत्सिन्धु Si. 3. 57; see सिन्धु also. 2 The scrotum; सिन्धु पुष्कलको हतः Sk.

सिन्धुः 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. 2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सिन्धुः च तद्वत्प्रसूता Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mr. 5. 44. -Comp. -वत् 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samakras or purificatory rites observed by woman in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सिन्धुका N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -रत्नं Red lead.

सिन्धुवत् Den. P. 1 To part as hair. 2 To part or mark by a line

(in general); हेतुः सिन्धुवत् Kir. K. 5. 44.

सिन्धुति a. 1 Parted (as hair). 2 Parted or marked by a line; वस्त्रः सिन्धुतिवत्सिन्धुतिः (वस्त्रः) Si. 3. 80; रत्नसिन्धुतिवत्सिन्धुतिः (वस्त्रः) Ki. 4. 18.

सिन्धुतिनी A woman; नारायणः सिन्धुतिनी कापिञ्जलकेतुवतीरतां H. 2. 7; Me. 110; Bk. 5. 22.

सिन्धु 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. 2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमा वस्तिवत्सिन्धुतिवत् Ma. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. 3 A mark, land-mark. 4 A bank, shore, coast. 5 The horizon. 6 A suture (as of a skull). 7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. 8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सिन्धु वस्तिवत्सिन्धुतिवत् Bk. 1. 6. 9 A field. 10 The nape of the neck. 11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अभिषः a neighbouring prince. -अन्तः 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. 2 the utmost limit. 'वृत्तं' the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. 2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उत्तमं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the Dasara day). -निर्णयः a legal decision with respect to landmarks or boundaries. -लिङ्गः a boundary-mark, a land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. 'धर्मः' the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संघः the meeting of two boundaries.

सिन्धुः 1 A kind of tree. 2 An ant-hill. 3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सिन्धुः 1 A plough; सप्तः सिन्धुवत्सिन्धुतिवत्सिन्धुतिवत् Me. 16. 2 The sun. 3 The Arka plant. -Comp. -वत्सः an epithet of Janaka. -वत्सः m. epithets of Balarāma. -योजः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सिन्धुः See सिन्धु.

सिन्धु m. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सिन्धुः (व) A kind of fish.

सिन्धु See सिन्धु.

सिन्धु 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 A seam, suture.

सिन्धुनी 1 A needle. 2 The freemarm of the prepucio.

सिन्धु, सिन्धुका, सिन्धुवत्सिन्धु Lead; M. 5. 144; Y. 1. 190.

सिन्धुः The milk-hedge plant,

ingly, very, very much, excessively; तस्य दुहिनि सुतरां तस्मिन् सुतरां निवसन्तः अकस्मिन् Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 63, 4. 9, 18. 24. 3 more so, much more so; मय्युपायः न ते वेत्तुमि नम सुतरां च उच्यते गतो हि Bh. 3. 30. -सर्व्वः the (Indias) cuckoo. -सल्ल 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पालल. 2 the foundation of a large building. -सिक्कः the coral tree. -सिक्कः a. 1 very sharp. 2 very pungent. 3 acutely painful. (-स्य) 1 the Sigr tree. 2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना इति स्यसिरेन दानः R. 13. 41. -सुतः an epithet of Siva. -सुतः 1 a good preceptor. 2 N. of Siva. -सुतः a. very lofty or tall. (-स्य) the cocoa-nut tree. -सुतः a. 1 very sincere or upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-स्य) N. of the wife of Diltva; तस्य सुतः सुतः नाम्ना मय्युपायः। पत्नी सुतः सुतः R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -सुतः a case, ratan. -सुतः a. (सिक्कः) having handsome teeth. -सुतः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a dancer. (-स्य) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -सुतः a. (स्य or सिक्कः) 1 good looking, beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen. (-स्य) the discus of Vishnu; as in कुण्डलीयसुतः K. 2 N. of Siva. 3 a vulture. (-स्य) N. of Jambudvīpa. -सुतः 1 a handsome woman. 2 a woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a kind of drug. -सुतः a. very bountiful. -सुतः a. one who gives liberally. (-स्य) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Drākā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -सुतः 1 a good or suspicious gift. 2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -सुतः 1 a happy or suspicious day. 2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनः in the same sense. -सुतः a. very long or extended. (-स्य) 1 a kind of cucumber. -सुतः a. very scarce or rare. -सुतः a. very distant or remote. (-स्य) means 1 to a great distance 2 to a very high degree, very much सुदूरतः 'from afar, from a distance'. -सुतः a having beautiful eyes. (-स्य) a pretty woman. -सुतः a. having an excellent bow. (-स्य) 1 a good archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Vyasa-karman. -सुतः a. attentive to duties. (-स्य) the council or assembly of gods. -सुतः-सिक्कः the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); सुतः सुतः रितालोकाः सुतः सुतः सभा R. 17. 28. -सुतः a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-स्य) a wise or intelligent man, teacher

man or pandit. (-स्य) a good understanding, good; sense, intelligence. -सुतः 1 a particular kind of royal palace. 2 N. of an attendant on Krishna. (-स्य) the club of Balarama. -सुतः 1 a woman. 2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. 3 a sort of pigment. -सुतः a woman. -सुतः 1 good conduct. 2 good policy. -सुतः a having beautiful eyes. (-स्य) a deer. (-स्य) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a woman in general. -सुतः a. 1 having a beautiful navel. 2 having a good nave or centre. (-स्य) 1 a mountain. 2 the Mainaka mountain q. v. -सुतः a. very lonely or private. (-स्य) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -सुतः an epithet of Siva. -सुतः 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite, civil. (-स्य) 1 good conduct or behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence. -सुतः f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3 N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v. -सुतः a. well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-स्य) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of Sūyāla q. v. -सुतः a. very black or blue. (-स्य) the pomegranate tree. (-स्य) common flax. -सुतः a. having beautiful eyes. -सुतः a. 1 well-cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or ripe. (-स्य) a sort of fragrant mango. -सुतः a woman having a good husband. -सुतः 1 a good road. 2 a good course. 3 good conduct. -सुतः m. (nom. sing. -सुतः) a good road. -सुतः a. (स्य or सिक्कः) 1 well-winged. 2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-स्य) 1 a ray of the sun. 2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. 3 any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet of Garuda. 5 a cook. -सुतः, -सुतः f. 1 a number of lotuses. 2 a pool abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the mother of Garuda. -सुतः a. 1 very spacious. 2 well-fitted. -सुतः a. well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-स्य) 1 a bamboo. 2 an arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). 5 smoke. -सुतः 1 a good or suitable vessel, a worthy receptacle. 2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -सुतः (स्य or सिक्कः) having good or handsome feet. -सुतः the waved leaf fig-tree. (सुतः) -सुतः a carpot. (-स्य) the fifth Muhūrta. (-स्य) a woman having a good husband. -सुतः a. (स्य or सिक्कः) having beautiful flowers.

(-स्य) the coral tree. (-स्य) 1 cloves. 2 the menstrual excretion. -सुतः a sound judgment. -सुतः spirituous liquor. -सुतः a. 1 standing well. 2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-स्य) 1 good position. 2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. 3 establishment, erection. 4 installation, consecration. -सुतः a. 1 well-established. 2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-स्य) the Udumbara tree. -सुतः a. 1 thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed in. -सुतः a. 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having a beautiful trunk. (-स्य) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Siva. 3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -सुतः a good tank. -सुतः a. very brilliant, glorious. (-स्य) one of the seven tongues of fire. -सुतः 1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak; दिवा सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः U. 6. 2 the earliest dawn. -सुतः 1 good management or application. 2 dexterity. -सुतः a. very gracious or propitious. (-स्य) N. of Siva. -सुतः a. very much liked, agreeable. (-स्य) 1 a charming woman. 2 a beloved mistress. -सुतः a. 1 very fruitful, very productive. 2 very fertile. (-स्य) 1 the pomegranate tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean. (-स्य) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown grape. -सुतः sesamum. -सुतः a. very powerful. (-स्य) N. of Siva. -सुतः a. easily apprehended or understood. (-स्य) good information or advice. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -सुतः a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः S. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. 3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; सुतः सुतः M. 3. 4, S. 1. 5. 4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः Gīt. 5. 5 illustrious. (-स्य) 1 borax. 2 the Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree. 4 red amaranth. (-स्य) good fortune. -सुतः, सुतः सुतः a. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः सुतः Me. 94. -सुतः 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. 2 an honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy basil. सुतः the son of a favourite wife. -सुतः the cocoa-nut tree. -सुतः a. very happy or fortunate. (-स्य) N. of Vishnu. (-स्य) N. of the sister of Balarama and Krishna.

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube. (वर) wild cotton. - वृक्ष a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य वृक्ष मते मनुष्येभ्यश्च सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुवृत्तामि सुवृत्तल वृक्षेनातिहरिणा । मोद-
 केनापि किं नैव निषातिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुवृत्तोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सव्यापितोऽपि च । महता गदकम्योऽपि व्यवसेयं कः कः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense).
 -वैश्व a. 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-वृ) N. of the Trikūṭ mountain. -व्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-व्र) a religious student. (-व्र) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -वृक्ष a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -वृक्ष a. capable of being easily done. -वृक्ष the Khadira tree. -वृक्ष undried ginger. -वृक्षित a. kept under control, well-controlled. -वृक्षित a. well-taught or trained, well-disciplined. -वृक्षः fire (वृक्ष) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -वृक्ष a. good-tempered, am. an. a. (-वृ) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. -वृक्ष a. 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-वृ) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -वृक्ष 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; MAL. 1. -वृक्ष close union or embrace. -वृक्ष a. agreeable to look at. -वृक्ष a. well-directed (as an arrow). -वृक्ष a. 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-वृ) an epithet of Śiva. -वृक्ष a. having good sap or essence. (-वृ) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -वृक्ष a. 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-वृ) a happy state, well-being; वृक्षे को वा व रक्षितः H. 3. 21. (वृक्षित in the same sense). -वृक्षः स्थितिः f. 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -वृक्ष a. pleasantly smiling. (-वृ) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -वृक्ष a. 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -वृक्ष a. 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly, affectionate. 4 satisfied. (वृक्ष) one of the seven tongues of Śre. -वृक्ष a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate (-वृक्ष) 1 a friend; वृक्षः पदम् वमत् किं

स्थित Ku. 4. 27; संदावने न सह नुहान्मये-
तायकुया: Me. 38. 2 an ally. *वेक: the
separation of friends. *वाक: the
counsel of a friend. -सुख: a friend.
-सुख a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant; विना: प्रसेधुर्मते वयु: सुखा:
R. 3. 14; so सुखवया निरुध्वा: 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सुख 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort; सुखोपमत्तं दुःखानुत्तं
तत्त्वतश्च V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity; अर्जुनं
सुखदुःखयोस्तुल्यं सुखास्ववस्थायुश्च U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवी
सुखं वदुः गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in
comp.; as in सुखसहित, सुखोत्पिष्ट, सुखामय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सुख ind.
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well; सुखमास्तं
मया 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably; असंजातकिमस्त्वयः सुखं स्वयिनि
मीयते: K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,
agreed; सुखमारामः सुखतरामाराम्यते विद्वेषजः Bh.
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आह्वय a. suitable for bathing.
-आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained
ed horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.
-आलोक a good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवह a. conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable
-आवा N. of Varuṇa. -आवाक a cu-
cumber. -आस्वाद a. 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-दुः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उत्कं
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदरः a. result-
ing in happiness. -उद्य a. to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उद्यविष्ट a.
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-दयिन् a. denoting happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कार, -कार, -दायक a.
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द a.
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan
of Indras's heaven. (-द) the seat of
Vishnu. -दोषः 1 sensation of plea-
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -ममिन्,
-माय a. happy. -मय, -सुखि a. sweet
to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3.
-सुखिन् a. attached to pleasure -स्पर्श
a agreeable to the touch.

सुख p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-
त्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son.
-विभिन्नव्य ind. 'not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वत्सरा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुखवत् a. Having sons. -m. The
father of a son.

सुखा A daughter; तमर्चयिष मास्वा
सुखा सोमपुत्रं Ku. 6. 79.

सुखि f. Extraction of Soma juice.

सुखि a. (की f.) Having a child
or children. -m. A father.

सुखिनी A mother; तेनवा यदि सुखिनी वद
वेष्वा कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुखि a. Well-sounding.

सुखा 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुखामय m. N. of Indra.

सुखम् m. 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुखि ind. In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुखमाचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaiśya by a woman of the same
class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुखा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia; निरविद्यस्य क्षिप्रतक्षिणः
कदा नवाद्यन्ते न सुखाः सुखामयि N. 1. 1. 2
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar;
*लालागिरिषेण सुखक्षितेन प्राकारेण परितता K.,
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. *रत्नं
a pearl. -अंशु, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -अविन् m. a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्वयः a nectar-like fluid. -द्वय-
लिप्त a. plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brick wall. 3 the
fif.h Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-मूर्त्त m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -अयं
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal
palace -वर्षः a shower of nectar.
-वयिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-वासः a kind of cucumber. -सित a.
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar; जगदीश्वरः
युक्ती हरिकितः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्वदिन् a. ambrosial, flowing
with nectar; Bh. 2. 6. -सुवा uvula
or soft palate. -सुः an epithet of
Garuḍa; see गड.

सुखितिः m. f. An axe.

सुखरा 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow.

सुखासी(का) f. An epithet of
Indra.

सुखः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die until
they should kill them lives. On the
strength of this boon they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other].

सुखर a. (री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman; वका मार्गं सुखरी वा हरी वा Bh. 2.
115; विषावरसुखरी Ku. 1. 7.

सुख p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep;
न हि सुखस्य सिद्धस्य भविष्यति सुखे इया H. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible; see सुख. -सु Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -जागं a
dream. -सुख a. paralytic.

सुखि f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness drow-
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुखः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -सु A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुखः 1 A god, deity; सुप्रसवितारा
देवाः सुप्रसवितारिभ्यः Rām.; सुप्रवा तप्यते
सुप्रसवितार V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अंशुना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an apsaras; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the
chirp of a cricket. -अर्ह 1 gold. 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of
Bṛhaspati. -आपना 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.
-आलसः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -हृष्यः N. of
Bṛhaspati. -हृष्य the sacred basil.
-इक्षुः, -ईक्षुः, -ईक्षुः N. of Indra.
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -कविः (सुखः) a
divine sage. -कारः an epithet of
Vishvakarman. -कारुणिक rainbow. -सुखः
an epithet of Bṛhaspati. -सुखमी m.
N. of Indra. -उद्देष्टः an epithet of
Brahman. -तवः a tree of paradise.
-तोषका the jewel called Kaustubha;
q. v. -द्वय m. the Devadāru tree.
-वर्षित an epithet of the Ganges.
-वृद्धि the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of
Airāvata. -द्वि m. a demon; R. 10.
15. -द्वय m. rainbow; सुप्रसवितार
द्वयं न नाम प्रासवं V. 4. 1. -सुप्रः
turpentine, resin. -निष्पन्न an epithet
of the Ganges. -रतिः an epithet of
Indra. -रथं the sky, heaven. -रथः
the mountain Meru; q. v. -पादपः a
tree of paradise, such as the कवचक.
-विपः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛhas-
pati. -सुप्र identification with a deity,
deification, apotheosis. -सुप्रः the
Devadāru tree. -सुप्रः f. a oak

eastial damsel. -सुसिखा a flute, pipe
-लोकाः heaven. -सर्वम् n. the sky.
-सुखी the sacred basil. -सुखि, -सुखि-
नम् m. an evil spirit, a demon.
-सुखम् n. heaven, paradise. -सुखि,
-सुखि f. the Ganges. -सुखिदिप तेजो
सुखिदिपमस्य R. 2. 75. -सुखी, -सुखी
celestial woman; V. 1. 3.

सुखः-वा 1 A hole cut in a wall for
the purpose of breaking into a house.
2 A subterranean passage, a mine
dig underneath a building;
देवानामपि तावती सुखा कारिका Dk. सुखा
वहिरप्येव सुखम् Mn. 2; (written also
सुखा).

सुखि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, frag-
rant, odorous; वातसंतप्तमिन्नाताः
S. 1. 8, Mo. 16, 20, 22. 2 Pleasing,
agreeable. 3 Shining, handsome;
तां हीनेषां सुखिर्दशोमिः 4 Beloved,
friendly. 5 Celebrated, famous. 6
Wise, learned. 7 Good, virtuous.
-सुखिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume.
2 Nutmeg. 3 Resin of Sāla, or resin
in general. 4 The Champaka tree. 5
The Nam trees. 6 The Kadamba
tree. 7 A kind of fragrant grass. 8
The season of spring; V. 2. 20. -f.
1 The gum alibum tree. 2 The
sacred basil. 3 Jasmine. 4 A sort
of perfume or fragrant plant. 5
Spiritous liquor. 6 The earth. 7 A
cow. 8 N. of the famous cow of
plenty; हनौ नदीकां सुखिः कृष्ण प्रतिनिधिः R.
1. 81, 75. 9 N. of one of the
Mātrīs. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, per-
fume, fragrance. 2 Sulphur. 3 Gold.
-Comp. -सुखं fragrant butter, well-
seasoned ghee. -सुखिला 1 nutmeg. 2
cloves. 3 areca nut. -सुखः an
epithet of Cupid. -सुखः the spring.
-सुखं the commencement of spring.

सुखिका A kind of plantain.

सुखिमम् m. N. of fire.

सुख 1 A spirituous liquor, wine;
सुखं न मलमज्जा Mn. 11. 93; गीटी वेष्टी च
माची च विज्ञेया विविधा सुख 94. 2 Water.
3 A drinking vessel. 4 A snake.
-Comp. -सुखाकारः a distillery.
-सुखी, -सुखीविम् m. a distiller.
-सुखलः a tavern, dram-shop. -सुखः
the sea of spirituous liquor. -सुखः a
vessel for holding liquor. -सुखः a
flag or sign hung outside a tavern.
-य a. 1 A drinker of spirituous li-
quor. 2 pleasant, agreeable. 3 wise,
sage. -सुखं, -सुखं the drinking of
wine or liquor. -सुखं, -सुखं a wine-
glass or cup. -सुखः yeast. -सुखः the
froth or scum of spirituous liquor,
during fermentation. -सुखं distil-
lation of spirituous liquor.

सुखी a. 1 Of good or beautiful
colour, brilliant in hue, bright,
yellow, golden. 2 Of a good taste
or caste. 3 Of good fame, glorious,

celebrated. -सुखी 1 A good colour. 2
A good tribe or caste. 3 A sort of
sacrillos. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5
The thorn-apple. -सुखी 1 Gold. 2 A
golden coin (-m. also); नन्दं सुख-
नन्दं सुखानि Mk. 2. 3 A weight of
gold equal to 16 Mahas or about
175 grains Troy (-m. also). 4
Money, wealth, riches. 5 A sort of
yellow sandal wood. 6 A kind of
red chalk. -Comp. -सुखिकः sprink-
ling the bride and bridegroom with
water into which a piece of gold
has been dropped. -सुखी a variety
of plantain. -सुखी, -सुखी m.
a goldsmith. -सुखी a particular
method of calculation in arithmetic.
-सुखि a. abounding in gold; e. g.
हर्षसुखितायुषी विविचति ययौ जनाः 1 सुख
कनविद्यया ययौ जनादि हेमिपु Pt. 1. 45.
-सुख a. coated with gold, gilded.
-सुखिकं a kind of mineral substance.
-सुखी yellow jasmine. -सुखक a.
abounding in gold and silver. -सुखम्
m. an epithet of Siva. -सुखी tur-
meric. -सुखिः an adept who has
acquired gold by magical means.
-सुखं stealing of gold (one of the
five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुखक 1 Brass, bell-metal. 2
Lead.

सुखक a. 1 Golden. 2 Having a
golden colour, beautiful, handsome.
सुखक a. Very lovely or beau-
tiful, very pleasing. -सुखः Exquisite
beauty, great lustre or splendour;
सुखकसुखं च यथासुखं Git. 7; सुखकसुखं
परिचयं विविधं पञ्चमयाजि न सत् N. 2.
37; Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12.

सुखी 1 A sort of gourd. 2 Black
cumin. 3 Cumin-seed.

सुखः An epithet of Siva.

सुखि f. A hole; of, सुखि.

सुखि (सु) a. 1 Cold, frigid. 2
Pleasant, agreeable. -सुखिः 1 Cold. 2 A
kind of snake. 3 The moon-stone.

सुखि a. 1 Full of holes, hollow,
perforated. 2 Slow in articulation.
-सुखि 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. 2
Any wind-instrument.

सुखि f. 1 Deep or profound
sleep, profound repose. 2 Great
insensibility, spiritual ignorance;
अविद्यायिका हि रीतिशक्तिरूपकानिर्विद्या
पञ्चमयाजि मायामयी महासुखिर्दशोमिः स्वस्वमति-
नोपदिताः शेते संतापि जीवाः S. B. on
Hr. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुखि N. of one of the principal
rays of the sun. -सुखि A particular
artery of the human body, said to
lie between हृत् and शिरः, two of the
vessels of the body.

सुखि ind. 1 Well, excellently,
beautifully. 2 Very much, exceed-
ingly; सुखी कोमले अत्युच्च कोमल विनयवाता-
नम् U. 1. 3 Truly, rightly; सत् सुखी

सुखः Sarv. S; अथवा सुखं कल्पिदुष्यते.

सुखम् A rope, cord, string.

सुखान् (m. pl.) N. of a people;
अथवा संज्ञितः सुखिर्दशोमिः वेतसी R.
4. 35.

सुख 1. 2. 4. A. (सुखे, सुखे, सुखे) To
bring forth, produce, beget, yield
(fig. also); अथवा मा मागव्युपमोऽयं Ku.
1. 20; कोति सुखं सुखे न विनयित U. 5.
31. -Wira व to bring forth, beget,
produce. -II. 6 P. (सुखि) 1 To
excite, incite, impel. 2 To remit
(as debt).

सुख. (At the end of comp.)
Bringing forth, producing, yielding
&c. -f. 1 Birth. 2 A mother.

सुखः 1 An arrow. 2 Air, wind. 3
A lotus.

सुखः 1 A hog, pig; see सुखः. 2 A
sort of deer. 3 A potter -सुखी 1 A
sow. 2 A sort of moss.

सुख a. 1 Subtle, minute, atomic;
जालोत्तरसुखी शीतं सुखं इत्यतः रजः. 2
Little, small; इदं सुखं सुखं सुखं सुखं
सुखे S. 1. 18; R. 18. 49. 3 Fine,
thin, delicate, exquisite. 4 Nice. 5
Sharp, acute, penetrating. 6 Crafty,
artful, subtle, ingenious. 7 Exact,
precise, accurate, correct. -सुखः 1
An atom. 2 The Ketaka plant.
3 An epithet of Siva. -सुखं 1
The subtle all-pervading spirit, the
Supreme Soul. 2 Minuteness. 3 One
of the three kinds of power attain-
able by an ascetic; cf. सुखः. 4
Craft, ingenuity. 5 Fraud,
cheating. 6 Fine thread &c. 7 N. of
a figure of speech, thus defined by
Mammata: -सुखोऽपि लक्षितः सुखोऽप्यर्थोऽप्यसौ
प्रकाशयते। यमेव केनचित्पदं तत्सुखं परिचयते
K. P. 10. -Comp. -सुखः small carda-
moms. -सुखः the poppy. -सुखः 1
long pepper. 2 a kind of grass.

-सुखः quick-sightedness, acuteness,
foresight, wisdom. -सुखि, -सुखि a. 1
sharp sighted, eagle-eyed. 2 of
acute discernment. 3 acute, sharp-
minded. -सुखः n. a thin plank of
wood, a board. -सुखः, -सुखी the
subtle body which is invested by
the grosser material frame (सुखीशरीर
q. v.). -सुखः 1 coriander seed. 2 a
kind of wild cumin. 3 a sort of red
sugarcane. 4 the gum arabic tree. 5
a sort of mustard. -सुखी a kind of
basil. -सुखी wild pepper. -सुखि a.
sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intel-
ligent. (-सुखि f.) sharp wit, acute
intellect, mental acumen. -सुखि, -सुखी
a mosquito, gnat. -सुखं a nice or
exact measurement, precise com-
putation (opp. सुखं which means
'broad measurement', 'rough
calculation'). -सुखी small gravel,
sand. -सुखिः a kind of fine rice.
-सुखः a sort of leuse,

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयतिने, सूत्रित) 1 To pierce. 2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; सूत्र सूत्रयति तु मास्य, समुद्रकोषे (मयः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. 3 To betray, reveal, divulge; सूत्र जातं वेदममोऽपि युव-द्रोने न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. 4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; बायाक्षिर्लस्यं सूत्रयति, रथेण सूत्रयति &c. 5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate; अभ्यगात् नरं धर्मं समवेष्टमिच्छति Mb. -य, -सं to indicate, forebode; सूत्रोमी हि विनो-गस्य संसूचयति ममं unblush.

सूत्रः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूत्रकः (निकृष्टः) 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. 2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. 2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. 3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. 4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. 5 The manager or chief actor of a company. 6 A Buddha. 7 A Śiddha. 8 A villain, scoundrel. 9 A demon, goblin. 10 A dog. 11 A crow. 12 A cat. 13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाच्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. 2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. 3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. 4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gesture. 5 Hinting, hint. 6 Information. 7 Teaching, showing, describing. 8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. 9 Villainy, wickedness.

सूत्रा 1 Piercing. 2 Gesticulation. 3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूत्रिः -त्री f. 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 A needle. 3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूत्र्या परिक्षेपे मे चरणं S. 1; सो सूत्रे कुशसूत्रिद्वये S. 4. 14. 4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः कं वसी-यन् पञ्चमरुत्सूत्रं Ku. 5. 43. 5 The point of a bud. 6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; ईदृशं न तमस्य योऽप्युशकटेन वा पराक्रमकस्या वा सूत्र्या बाणकटेन वा Ms. 7. 187. 7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. 8 A cone, pyramid. 9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. 10 A particular mode of dancing. 11 Dramatic action. 12 An index, a table of contents. 13 A list, catalogue. 14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.).

Comp. सूत्रः अयं सूत्रः, needle pointed, having a sharp needlelike point, acuminated. (-यं) the point of a needle.

-आस्रः a rat. -कटाक्षस्याय see under व्याह. -ज्जातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents (-का) a kind of pot-herb. -सूत्रः the Kataka tree. -मिक्षः a. bursting open at the points of the buds; शङ्खस्यादीपनमृतवः केतकेः सुषामेले Me. 28 -मेष्टः 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. 2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; इन्द्राक्षि नस्पति रथे सुषिमेष्टस्तयोपि Me. 37. 3 palpable, tangible. -सूत्रः 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. 2 pointed. (-का) 1 a bird. 2 white Kusa grass. 3 a particular position of the hands. (-कं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -सूत्रः a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a goat, mosquito. 2 a man-goose. -साक्षिः a kind of fine rice.

सूत्रिकः A tailor.

सूत्रिका 1 A needle. 2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूत्रः a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-शं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचितः p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. 2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. 3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. 4 Communicated, told, revealed. 5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. 3 Informing against. 4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. 2 A night.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्यः a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूतः p. p. 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. 2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूतः सोऽस्मात् सुव्याजमदक्षिणेन तावद्वातानं पुनीकं S. 1. 2 The son of a Kīhatriya by a woman of the Brāhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); सन्निवादिषकस्यावां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा की वा मबाम्ब Ve. 3. 33. 3 A bard. 4 A carpenter. 5 The sun. 6 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -ते Quicksilver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राजः m. quicksilver. सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. 2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जनवाशोचं q. v.). -कः -कं Quicksilver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. 2 Offspring, progeny. 3 Source, foun-

tain-head; तपसा सूतिस्तृतापदा Ki. 2. 56. 4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशोचं impurity caused by childbirth in a family (which lasts for 10 days) -सूतं the lying-in chamber. -मासः (also -सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिश्चा A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारं, -सूतं, -वेष्टं, -भवनं the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. -वृद्धिः N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूतरः The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्रा See सूत्र.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयतिने, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. 2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; यथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता विमलिनः; जेमिनिरपि इदमपि यमकसूत्रम-सूत्रयत् &c. 3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निमुद्रार्थदत्तकलः सूत्र-विनयः Māt. 1. 4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रे 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पाक्षायुष्मेण सूत्रं शिरसि धारते Subhāsh. ; भगो वज्रसूत्रसूत्रेण सूत्रसंवादिनि मे गतेः R. 1. 4. 2 A fibre मरुगनी कर्णी लघितायास्तं सूत्रादिव राज्ञःमी V. 1. 19, Ku. 1. 40, 49. 3 A wire. 4 A collection of threads. 5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिवास्तनवान्नामयः Turka. K. 6 The string or wire of a puppet. 7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. 8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—सूत्राक्षरमसादेव सारवादीयमसूत्रम्. अन्तोभिन-नय च सूत्रं सूत्रार्थो विदुः. 9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गृहसूत्र &c. 10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -आख्यः a. decree the nature of a string or thread. (-मः) the soul. -आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कण्डः 1 a Brāhmana. 2 a pigeon, dove. 3 a wag-tail. -कर्तृन् n. carpentry. -कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras. -कोषः, -कोषकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). -गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -चरणे N. of a class of charanas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -वरिष्ठः a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं वटः सूत्रवतितातः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धाराः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, a principal actor who arranges the cast of charac-ters and instructs them, and takes

the Solar race of kings (who ruled
at Ayodhya), **वर्धमान** a. resplendent

as the sun. -विशेषः the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिषद्-मन्त्र-संज्ञाः. -संज्ञाः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञाः saffron. -संज्ञाः an epithet of Aruna. -संज्ञाः f. -संज्ञाः a hymn addressed to the sun. -संज्ञाः N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्यः The wife of the sun.

सूर्यः 1 P. (सूर्यः) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूर्या A mother.

सूर्याती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सूर्यः 1. 3 P. (सूर्यः, सूर्या, also सूर्या, सूर्यः) 1 To go, move, proceed; सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 3 To rush upon, assail; (सूर्याः) सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 4 11. 5 To blow (as wind); (सूर्याः) सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 53. 6 To flow. -Caus. (सूर्याः) 1 To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 92. -Desid. (सूर्याः) To wish to go &c. -With अस्मि 1 to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 To go to, betake oneself to; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 50; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 57. 3 To go over or through. (-Caus.) 1 to lead forward; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 2 to follow. -अस्मि 1 to go away, retire, withdraw; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अस्मि 1 to go to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः K. P. 5. 26. 3 to assail, attack. (-Caus.) to meet by appointment, go to meet; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Si. 10. 20; Ki. 3. 38; S. D. 115. -अस्मि (-Caus.) to drive away, expel. -अस्मि 1 to go to, approach; R. 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः V. 1. 3. 3 to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -अस्मि 1 to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; issue from; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 3. 25. 2 to depart, set-out for; Ms. 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out, exude; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 2. 36. (-Caus.) to drive away, expel, turn out. -अस्मि 1 to flow

round; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Ait. Br.; सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 2 to move round; whirl round; सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 3; सूर्याः सूर्याः v. l. for सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 2. 13. -अस्मि 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; सूर्याः सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 3 to go forth, advance; सूर्याः सूर्याः R. 13. 12; सूर्याः सूर्याः Bk. 3 to spread, spread round; सूर्याः सूर्याः K. P. 10; सूर्याः सूर्याः R. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade; सूर्याः सूर्याः M. 1. 41; सूर्याः सूर्याः U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend; सूर्याः सूर्याः S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; सूर्याः सूर्याः S. 4; सूर्याः सूर्याः K. 6. 85. 8 to be long, be lengthened; V. 8. 22. 9 to grow strong or intense; सूर्याः सूर्याः Dk. 10 to pass away (as time). (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44. 2 to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); सूर्याः सूर्याः Pt. 2. 20. 3 to spread out or expose for sale; सूर्याः सूर्याः S. 3. 13. -अस्मि 1 to spread, be extended, be diffused; सूर्याः सूर्याः Si. 58, 9. 19, 87; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -अस्मि 1 to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain; सूर्याः सूर्याः Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; सूर्याः सूर्याः Ms. 12. 124.

सूर्यः 1 Air, wind. 2 An arrow. 3 A thunderbolt. 4 A lotus (केतुः).

सूर्या f. Ith.

सूर्या A jackal; see सूर्या.

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The corner of the mouth; सूर्या सूर्या Pt. 1.

सूर्या A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (सूर्या).

सूर्या A jackal; see सूर्या.

सूर्या A kind of garland made of jewels.

सूर्या 1. 3 P. (सूर्या, सूर्या) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या Ms. 1. 32, 83, 34, 86; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या S. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; सूर्या सूर्या Bk. 3. 17; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या S. 18. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words); Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -II. 4 A. (सूर्या) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सूर्या) To wish to create &c. -With अस्मि 1 to give, bestow; V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -अस्मि to give, grant. -अस्मि 1 to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. -अस्मि 1 to pour out, emit, send forth or down; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या Ku. 3. 25; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या R. 1. 18. 4 to pour down, give back or return. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; R. 5. 51, 6. 45; Ku. 2. 36. (b) to lay aside, put off; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या B. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -अस्मि 1 to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या 3 to boast with, oppress, infest; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -अस्मि 1 to set free, release; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. सूर्या. -अस्मि 1 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -अस्मि 1 to abandon, leave, give up; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या M. 4. 13; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या B. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch; सूर्या सूर्या सूर्या R. 8. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away; R. 8. 91, 14. 19. 6 to give; Bk. 15. 67, 16. 7. 7 to send or cast forth, omit, dash;

विजृम्भितं विजृम्भितं विजृम्भितं : S. 3. 2. 3 to drop, let fall, strike; विजृम्भितं विजृम्भितं विजृम्भितं U. 2. 10. 9 to utter; Si. 15. 62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -सं 1 to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संजृम्भितं संजृम्भितं संजृम्भितं R. 5. 69; अस्या संजृम्भितं संजृम्भितं संजृम्भितं Ait. Br. 2 to join, meet; भीमिषिणा नद्यु संजृम्भितं R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. 3 to create.

सुजिह्वाकारः Natron, alkali.
सुजिह्वाः m. pl. N. of a people.

सुजिह्वः f. A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; महापुरुषाणां सुजिह्वः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. -सिः 1 An enemy. 2 The moon.

सुजिह्वी का Saliva, spittle.
सुजिह्वः f. 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. 2 A way, road, path (fig. also); (येते सुजिह्वी वायं जानन् सोमो सुजिह्वी कश्चन Bg. 8. 37. 3 Hurting, injuring.

सुत्तरः a. (सि. f.) Going, moving.
-सि 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सुत्तरः A snake.
सुत्तरः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fire. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of Indra. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

सुत्तः 1 P. (संति, मन्, desid. सि. मन्ति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. 2 To go, move. -With अन् 1 to go towards, approach; सि. मन्ति मन्ति मन्ति Bk. 6. 27. 2 to follow; Bk. 15. 53. -अप 1 to go away, withdraw, retire; तन्मन्तिमन्ति नद्युद्वेगापसर्पन् U. 4. 2 to glide away, move gently along. 3 to observe closely (as a spy); U. 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. -उत् 1 to glide or soar upwards. 2 to go up to, approach; सलिलवाहस्तदुत्सर्पन् R. 5. 46. -अप 1 to approach, go near; M. 1. 12. 2 to move, go; Pt. 3. 23. 3 to go to, attain to, undergo; वृत्, वृत् &c. 4 to begin; Ms. 10. 105. 5 to attack. -परि 1 to move round about, hover. 2 to move to and fro. -व 1 to go forth, come out or forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. 2 to spread, circulate (fig. also); रुषिषेण वसर्पन्ता Mb. ; आत्मके विषमिषि मन्ति वसर्पन्ता U. 1. 40. -सि 1 to move, march, proceed; वः वृषावृषिणि राक्षसोऽपस्तम्भं नव विस्वसं मायया K. 11. 29. 4. 53. 2 to fly or roam about. 3 to spread, मनोरामसीधं विषमिषि विस्वसं विस्वसं Mā 2. 1. 4 to flow along, fall down; (वायोः) विस्वसं धाराभिर्लुठति वरुणी जनेरुषः U. 1. 25. 3 to sneak off, escape. 6 to hover about. 7 to wind, meander. 8 to go about in different directions. -सं 1 to move; संवर्षणा सवर्षन् भवतः लोतासि खाद्यवाली Me. 51. 2 to move along, flow; Me. 29.

सुत्तरः A kind of measure.
सुत्तरिका The back of a bird.
सुत्तरादी A kind of measure.
सुत्तरः The moon.

सुत्तः 1 P. (संति, मन्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सुत्तरः a. (सि. f.) Going, moving.
-सि A kind of deer.

सुत्तः p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Poured out, omitted. 3 Let loose. 4 Left, abandoned. 5 Dismissed, sent away. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Connected, joined. 8 Much, abundant, numerous. 9 Ornamented; see सुत्तः.

सुत्तिः f. 1 Creation, anything created, किं मानवी सुत्तिः S. 4; या सुत्तिः सुत्तया N. 1. 1; भीमसुत्तिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सुत्तिरपरा वातः Me. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, omission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the creator.

सु 9 P. (सुजानि) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेकः 1 A. (सेकने) To go, move.
सेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees)
सेकः सीकरिणा करेण सिद्धिः कामं U. 3. 16. R. 1. 51. 8. 45. 16. 30. 17. 16. 2 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A libation, an offering. -Comp. -पात्रं 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. 2 a bucket.

सेकिकः A radish.
सेकतुः a. (कत्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler. 2 A husband.

सेकनः A bucket, watering-pot.
सेकनः a. (सिका f.) Sprinkling.
-का A cloud.

सेकनः 1 Sprinkling, watering; सुहृत्सेवने द्वे वारसि मे S. 1. 2 Effusion, aspersions. 3 Oozing, dripping. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -सरः a watering pot.
सेकनी A bucket.

सेकुः 1 Water-melon. 2 A kind of encumber.

सेलिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनी क्षतसेतु-बन्धो जलसंवात इवादि विदुः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2 A bridge in general; देवसि पद्मामलकादिभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलम्बराशिं R. 13. 2; सेतुर्वेदद्विद्विद्वेति 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit. 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; द्रुमेयुः सर्वधर्माश्च भिद्यन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. 8 The sacred syllable om. मन्त्राणां प्रभवः सेतुस्तसेतुः प्रभवः स्पन्दः । सप्तम्योऽनन्तं पूर्वं परस्ताप्य विदीर्षते Kālikā. P. -Comp. -बन्धः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge-causeway &c.; वयोमते किं वनितविलासो जले गते किं मलु सेतुबन्धः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 4. 6. 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). 3 any bridge or causeway. -मेदिना a 1 breaking down barriers. 2 removing obstructions (m) N. of a tree (वृक्षः).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, causeway, bridge.
2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.
सेतिष्यः a. (सेतुपी f.) Sitting.

सेनः a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना 1 Army; सेना परितः दृष्टव्यं दृष्टव्यं दृष्टव्यं-भाषन् R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्रं the van or front of an army. -नः the leader or general of an army. -अग्रं a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्त्यश्वरथपदाति सेनाग्रं स्यात्तुष्टु). -सैन्यः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower. -निषेधः the camp of an army; R. 5. 49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनाम्न स्तुतः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikeya; अयैवमद्रस्तनया शुशोष सेनाग्रवालीकामिषामराक्षे R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. -परिवेष्टः a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 10 सेनापरिवेष्टः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठं the rear of an army. -भङ्गः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -सुखं 1 a division of an army. 2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horses and fifteen foot. 3 a mound in front of a city-gate. -वयोः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेरः The penis; cf. शेरः.

सेमन्ती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादो-नगवायकतुल्यद्विद्विद्वेति कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरः a. Binding, fastening.

सेरु 1 P. (सेरति) To go, move.

सेरु 1 A. (सेरति, सेरति; caus. सेरयति-ने, desid. सि. सेरयति) the s of सेरु is generally changed to र after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, पति, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; वयो धृत्वास्त्यजति पचलित विजयं स्वाभिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or देव-योऽन्तेयमीश्वरमर्षं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवेन 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use, enjoy; किं सेवते ध्वनसा मनसापि श्वः कस्तुरि-काजन्मवर्द्धिमुता धुमेय R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally; Bv. 1. 118. 5 To attach or

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्र परि वित्तं योग्यं कश्चिद्वचः स्यते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -**With** आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वाग्यन्तरं विराजयत्येते भिन्न-विशेषाः Ku. 1. 15; प्रथममभिव्यक्तिरिति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -**उप** 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 to practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Hg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -**नि** 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निर्वृतं भ्रातृव्या विवेकः S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामस्तदा-ना यथा पुनः सगमं निवर्त विवेकिना Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विवना निवर्तितमप्राप्तियया समुपैते मवांति सयमदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -**परि** 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See **सेवन**.

सेवक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -**कः** 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया यन्मित्रं चिद्विः सेवकः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वार्थं च यच्छिरसि सुखेनदधि हस्ति 11. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worship per. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवयि ind. See **सेवा** under **अव**.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; यन्मित्राणां मुक्तेर्वन R. 18. 36. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यच्छिरसि सुखेनदधि हस्ति 11. 2. 20. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack. **सेवनी** 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाययद्विणी कृत-विदः स्थानि भवन्ति विदुः Mu. 3. 14; सेनसेवा न चर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अन्त्येना नयस्यता गुह्यत्वा मय M. 3. -**Comp.** -**आकार** a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -**काकुः** change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for **सेवा** इति). -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमेश्वरी योग्यतामयव्या Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -**व्यव-हारः** the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. **सेवित** p. p. 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -**त** 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. A attendant, a dependant.

सेविन a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -**m.** A servant.

सेव a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -**व्यः** 1 A master (opp. **सेवक**); भयं दास्यत सेव्याभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 18. 2 The Asvattha tree. -**वृक्ष** A kind of root. -**Comp.** -**सेवकी** m. dual master and servant.

से 1 P. (**सावय**) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (**सी** f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; दुर्लभं सेहं किं वा धृतकनक-मालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिक a. -**सेहिक्यः** A metonymic of Rahu, q. v.

सेकत a. (**सि** f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; नोयस्येवायनिदतयः सेकतं सेतुमेव U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil -**स** 1 A sand-bank; मरुग्न इव गम्य सेकतं सुवीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -**Comp.** -**इष्टे** ginger.

सेकतक a. (**सी** f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (**संदेहादि**) -**कः** 1 A religious mendicant. 2 A ascetic. -**क** A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेज्ञातिक a. (**सी** f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्य The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (**सी** f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -**कः** 1 A soldier; यथा यमी सह सनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेधव a. (**सी** f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -**वः** 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -**वः** -**व** A kind of rock-salt -**वः** m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -**Comp.** -**धनः** a lump of salt. -**शिला** a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सेधक a. (**सी** f.) Relating to the

Sindhu. -**कः** A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेपी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm juice.)

सेप 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -**व्य** An army, a troop; व प्रस्येष्टिनाय द्रिक्सेत्सुपुतः R. 12. 67.

सेनिक Red lead.

सेरि, **सेरि** 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Daspu* and an *Ayogava* female; सेरिगपुत्रादिति हते दस्युवीर्ये Ms. 10. 32.

सेरि, **सेरि** 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in **सेरि** (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhishna, queen of Virata.)

सेरिक a. (**सी** f.) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -**क** 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिम 1 A buffalo; अवगातिर्य वृद्धीने, दीपे निःशसिति सेरिमः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See **शवाल**.

सेसक a. (**सी** f.) Lead, of lead.

से 4 P. (**वति**, **ति** ; **caus.** **सावयति** -**ते**, **दसि**, **मिनामते**, **पुनः** **सीयते** ; the **स** of **से** is changed to **व** after prepositions ending in **त** or **त्**) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -**With** अव 1 to finish, complete; यूपस्यवानेति क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-वदनाति S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); सतिर्मममस्यति क्षिप्रमुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -**अवयव** 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कथमिदानीं पुनर्वचनार्थमवयवमिति वेदं P. 1. 4; अभिवातुमवयवसौ न विदुः Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; या नहसमवयवसः Dk.; यत्तुः सकरमवयवसतु दुष्करं Ve. 3 'wonder said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -**पर्यव** 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; पर्यव ससुचयः सत्यसत्योमे मयस्योमे च पर्यवसतीति न पृथक् लभ्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -**व्यव** 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; यत्नं न नीतोवलम्बनस्यारया दलीकतां वेदुर्वायेत्यस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; यत्नं न व्ययं व्यस्यति अलं युष्मास्यपीतेषु वा S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake; कश्चित्सीय व्यसितमिदं वपुर्द्वयं तया मे Ms. 114. 6 to do, perform. 7 to believe, be convinced or persuaded. 8 to

reflect. -समर्थ to decide, decree; Ms. 7. 13.

सोम *p. p.* Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सद्.

सोम *a.* (*दी f.*) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सोम, सोमक *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as सोमकमालिङ्गम्. 2 Regretful. 3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -*इ ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; सोमदीये बलाकण सरमसो सोमकमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोम्यास *a.* 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सः Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्यासृति.

सोमस्त *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोमसाह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -*इ ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोमसुक *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोमस्तो *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोमस्तोः स्तब्धः Mu. 4. 7.

सोमद्व *a.* Born from the same womb, uterine -*र* A uterine brother. -*रा* A uterine sister.

सोमधुः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (*fig.* also); आतुः सोमधुनात्मनो जिद्वयशोभितः R. 15. 26; अथ सोमधुं शरिद्वयं Dk.

सोमयोग *a.* Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सोमहेम *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -*इ ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोमहः Garlic.

सोममाद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोमकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; so सोमकार.

सोमद्वेष *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोमध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोमधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिं हि विजयादिवः क्षितिका विदधति सोमधि संबिद्वय्यादि Ki. 1. 45.

सोमद्वेष *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोमरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -*इ ind.* Obliginglv, respectfully

सोमसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोमहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic.

-*इ ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोमाकाः A man of a degraded caste; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोमाधि *a.*, सोमाधिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सोमानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आरिषणाथं भवत्यनेन कामस्य सोमानं प्रवृत्तं Ku. 1. 39. -*Comp.* पंक्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase; वारी चामिन् मरुत-भिलाषद्वयोपान्वयां Mo. 76; यमाकसुवि-मायुषः श्वं ततान सोमानं यमाय R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमा, सोमसिद्धिः. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Ati; (cf. R. 2. 75), or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms, mythologically represented as 30 male daughters of Dakṣas (*q. v.*) are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tara (*h*) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in तृतीय (*q. v.*) -*अ* 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -*Comp.* -अभिषेक the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Mouday. -आरुचः the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलक्षणा). -जातः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding; Soma. -ज *a.* moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जः) milk. -शरा the sky, heaven. शराः N. of a celebrated *linga*, or the

place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां सर्वे परि-वयसादार्जनं पुर्जयणा यः यथा विधितव्यं सोमनाथं विजोष्य *a* Vikr. 18. 87. -*य*, -*पा*, *m.* one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -*पतिः* N. of Indra. -*पान* drinking Soma juice. -*पाथिन्*, -*पीथिन्* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र कावेत् ... यामपिथिन् उद्भवासावो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवर्तिन्य *Mā.* 1. -*पुत्रः*, -*भुः*, -*सुतः* epithets of Rudra or Mercury. -*प्रवाकः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (*वीथि*) for a Soma sacrifice. -*श्वः* the white water-lily. -*श्रजः*, -*चामः* the Soma sacrifice. -*शेतिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -*रोगः* a particular disease of women. -*लता*, -*नक्षत्री* 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -*चन्द्रा* the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -*वारः*, -*वासरः* *Mo* ay. -*विक्रयिन्* *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. -*वृक्षः*, -*सारा* the white Khadira. -*शकला* a kind of cucumber. -*संज्ञ* camphor. -*सद्* *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. -*सिधुः* an epithet of Vishnu. -*सुत* *m.* a Soma distiller. -*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -*सुत* a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga*. -*सुतसिन्धु* circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sutra*.

सोमन् *m.* The moon.

सोमिन् *a.* (*नी f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m.* A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable

सोमुक्तः, सोमुक्तम् Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -*इ*, -*इ ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोमन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -*m.* An aspirate. सोमर *a.* (*री f.*) Hogish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 55.

सोमर्ष 1 Hogishness. 2 Ease, facility; सोम्य च सर्वस्यानायाम् सिद्ध्या सामर्थ्या च सोमर्षः. 3 Practicability, feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill. 5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सोमसर्ष 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलवर्णात् सोमसर्षं वातु तद्विधानेन न विरक्तः Ku. 1. 14. 2 Youthfulness.

सोमस्य Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौख्यशास्त्रिका, सौख्यशास्त्रिका. One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; सौख्यशास्त्रिका R. 10. 14.

सौख्यशुक्तिः 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. 2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौख्य *a.* (की *f.*), **सौख्य** (की *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्य Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; (a follower of Sūgata or Buddha); (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; मध्यमिक, सौगतिक, योगचार and वैश्वसिक); सौगतजलपरीक्षाजिज्ञासु कामं-द्वयाः प्रथमं सुमित्रं मायं पञ्चमते Mā. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. 2 A Buddhist mendicant. 3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. —**अ** Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगन्ध *a.* (की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —**अ** 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. 2 A kind of fragrant grass (कसण).

सौगन्धिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —**अ** 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. 2 Sulphur. —**अ** 1 The white water-lily. 2 The blue lotus. 3 A kind of fragrant grass (कसण). 4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Mā. 4. 214.

सौजन्य 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. 2 Magnanimousness, generosity. 3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. 4 Friendship, love.

सौही Long pepper.

सौतिः An epithet of Karna.

सौत्य The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. 2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. —**अ** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रादिकाः *m. pl.* N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्राशरी The east; चक्रवर्त्यमण्डल-गणिते विष्णु च सौत्राशरी Vb. 4. 1.

सौत्र Brotherhood.

सौत्राशरी Lightning; सौत्राशरी कन-सौत्राशरी कनिकवस्त्रिका इत्येवम् Me. सौत्राशरी 37; सौत्राशरी जलदीप-सौत्राशरी Mk. 1. 35.

सौत्राशरी *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property —**अ** A nuptial present so made.

सौत्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. 2 Having plaster, or plastered. —**अ** 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. 2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौत्राशरीजलपरीक्षाजिज्ञासु R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. 3 Silver. 4 Opal. —**अ** 1 A plasterer. 2 A builder of a house. —**अ** 1 A palatial building.

सौत्र *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter house. —**अ** Butcher's meat. —**अ** 1 A state of deadly hostility.

सौत्रिकः A butcher; cf. सौत्रिक.

सौत्र The club of Balarāma.

सौत्र *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौत्र Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौत्राशरीसहस्रवर्णकम् Mā. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 42, 5. 41.

सौत्र 1 Dry ginger. 2 Emerald.

सौत्र An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौत्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. 2 Somniferous.

अ A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. —**अ** 1 N. of the tenth parva or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kritavarman and Kripa-

the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. —**अ** 1 The great nocturnal slaughter of the Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); सौत्रेण नैर्दुःखिभिर्युद्धे पूर्वं कृतो दागिना Mk. 8. 11.

सौत्र N. of Sakuni, q. v.

सौत्र, **सौत्र** N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshtra.

सौत्र N. of Harihachandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

सौत्र 1 Good luck, happiness. 2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौत्र, **सौत्र** Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौत्राशरी The sun of a favourite wife.

सौत्राशरी 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी विष्णु सौत्राशरी Ku. 5. 1; सौत्राशरी ते पुत्रं विष्णुसौत्राशरी Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौत्राशरी in both places). 2 Blessed-

ness, auspiciousness. 3 Beauty, charism, grace; (सौत्राशरी) सौत्राशरी न सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. 4 Grandeur, sublimity. 5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). 6 Congratulation; good wishes. 7 Red lead. 8 Borax. —**अ** 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. 2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron-mark on the forehead). —**अ** 1 the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called सौत्राशरी q. v.). —**अ** 1 the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. —**अ** 1 an auspicious or tutelary deity. —**अ** 1 an auspicious offering of sweet-meats &c.

सौत्राशरी *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. —**अ** 1 A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौत्र A juggler.

सौत्राशरी Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौत्राशरी विष्णु सौत्राशरी R. 16. 1; 10. 61.

सौत्राशरी *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. 2 Relating to flowers, floral. —**अ** 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. 2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौत्राशरी The outer skin of the nutmeg

सौत्राशरी 1 Satisfaction of mind pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. 2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौत्राशरी The blossom of the Mālātī creeper

सौत्राशरी A patronymic of Buddha.

सौत्राशरी *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. 2 Relating to the moon lunar.

सौत्राशरी —**अ** 1 An epithet of Lakshmana; सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी तत्र विरे कृति सौः U. 3. 45

सौत्राशरी N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी मिश्रवर्ण M. 1.

सौत्राशरी Gold.

सौत्राशरी A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौत्राशरी *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or coming from Samera. —**अ** Gold.

सौत्र *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. 2 Having the properties of Soma. 3 Handsome, pleasing, agreeable. 4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सौत्र सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी नित्य R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौत्र is often used in the sense of 'good sir', 'gentle sir', 'good man'; सौत्राशरी सौत्राशरी R. 14. 59, सौत्राशरी

च/मन्त्र यथायथं 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -सू. 1 N. of Budha or the planet by mercury. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmana should be addressed; आहुतयाम्ब सन्धिनि वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे Me. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juices. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitis or Manes; Me. 8. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृष्णः -रुद्रः a kind of religious penance; of. Y. 3. 322. -सर्पः the Indian white rose. -मृगः a benign or auspicious planet. -वातः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -नामकः a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Me. 3. 10 -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tamburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sūrya. -Comp. -नक्तः a particular religious observance. -नासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरधः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (सि. f.) Fragrant. -मं 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभ्य a. (सि. f.) Relating to Surabhi. -सः An ox.

सौरभ्री, सौरभ्री 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi; at सौरभ्री सुरभ्यैऽज्ञाया B. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनमयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; उनामा सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेय a. (सि. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangotie; Si. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यदी वैश्वरज्यं सौराज्यं व्यापरो विदधीत् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (सि. or सि. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāshtra (or Surat). -दूः The district or Surāshtra. -m. pl. The people of Surāshtra. -द्वुः Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरि 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रुद्रः a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (सि. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -काः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (सि. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (सि. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्यम् 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्यवक्त्रः A coppersmith.

सौर्य a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -रः An order, edict.

सौर्यवर्णिक a. (सि. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौर्य a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौर्यवर्ण a. (सि. f.) Coming from the country called सौर्यवर्ण q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौर्यम् a. (सि. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v.

सौर्यस्तिक a. (सि. f.) Benedictive.

-काः A family-priest, or Brāhmana.

सौर्यव्यापिक a. (सि. f.) Belonging to sacred study (साध्याय q. v.).

सौर्यस्थ a. (सि. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौर्यदूः, सौर्यदूः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौर्यदं 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौर्यरूः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of Suvira. 3 N. of Jayadratha. -कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौर्यैर्व Great heroism or prowess.

सौर्यैर्व Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौर्यवत् Celebriety, renown.

सौर्य 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वगसौर्यव्यापिकत्वे विरलमेधयोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरसौर्यं Mā. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौर्यवत्किः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed

सौर्यवत्किं यद् भवत्यस्य R. 6. 61.

सौर्याः The son of a friend. -द्वुः Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेद्यानि) विद्यायां सौर्यवत्तिः सुहृद्भावः F. 14. 15; सौर्याः दूषाणि विवेदिताणि Mā. 1. 4; Me. 115

सौर्याः, सौर्यद्वुः Friendship, affection; यत्सौर्यादपि जनाः सिधिलिखति Mk. 1. 13; सौर्यामस्ते किमु स्वसौर्यः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1.

सौर्यम् 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्ध) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; यत्स्कंदेन चकार. 6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); रजः शक्नोति सर्वं न रेतः स्कंदयेत् कचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अय् to attack, assail, storm; पुलिनस्कंदं कुरीति स्कंदं Si. 1. 51. -अत् to attack, assail; नास्कंदतुम्भं यत्पुलिनकामच तद् दुतं Bk. 17. 82. -यति to leap about; यवनाः परिरस्कंदन् परिरस्कंदन्तमाचरन्. अवध्याद्वरिस्कंदं ब्रह्मगणेन विस्फुरत् Bk. 9. 75. -अत् 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of Kārtikeya; सत्त्वोत्तमस्य स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of Siva. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -द्वराय one of the 18 Purāṇas -वर्षी f. a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदन 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The truck or stem of a tree; तीक्ष्णपातयन्नेहततद्वत्स्कंधस्तद्वत् S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 63. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वव्यापकसंस्कंधः Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp. -आचारः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp. -उपारोप a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of

साभू ३०० साभू.

स्थिते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6
3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; बुद्धार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā.
-Comp. -गीतः a panegyric, hymn.-पदं an object of praise; -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel,

the *u* of this root is changed to *ā* after a preposition ending in *r* or *ṣ*.)
1 To stand; चतुर्विंशत् पदेन तिष्ठति इति सूत्रम्
 1. 2. 1. **2** To abide, dwell, live : ग्रामे भवेत् ० तिष्ठतः **3** To remain, be left; एको नमस्कृतित्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. **4** To delay, wait; किञ्चित् स्थाने S. 2. **5** To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठेत्
 कृष्णमपि विद्वान्मिच्छति व्योममयी V. 2. **6** To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु त्वत्पुत्रस्यैवायमन्वयः
 K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. **7** To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेदि स्थिति
 शीघ्रं रोहते Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयन्नावा तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. **8**
 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. **9** To be restrained; यद्विदुः न तिष्ठेत्
 स्वयिः अयमेतिहासः Ms. 7. 108. **10** To be at hand, be obtainable; न ज्ञातं स्वयं
 तिष्ठतु वत्तं यद्वेद नास्ति Ms. 5. 104. **11** To live, breathe; आः क एव मयि स्थिति चन्द्र-
 वन्निभित्तुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 **12** To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे
 मयसे चैव बुभुक्षे शत्रुसंघेऽ राजाद्वारे इम-
 ज्ञानि च वसित्तिष्ठति न वायवः H. 1. 78. **13**
 To rest or depend on. **14** To do, per-
 form, occupy oneself with. **15** (Atm.)
 To report or go to (as an umpire),
 be guided by the advice of; सङ्ख्य
 कर्णविवृति तिष्ठते च Ki. 3. 13. **16** (Atm.)
 To offer oneself to (for sexual em-
 brace), stand as a prostitute (with
 dat.); शीघ्रं स्वरात् कुल्याय तिष्ठते Sk. on F. 1. 4. 34. -**Caus.** (स्वाययति-ते) **1** To
 cause to stand. **2** To lay, set, place,
 put. **3** To found, establish. **4** To
 stop. **5** To arrest, check. - **desid.**
 (तिष्ठतस्ति) To wish to stand &c.
 -**WITH** अस्मि to remain over and above,
 exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठत् दशायत्तं. -**अधि** **1** to
 stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.)
 अश्वत्थं गोमयिष्ठित्तो R. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. **2** to practise (as penance); Ki.
 10. 16. **3** to be in, dwell in, inhabit
 reside ; वासनामपितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; श्रीजय-
 देवभक्तिमपितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमिषितं Gt. 11. 4
 to take possession, conquer, over-
 come, overpower; संग्रामे तावतिष्ठत्सम् Bk.
 9. 72, 16. 40. **5** to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. **6** to lead, conduct, beat the
 head of, govern, direct, preside over;
 दशरथज्ञानविद्याय U. 4. 7 to rule,
 govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. **8** to see,
 employ. **9** to ascend, be established
 or installed on; अजितरिषिष्ठ-
 राज्ञः सः M. 1. 8. -**अङ्** **1** to do, per-
 form, execute, attend to; अङ्गुतिष्ठत्सालो
 विद्यो M. 1. 2 to follow, practise,
 observe; Bg. 3. 31. **3** to give, grant
 to, do something for; (यस्य) वैद्यविषयं
 स्वधर्म्यतिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. **4** to stand by
 or near; Ms. 11. 112. **5** to rule,
 govern. **6** to imitate. **7** to prevent
 oneself. -**अव** (usually Atm.) **1** to
 remain, stay, abide; जोः जोषे जोषयेवा

स्थाने । The act of standing or re-
 maining, stay, continuance, resi-
 dence ; U. 3. 82. 2 Being fixed or
 stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A
 place, spot, site, locality ; अश्वत्थाम-
 दत्तास्यास्यापावप्रापद्वयि न यन्तम् K. 5
 Station, situation, position. 6 Rela-
 tion, capacity ; पितृस्थाने 'in the place
 or capacity of a father'. 7 An
 abode, a house, dwelling-house ;
 त एव (नका.) प्रच्युताः स्थानाभ्युत्थाने परिच्युते Pt.
 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district,
 town. 9 Office, rank, dignity ;
 अवारयस्थाने विद्योजितः. 10 Object ;
 पुत्रास्थानं छुमिषु न च क्षियं न च वया U. 4. 11.
 11 An occasion, a matter, subject,
 cause ; परामुहस्थानान्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति
 Mā. 1. 14 ; स्थानं करारविभक्त्यै तत्रैव पुंसां
 Subhāṣh ; so कलहं, कोपं, विवादं &c.
 12 A fit or proper place ; स्थानेभ्यश्च
 नियोज्यते मुखाश्चामरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13
 A fit or worthy object ; स्थाने लघु-
 सञ्चयति दधिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. 14
 The place or organ of utterance of
 any letter, (these are eight :— अथ
 स्थानानि वर्णानासुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा जिह्वासुल च
 ईनाथ नासिकोक्षी च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A
 holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place
 in a town. 18 The place or sphere
 assigned after death to persons ac-
 cording as they perform or neglect
 their prescribed duties. 19 (In
 politics, war &c.) The firm attitude
 or bearing of troops, standing firm
 so as to repel a charge ; Ms. 7. 190.
 20 A halt. 21 A stationary con-
 dition, a neutral or middle state. 22
 That which constitutes the chief
 strength or the very existence of a
 kingdom ; a stamina of a king-
 dom ; i. e. army, treasure, town
 and territory ; Ms. 7. 56 (where
 Kull. renders स्थाने by दंढकोपुत्राद्यालम्बं
 चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance.
 24 Part or division of a work,
 section, chapter &c. 25 The
 character or part of an actor. 26
 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27
 (In music) A note, tone, modula-
 tion of the voice. —Comp. —अवरयः
 a local governor, the superintendent
 of a place. —आसन्न n. du. standing
 and sitting down. —आसेधः confine-
 ment to a place, imprisonment,
 arrest ; cf. असेध. —चित्रका a kind of
 quarter-master. —च्युत see स्थानग्रह.
 —पालः a watchman, sentinel, police-
 man. —वर्ज्य s. ejected from an office,
 displaced, dismissed, out of employ-

residence ; स्थिति यो रे दृष्टः कृमयति मदीये-
कुम्भे Bv. 1. 52 ; एते मूढे स्थितिर्युक्तमभि-
प्रेक्ष्य स्वमित्रः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,
standing still, continuance in one
state ; स्थित्यायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थित्यायां स्थिति-
नामनेः B. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
पुत्राद् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरिव मन्दमतीनां H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वंशस्थितेराधिगमाम्नाहति प्रमेये V.
5. 15 ; कर्मा कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1.
18 ; B. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Mā. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
सर्वास्वित्तिलक्यवद्वादेः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-
mination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थायक a. fixing in the origi-
nal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थैर्यम्, superl.
स्थैर्यम्) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; मय-
स्थिराणि जननांतरसिद्धाणि S. 5. 2 ; स स्वाग्रः
स्थिरमनिक्रियामुल्लोमो निःश्रेयसावास्तु वः V. 1.
1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;
Me. 55 ; Mā. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
absolution. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरिकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast, 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort ; S. 4. -स्थिरिकृ means 1 to
become firm or steady. 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-असुराग्र a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मस्थ, -स्थित,
-स्थितम्, -स्थि, -स्थिः, -स्थिः a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरम्भ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुम्भकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-चम्पकः the champaka flower. -कुम्भः the
birch tree. -कुम्भः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -मिश्रः a fish. -जीविता
the silk cotton tree. -कुम्भः a snake.
-कुम्भः 1 the champaka tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious.
2 faithful to a promise.
-प्रतिष्ठः 2. firm in opposition,
obstinate S. 2. -कुरा a kind of
gourd. -कीरिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
ever youthful (-यः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-रश्मि a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहार्द a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्वायत्ति 1. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation)

स्थिरता-रः 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थु 6 P. (स्तुति) To cover.

स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूण 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूणाविक्रमनवायेन S. B. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निष्कमनन्वाय see under श्वार.

स्थूलः 1 Light. 2 The moon

स्थूरा 1 A bull. 2 A man

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थौल्यम्, superl.
स्थौल्यम्) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुस्तूणाणि स्थूलेन स्वीयते बहिरुपपन्नम्
St. 2. 78. (where it has sense 6
also) ; स्थूलस्तान्मेपाद् Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूले स्थूलं स्वमिति K.
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलनाम q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -श्वः The jack
tree. -कुम्भः 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(कुम्भ). -Comp. -अंशः the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आयुस् a
snake. -उत्पन्नः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
mountain and forming an irregular
mound. 2 incompleteness, deficiency,

defect. 3 the middle pace of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusk. -श्वार a. fat,
corpulent. -श्वारः, -श्वारः an arrow.
-श्वारः a large bow-like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -श्वारः the
marshy date-tree. -श्वारः, -श्वारः a.
foolish, doltish. -श्वारः a kind of
large reed. -श्वारः, -श्वारिक a. thick-
nosed. (-श्वारः, -श्वारः) a hog, boar.
-पद्मः coarse cloth. -पद्मः cotton.
-पद्मः a club-footed, having swollen
legs. (-पद्मः) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -कुम्भः the silk
cotton tree. -मार्गः rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलः a kind of radish.
-लक्ष्मण a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -लक्ष्मणः a woman having a
large vulva. -लक्ष्मणः the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
क्षुद्रम् or क्षिण-लक्ष्मण q. v. (-लक्ष्मणः, -लक्ष्मणः
thick or coarse cloth. -लक्ष्मणः a
small, ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -लक्ष्मणः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लक्ष्मणः the
lakucha tree. -हस्तः an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलकः 1. Large, big, huge, bulky

-श्वारः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-र्यः 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेनम् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; दासीवासः संज्ञताः स्थेनमाजः
St. 18. 33 ; न यत् स्थेनम् द्युरतिभयकांत-
मयताः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed.
to be settled or determined. -रः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties) an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयम् a. (स्त्री f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).
स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्य 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy ;
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थौणिया, स्थौण्यकः A kind of
perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थौरम् a. 1 A horse carrying
burdens on his back, pack-horse. 2
A strong horse.

स्नानम् *Higness, bulkiness, stoutness.*

स्नानम् 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2 Bathing, ablution; *स्नानम्* स्नानम् स्नानम् *Sl. 5. 57*

स्नानम् Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नानम् 1. 4 P. (*स्नानम्, स्नानम्*) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नानम् 2 P. (*स्नानम्, स्नानम्*) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; *स्नानम्* स्नानम् स्नानम्. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor.

स्नानम् (*स्नानम्* स्नानम्, स्नानम् स्नानम्) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (*स्नानम्*) स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Ku. 7. 10*; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Git. 12. U. 3. 23, Kl. 5. 44. 47*; *Sl. 2. 7. 8. 3, Me. 43.* -*Desid.* (*स्नानम्*) To wish to bathe. -*With* स्नानम् to bathe after mourning. -*स्नि* to plunge deep into; *स्नि* a. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see *स्नि*.

स्नानम् 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brāhmacārin). 2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (*गृहस्थ*). 3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; *Me. 11. 1. 4* Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानम् 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; *स्नानम्* स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S. 4. 2* Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -*Comp.* -*स्नानम्* a bath-room. -*स्नानम्* a bathing tub. -*स्नानम्* the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha -*स्नानम्* a bathing-garment; *स्नानम्* स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *H. 2. 106.* -*स्नि* 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानम् a. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing, स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *M. 5. 12.* -*स्नि* Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; *R. 16. 21.*

स्नानम् A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नानम् The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing; *Me. 2. 209.*

स्नानम् 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew, स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow. -*Comp.* -*स्नानम्* n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नानम् See स्नानम्.

स्नानम्, स्नानम् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्नानम् a. 1 Loving, affection. 4,

friendly, attached, tender; *Mā. 5.*

30. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted

with oil; *स्नानम्* स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

Me. 59; स्नानम् स्नानम् 18; *Sl.*

12. 68; *Mā. 10. 4. 3* Sticky, viscid,

adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening,

shining, glossy, resplendent; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *V. 4. 1*;

Me. 37; *U. 8. 13, 6. 21. 5* Smooth,

emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling.

8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Me. 16. 9*

Lovely, agreeable, charming; *R.*

1. 36; *U. 8. 14, 3. 22. 10* Thick,

dense, compact; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Me. 1. 11* Intent,

fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look).

-*स्नानम्* 1 A friend, an affectionate or

friendly person; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *H. 2. 160*; or स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S. 166. 2* The red castor oil plant. 3 A

kind of pine. -*स्नि* 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax.

3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coar-

ness. -*Comp.* -*स्नानम्* an affectionate

or friendly person, a friend; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S. 3.*

-*स्नानम्* a kind of rice of quick

growth. -*स्नि* a. looking intently or

with a fixed gaze.

स्नानम् 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness.

3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्नानम् Marrow.

स्नानम् 4 P. (*स्नानम्, स्नानम्*) 1 To

feel or have affection for, love, be

fond of (with loc. of the person or

thing that is loved or liked); स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *S.*

7; स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *U. 6.* (where

स्नि स्नि may be genitive also). 2 To

be easily attached. 3 To be pleased

with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky,

viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth

or bland. -*Caus.* (*स्नि* स्नि) 1 To

make unctuous, anoint, besmeer,

lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To

dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्नि 2 P. (*स्नि, स्नि*) 1 To drip,

trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop,

ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow,

stream. -*With* स्नि to flow out, pour

forth; स्नि स्नि *U. 3.*

स्नि m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top,

surface (in general). (This word

has no forms for the first five in-

fections and is optionally substitut-

ed for स्नि after acc. dual.)

स्नि f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नि a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्नि A daughter-in-law; स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *R. 8. 14, 15. 72.*

स्नि 4 P. (*स्नि, स्नि* or स्नि) To vomit.

स्नि 1 Affection, love, kindness,

tenderness; स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *V. 2. 4.* (where it has

sense 5 also); स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि

S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuous-

ness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūpas

according to the *Vaiśeṣikas*). 3

Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctu-

ous substance. 5 Oil; स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87.*

(where the word has sense 1 also);

R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body,

such as semen. -*Comp.* -*स्नि* a. oil-

ed, lubricated, greased. -*स्नि* f.

affectionate or friendly intercourse.

-*स्नि* a lamp. -*स्नि*, -*स्नि* breach or

loss of friendship. -*स्नि* ind. affec-

tionately. -*स्नि* f. flow or course of

love; *S. 4. 16.* -*स्नि* a. fond of oil.

(-*स्नि*) a lamp. -*स्नि*, phlegm. -*स्नि*

acessum. -*स्नि* f. injection of oil,

an oily enema. -*स्नि* a. anointed

with oil. -*स्नि* f. manifestation of

love, display of friendship; (स्नि)

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *Me. 12.*

स्नि m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon.

3 A kind of disease.

स्नि a. 1 Anointing, lubricating.

2 Destroying. -*स्नि* 1 Anointing,

unction, rubbing or smearing with

oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3

An unguent, emollient.

स्नि p. p. 1 Loved, 2 Kind,

affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated;

-*स्नि* A friend, a beloved person.

स्नि a. (-*स्नि* f.) 1 Attached,

affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctu-

ous, fat. -*m.* 1 A friend. 2 An

anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नि 1 The moon. 2 A kind of

disease.

स्नि 1 P. (*स्नि*) To dress, wrap

round, envelop.

स्नि 1 Unctuousness, oiliness,

lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness, 3

Smoothness, blandness.

स्नि 1 A. (*स्नि, स्नि*) 1 To throb,

palpitate; स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *Bk. 15.*

27. 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble,

quiver 3 To go, move. -*With* स्नि to

throb, tremble. -*स्नि* to move about,

struggle.

स्नि 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2

Vibration, tremor, motion, स्नि स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि *Bh. 3. 61.*

स्नि 1 Throbbing, pulsation, pal-

pitation, quivering; स्नि स्नि स्नि स्नि

स्नि स्नि *Mā. 1*; so स्नि, स्नि, स्नि &c.

2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quicken-

ing of a child in the womb.

स्नि p. p. 1 Throbed, quivered.

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्श च राजे Bk. 15. 65; कस्मैस्पर्शे Bk. 2. 16. 2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to. -With मति, -वि to bid defiance, challenge.

स्पर्श 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु दुर्वै: सर्वा दुर्वयोर्वै-मन्यत. 2 Jealousy, envy. 3 Defiance. 4 Equality with.

स्पर्शिक a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवास्पर्शिकं विदुम्यु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. 2 Emulous, envious. 3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. 2 To unite, join. 3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तद्विदं स्पर्शमयं सत् S. 1. 28, 2. 7. 2 Contact (in astr.). 3 Conflict, encounter. 4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. 5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वक्); स्पर्शजो वायुः T. S. 6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. 7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. 8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from ह् to ञ्); काव्यो माता: स्पर्शाः. 9 A gift, donation, presentation. 10 Air, wind. 11 The sky. 12 Sexual union. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -हृद्विष the organ or sense of touch. -उद्युप a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -जनिः, a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -सम्प्राप्त the subtle element of tangibility. -संज्ञा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संवादिष्व a. contagious, infectious. -स्नाना ablation at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पर्शः, -स्पर्शः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) 1 Touching, handling. 2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. 2 Sensation, feeling. 3 Sense or organ of touch. 4 Gift, donation.

स्पर्शनक A term used in Sākhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. 2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch, Ru. 1. 55.

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 U. (स्पर्शते) 1 To obstruct. 2 To undertake, perform. 3 To string together. 4 To touch. 5 To see,

behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्श 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पष्टे शरीरं तस्मिन् विहितं Si. 17. 20; see अस्पर्श also. 2 Fight, war, battle. 3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पर्श a. 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जति स्पष्टे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाङ्गिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. 2 Real, true. 3 Full-blown, expanded. 4 One who sees clearly. -ह ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. 2 Openly, boldly. (स्पर्शकृत् means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate'). -Comp. -वर्मा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. -वातिवातिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाविन्, -वक्त्वा a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पर्श 5 P. (स्पर्शते) 1 To deliver or extricate from. 2 To gratify, grant, bestow. 3 To protect. 4 To live.

स्पर्श N. of a wild plant.

स्पर्श 6 P. (स्पर्शति, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्ति मज्जा इति H. 3. 14; कर्मे पर स्पृशति इति पर स्पृष्टे Pt. 1. 304. 2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; Ku. 3. 22. 3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. 5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. 6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महीशतं वसतः स्पृशन्ति R. 3. 32. 7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. 8 To refer or allude to. -Caus. (स्पृशते) 1 To cause to touch. 2 To give, present; माः कौटिशः स्पृशे वना पटोरीः R. 2. 49. With अस्पर्श-उपस्पृश-अस्पर्शितो touch. -अस्पर्शितो touch. 2 to wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 4. 143. 3 to sip, water, rinse the mouth; स नद्यवसंस्पृशस्पर्श Bk. 2. 11; Ms. 2. 53, 5. 63; अस्पर्श उपस्पृश- 4 to bathe; R. 5. 59, 18. 31. -वस्पर्शितो touch. -ह 1 to touch. 2 to sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. 3 to bring in contact with.

स्पर्श a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पर्श ~ पृष्ठ &c.

स्पर्श p. p. 1 Touched, felt with the hand. 2 Come in contact with, touching. 3 Not reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृशस्पर्श Ku. 6. 76. 4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अस्पृश R. 10. 19. 5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. 6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अस्पर्शस्पर्श वनस्पतिवेदस्पर्शः सः स्पर्शः वेदाः स्पृश इति शोका विवेकानन्दप्रकाश Bk. 38.

स्पर्श, -स्पर्शिक f. Touch, contact, तद्वत्स्य अस्पर्शस्पर्शिका शक्तिरिति Bk. 3.

स्पृष्ट 10 U. (स्पृशते) 1 To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृशामि वस्तु इति वाचास्पृष्टे 8. 7; तवः कृपायां स्पृष्टो K; न मे विद्वेषः स्पृष्टां वस्तु मयि दिवो नास्तीति वाच्य R. 18. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृष्ट The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टनीय a. To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अर्धे वताति स्पृष्टनीयकीयः Ku. 3. 20; इवा तमेव जयतः स्पृष्टनीयतिभिः MAL 10. 21; वरणीय स्पृष्टनीय-श्रीर्ध न वेदिदे इदमयोजयिष्य R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 60; U. 8. 40.

स्पृष्टवान् a. Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); मेनेष्यः स्पृष्टवान् न हि वदं Bh. 3. 64; ततो वने स्पृष्टवान् R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्ट Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमस्य कतिपयं पुण्यं पुनिनः स्पृष्टा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्ट a. Desirable, enviable. -श्वः The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. (स्पृशति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्पृष्ट 1 P. (स्पृशति) To burst, expand.

स्पृष्टः A snake's expanded hood; of. कर-टा.

स्पृष्ट 1 A snake's expanded hood. 2 Alum.

स्पृष्टिका A crystal, quartz; अस्पर्शमते हि मयति स्पृष्टिकज्जालिष्व रजनिकर-मस्त्यः शुद्धं त्रिभुजं त्रिभुजं त्रिभुजः K. -Comp. -अस्पर्शः the mount Meru. -जनिः the mount Kailāsa. -निष्ठ m. camphor. -अस्पर्श, -आत्मन्, -जनि m., -सिला a crystal stone.

स्पृष्टिकारिः, स्पृष्टिकारिण f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्पृष्टिकी Alum.

स्पृष्ट 1. 1 P. (स्पृशति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्पृशते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्पृष्ट See स्पृष्ट.

स्पृष्ट Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्पृष्ट 1 P. (स्पृशति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10. U. or caus. (स्पृशते) To cause to tremble or shake. With वा 1 to cause to tremble, cause to flap, shake, rock. 2 to strike or press against, splash अस्पर्शितं वनस्पतिः R. 16. 13, U. 5. 9. 3 to strike, play upon; Si. 1. 9. 4 to twang (as a bow.)

स्पृष्टिक a. (नी f.) Crystalline. -ह A crystal.

स्पृष्टि p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, mad- to gaps.

स्फाति: f. 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फार 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; लघुपुंस्त्वोः कौष; स्फातिः शब्दकायं Bk. 14. 10. -Caus. (स्फारयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फारयतां शब्दकायं शब्दकायं स्फुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 38, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार 2. 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकृष्णपीठमिव &c.; Mā. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -र; 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -अ Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीय means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; हस्तिना विमुखांमवति सुहः स्फारीयतायः Mk. 1. 36

स्फारय Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंतास्फिक्पुष्पविषादवन्तुलमास्फुत्ताति जन्ता Mā. 5. 16.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फिक्नोति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिक् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेयस्) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फिति p. p. 1 Swollen, increased; Vc. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फितीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फिति: f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; वनपायस च स्फितिः सदा मे वर्तता गृहे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुट 1. 6 P. 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहादेहि स्फुटति इव संवते देवर्षयः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति च सा मनसिज-विनिर्गम Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 47. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुम्भमिदं विरहिद्वन्द्वलगा Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 138, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; गुरगाः स्फुट-गतिः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U.

(स्फुटति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरामपरामतंजं Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वेकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; h. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; युक्ताकं वा स्फुट-विद्यमस्य Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्तलक्षणमस्तुनोः Si. 8. 79 (मयि). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -सार a bright or gemmed with stars. -कल (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सुप्यमतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -री f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -Comp. -जरा a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट 1. 1. P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound of a crackling noise.

स्फुट 6. P. (स्फुटति, स्फुटति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); हातमिदं मनसि स्फुटति च वाः कुतः कलमिदं S. 1. 15; स्फुटा नान्येनापि वाह्येणमवलम्ब्य Mā. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुटद्वन्द्वलगा Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 138, Kāv. 3. 167. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; इह पृथिवी कश्च स्फुटति Rām. 3 To start, dart, spring forward; पञ्चमः परं Bk. 14. 6. 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow). 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; यमः स्फुरति विमलं वरः. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; युवास्फुरती को हृदि विच्छति हः परिभूय देहा Mu. 1. 8: रक्षितकश्चिरं हाहादेहि प्रदीपे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि ताव जगद् Gīt. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरत् कुसुमं हृदि मणिमन्तरी रजसु तव हृदये Gīt. 10; (तदा) स्फुरन्मममलया चक्रा Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Ms. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति-ते, स्फुरयते-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -With अव to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -परि to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परस्फुरितमर्ममालायाः U. 3. 28. -य 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरयन् Mb. 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्फुरितस्य ह्येतोः शब्दः स्फुरति स्फुट Subhāsh. -वि 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in caus. in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमलयाचक्रं कः विधुताजमभिनिविष्टं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -ने 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यते) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यते) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्यन्ते स एव संवति मम व्यङ्ग्यमिदं स्थिते; Mv. 3. 40. -With वि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्वेदं जगदपमं ह मया यद शोभि विस्फुर्यते K. P. 10.

क्यादयेति प्रमाणः अथि. १; य एव दृष्टान्तः कायका-

वे आदिना वः U. 6. 34. 2 To give information. 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; St. 6. 56, 8. 61. -Desid. (वृत्ति) To wish to recollect. -With अयु to remember, recollect, call to mind. -अयु to forget. -यु to forget. -यु to forget; नयुः विस्मृतेष्वं वः S. 8. 1. (-Caus.) to cause to forget; U. 1. -यु to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-Caus.) to remind, put in mind of; (याद) मयः श्रुतवर्ति प्रमत्तः Rām. 1. 13.

स्मृति f. 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अस्मृतायाः स्मृत्यः स्मिन् वतः स्मृतिं ते Ve 9. 21; स्मृतायाः स्मृतिं तः T. S.; स्मृत्युत्पत्तिः स्मृतिं तः U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. स्मृति). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; स्मृति स्मृतेः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -Comp. -स्मृतेः another law-book. -अस्मृतेः a. 1 forgotten. 2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -स्मृतेः a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -स्मृतेः, -स्मृतेः the object of memory; -स्मृतेः, -स्मृतेः to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -स्मृतेः, retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -स्मृतेः a legal work. -स्मृतेः loss or failure of memory. -स्मृतेः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 82. -स्मृतेः, confusion of memory. -स्मृतेः a. illegal. -स्मृतेः 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधः स्मृतिविरोधः S. B. -स्मृतेः 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -स्मृतेः a. deceased, dead (as a person). -स्मृतेः temporary loss of memory. -स्मृतेः a. capable of being proved by law. -स्मृतेः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मृतेः a. 1 Smiling; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; S. 2; Mā. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Mā. 1. 23. 3 Proud, 4 Brident. -Comp. -स्मृतेः a peacock.

स्मृतेः Speed, rapid motion, rapid velocity.

स्मृतेः 1 A. (स्मृतेः, स्मृतेः; desid. स्मृतेः, स्मृतेः); the s of स्मृतेः is changed to r after a proposition ending in a or a) 1 To come, trickle, drop, drip, distill, flow; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः

स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Br. 1. 5 2 To shed, pour forth. 3 To run, flow. -With अयु to flow. -स्मृतेः 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour down water; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -स्मृतेः स्मृतेः to flow out or forth. -स्मृतेः to flow forth. -स्मृतेः to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्मृतेः 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Going rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot.

स्मृतेः a. (स्मृतेः or स्मृतेः) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Ki. 15. 16. -स्मृतेः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 1. 33. 2 Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (स्मृतेः). -स्मृतेः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. 3 Water, -Comp. -स्मृतेः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्मृतेः स्मृतेः A drop, of saliva.

स्मृतेः a. (स्मृतेः) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Eushing. 3 Going.

स्मृतेः 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्मृतेः p.p. Oozed, trickled, dropped.

स्मृतेः 1 P., 10 U. (स्मृतेः, स्मृतेः) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2 To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्मृतेः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word स्मृतेः.

स्मृतेः (स्मृतेः) 1 A cloud. 2 An ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time.

स्मृतेः Indigo.

स्मृतेः ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of स्मृतेः 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -Comp.

-स्मृतेः an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of acienticism.

-स्मृतेः a. a sceptic.

स्मृतेः See स्मृतेः.

स्मृतेः p.p. 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Mā. 5. 10. 2 Pierced. -स्मृतेः A sack.

स्मृतेः 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage, family. 5 Offspring.

स्मृतेः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun.

स्मृतेः A ray of light.

स्मृतेः A sack, bag.

स्मृतेः a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2 Auspicious, propitious. -स्मृतेः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -स्मृतेः Happiness, pleasure.

स्मृतेः 1 A. (स्मृतेः, स्मृतेः) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Bk. 4. 48; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Bg. 1. 20; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

asunder; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः U. 8. 58; Mā. 9. 20. 3 To hang down. 4 To go. -Caus. (स्मृतेः) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः R. 6. 75. 2 To relax, loosen -With स्मृतेः to slip down, become loosened. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Ku. 8. 62. 2 to loosen, relax.

स्मृतेः Falling, slipping.

स्मृतेः 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्मृतेः a. (स्मृतेः) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 1. 30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्मृतेः 1 A. (स्मृतेः) To confide or trust.

स्मृतेः a. (स्मृतेः) (compar. स्मृतेः स्मृतेः superl. स्मृतेः) Wearing a garland or chaplet; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः R. 17. 25.

स्मृतेः f. 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 7. 24. 2 A garland (in general). -Comp. -स्मृतेः (स्मृतेः) a. the tie or fillet of a garland. -स्मृतेः a. wearing a garland. Gīt. 12. (-स्मृतेः) N. of a metre.

स्मृतेः A rope, string, cord.

स्मृतेः f. Breaking wind downwards (अस्मृतेः).

स्मृतेः 1 A. (स्मृतेः, स्मृतेः) To confide; see स्मृतेः. -With स्मृतेः 1 to be confident. 2 to rest secure.

स्मृतेः 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. 2 A drop, flow, stream; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Rām. 3 A fountain, spring.

स्मृतेः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

स्मृतेः a. (स्मृतेः) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -स्मृतेः 1 a woman that miscarries. 2 a cow miscarrying by accident.

स्मृतेः A stream, river; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः B. 17. 63.

स्मृतेः m. 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3 The creator, an epithet of Brahman; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 1. 1; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः 27. 4 N. of Śiva.

स्मृतेः p.p. 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Ku. 8. 51; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 3. 15; Ki. 8. 38, Ms. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः Mā. 4. 8; स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः स्मृतेः S. 1. 80. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go, relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging down. 6 Separated. -Comp. -स्मृतेः

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

सुतरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सुतरमासीत् निषसा K., Ms. 2. 204.

साह ind. Quickly, speedily.

सावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक a. (विसा f.) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —स Black pepper.

सिध् 1 P. (सिधति) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 1 P. (सिधति) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 4 P. (सिधति, सुत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

सु 1 P. (सुति, सुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निवास्त्वेषाम् Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोडितं च सुपटे शीघ्रं चापमुत्सृजत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; सुपते ननु तस्यापि भिन्नभावावयो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). —Caus. (सावति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न वासास्त्रावदेव सुकु Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

सुतः N. of a district ; यथाः सुत-सुपतिष्ठे Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance—at least one day's journey—from Pataliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सुते संनिधायमानस्तद्वहरेष पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधायते सुतपदनेकं वृत्तायेनकालंभगात् B. B.

सुवर्णी Natron.

सुव् f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183.

—Comp. —मणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुव् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वर्णे तस्यामस्तवतेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

सुतिः f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; काटश्लिखलितमिर-मसिबोद्धमनः Mu. 6. 19 ; वत्तुवारसुतिषोत्त-म् Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरसुतिह्रमयः (वाताः) Mo. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap. ' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

सुवः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

सुव् 1 A. (सुवते) To go, move.

सु 1 P. (सावति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see मे.

सुतः A stream ; see सुतत्.

सुतः n. 1 (a) A stream, current flow or course of water ; स सुतः सुतः

सुतः n. 1 (a) A stream, current flow or course of water ; स सुतः सुतः

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ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being परानुमान.

“विद्वान् a. 1 clever in one's own affairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. “पर, “परवच a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish.

“विफलः frustration of one's object. “सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. —आपच a. subject to, or dependent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7.

—इच्छा self-will, own inclination. “वृत्त्युः an epithet of Bhishma.

—उच्चः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place.

—उच्चः a fixed star. —ऊर्ध्वः air, wind.

—कारिण a. selfish. —कार्य one's own business or interest मतम् ind. to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). —उच्च a. 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. 2 wild. (—उच्च) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—उच्च) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छं वृत्तरिदं मे मरुं विद्वतो विद्वत् उचितं सिद्धिः Bv. 1. 5.

—जन्म a. self-born. (—जन्म) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (—जन्म) blood. —जन्मः 1 a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रत्यक्षं स्वजनमनुगतं स्वभित्ता S. 8. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. त्वं a. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. (—जन्म) a blind man. —जन्मः one's own country, native country. “जन्म, “जन्मः a fellow-countryman. —जन्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculiarity, one's own property. —जन्मः one's own side or party. —परमेष्ठे one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश a. 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous.

—प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. —प्रयः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. —प्रयः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वमते वृत्तिकमः Bubbāsh. ; so वृत्तिः, वृत्तिः, “वृत्ति, “वृत्ति &c. “वृत्तिः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वमनोकिञ्चिद्विचारः स्वकिञ्चिद्वचने K. P. 10, or वचना-वच्यं वृत्तिर्वाच्यं स्वसाक्षिद्विपुलं Kāv. 2. 8.

“वृत्तिः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). “वृत्तिः a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. —वृत्तिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Shiva. 3 of Vishnu. —वृत्ति a. related on the mother's side. (—म. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—f.) a

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सप्त इन्द्रः १ Heaven, paradise ; as in
-सप्त, स्वर्ग्य &c. 2 The heaven of
Indra and the temporary abode of
the virtuous after death. 3 The sky,
ether. 4 The space above the sun or
between the sun and the polar star.
5 The third of the three Vyāhritis,
pronounced by every Brāhmana in
his daily prayers, see मन्त्रः. -उत्प-
-सप्त, -सप्तः १ the celestial Ganges.

खाद्य, खादन ! Taste, savour. 2
Tasting, eating, drinking. 3 Liking,
relishing, enjoyment. 4 Sweetening

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इ ind. An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; इ इति जाना वयम्; तस्य इ पर्वतमारदी पृथ ऊचुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -m. 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेदुर्जायाम् हन्ः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संवति शोभना इव वयार्जुनयो यताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभासम् हंसयो यको यथा Subhāsh., R. 3. 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मलय. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो घास्यमास्य कल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवान्मम्यत् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमाद्ये तन्मित्रा न मेव-त्यः S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविशेषे हंसस्य लभेव तनुं वेत्ति विचारिणश्चतुर्धाः कुलतत पालयिष्यति Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -Comp. -अग्निः vermilion. -अशिरुद्धः an epithet of Sarasvatī. -अमिश्रः silver. -कांतः a female goose. -कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -गतिः a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -मधुरा a sweetly speaking woman. -भारिणी a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 3 N. of Brahmapū. -मूलः the soft feathers or down of a goose. -काह्नः a. wood. -नटः the cackling of a goose. -नटविनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; यज्ञेयमनात्मनी कीर्तिलालासतं दूना चित्तं हर्षिणी स ह्यारु सा ह्यथा हंसमिवी). -मल्लः a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. -पुत्रः a young goose or swan.

-रजः, -राजः epithets of Brahman. -राजः a king of geese. -रौमसः green sulphate of iron. -रौमकः brass. -रौमनी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (हंस or पादहंस), वसति इव सविप्रमयातयनवितहंसक-भूषणा विरेणुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंसे ind. 1 A vocative particles corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंसे विष्णुवाचिचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयन् (सात् Chandra. 1. 3. 2 A particle expressing laugh-tiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंसे मलय ना कुप्य Ku. 1.

हंसः The calling of elephants.

हंसा, हंसे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंसे संवर्धयस्व अहं हंसिनी कृष्णालेनी Ratn. 3.

हृद्, 1 P. (हृति, हृति) To shine, be bright.

हृद्ः A market, a fair. -Comp. -चोरकः a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -विलासिनी 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हृत् 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हृत् and हृत् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अवाहिका न चंद-पमेना हृत् पतिविरुद्धात्मन्यनवीयत Dh. ; मानसं वागमास हृत् मयुजं च Rām. -Comp. -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग U. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हृदि Wooden fetters or stocks.

हृदि (हृ) कः, हृदिः A man of the lowest caste.

हृद् A bone. -Comp. -जं narrow.

हंसा ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंसे हंसे हंसिनी भवति हंसी हंसि वति Ak. -f. A large earthen vessel (P).

हंसिका, हंसी An earthen pot.

हंसे ind. See हंस ind.

हृत् p. p. 1 Killed, slain; 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied; see हृ. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable' 'accursed', 'worthless'; अहंसायुक्तविद् हंसद्वयं संवति विरेणुः S. 6. 6; कुर्याद्वेषा हंसविशेषस्य R. 14. 65; हंसविलसितानां ही विविधो विपकः Si. 11. 64. -Comp. -आस a. 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कंदक a. freed from thorns or foes. -क्षिप्त a. bewildered, confounded. -लुप्त a. dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दुष्ट a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -नाराय a., -वीर्य a. bereft of power or vigour. -हृत् a. deprived of sense, senseless. -आन, -आस a. ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. -लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -लक्ष्म a. surviving. -भू, -संयुक्त a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -आयस a. freed from fear.

हृत्क a. Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न हृत्क विविधानो न न विपश्यन् आनयन्वर्धनः M. 2; दुष्टिताः स्य परिहृताः स्य रामदाकेन U. 1. -कः a low person, coward.

हृत्ति f. 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हृत्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हृत्तः Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in हृत्तः, गहना &c.

हृत् 1 A. (हृत्, हृ) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -David. (निःसृते).

हृत्तं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृत् 2 P. (हृति, हृत्; pass. हंसते; caus. पातयति-ते; desid. जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; नवम हृत्त-कुर्याद्वर्धनो रणे हंसा U. 2. 15; हंसति न हंस्य यदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चरी चंद हंसमयता मो विरेणुना येवताजीवविषं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in मानस. 4 To put down, abandon; Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अयोजीवमनिरासविलासयेव हंसय हंसि विततं कुपितो विपता Bh. 2. 18. 6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat.

overcome; विजि: हृष्यति विजि हृष्यता: धातुसंज्ञायां न परित्यजति Subhāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise; हृष्यतुल्यतया हि त्रयः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कुं हृष्यति कुं हृष्यति S. D. 7; or तथोक्तेषु स्थानेषु हृष्यति विजि: K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the हृष्य called असमर्थः). -With अति to injure excessively. -अंगर to strike in the middle. -अग्र 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove; न हृष्यत नृपतिं ज्ञानं वरिष्ठतया वा U. 2. 4. S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize; -अग्नि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also); beat; Mā. 1. 30, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.); Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अग्र 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -अग्र 1 to hit, strike, beat; अग्रभाजं कः Ki. 7. 17; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; as आग्रं हिमः Sk.; but Bhāṣavi says अग्रभाजं विप्रकीर्णतया वृक्षः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102); R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ko. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.); Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. No 66, R. 17. 11. -अग्र 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud; अस अग्रम्. -अग्र 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill; अग्रं चोपश्रित्य Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to pain, affect, overpower, strike with; अग्रिष्ठं यज्ञं, अग्रिष्ठं, अग्रिष्ठं &c. Ku. 5. 76; Bk. 2. 26. -अग्नि 1 to kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 0. 10, R. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. 3 to strike, hit; तानेन सामर्थ्या विजयुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, overcome; हृष्य विजयं हृष्य रोचयतामस्तस्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -अग्र 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; हृष्य अग्रिष्ठं यज्ञं Rām. 2 to attack, as sail; कदाचिदग्रतः वदन्वकं Mā. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -अग्र 1 to kill, slay; अग्रमिषं हृष्यति वेनागनि वने मृगः न प्रहृष्यति; कदाचिदग्रतः वदन्वकं Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit; अग्रपदं हृष्य. 3 to strike, beat (a drum &c.); R. 19. 15, Ms. 64. -अग्नि to kill; Bk. 2. 35. -अग्नि 1 to strike back or in return; (†) विजयं हृष्यतः अग्रतः विजयुः R. 8. 60. 3 to ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist;

तोषकेनाग्रतः विजयं हृष्यतः U. 3. 36; अग्रिष्ठं यज्ञं विजयः हृष्यतः S. 1. 13, Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy; अग्रतः प्रतिग्रहि जयन्वाय नृपत्य तन्वे Mā. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -अग्नि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अग्निं) हृष्यतः अग्रिष्ठं यज्ञं विजयुः Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विजयि हृष्यति वने मृगः Bk. 1. 19; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to dis appoint, frustrate. -अग्नि 1 to unite closely together, join together; हृष्यी हृष्य Me. 2. 71; हृष्य हृष्य हि मृगं विजयते च हृष्यान् 7. 66; see हृष्य. 2 to heap collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -अग्र to strike, hurt, injure.

हृष्य a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in हृष्यन्, विजयन्, मृगहृष्य, मृगहृष्य &c.

हृष्य: Killing, slaying.

हृष्य 1 Killing, slaying, striking. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplication.

हृष्य नृ. f. The chin. -हृष्य f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -अग्र: locked jaw. -अग्र: the root of the jaw.

हृष्य (नृ)मत n. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjaya by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.]

हृष्य ind. 1 A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!); हृष्य भो लभ्यं मम स्वास्थ्यं S. 4. हृष्य हृष्य भगीतकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity; पुनर हृष्य ते आनाकाः G. M. 3 (Grief (oh! alas!); हृष्य विदुः मायवर्णं U. 1. 43; हृष्यति हृष्य स्मरति U. 1; कायपुत्रेन विजयि हृष्य विजयः Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हृष्य ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -अग्रि: f. uttering the word 'alas!', tenderness, compassion. -कार: 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest; विजयि हृष्यतः अग्रतः विजयुः.

हृष्य a. (जी. f.) 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 84; Ku. 2. 20. 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber.

हृष्य ind. An exclamation expressive of 1 anger; 2 courtesy or respect.

हृष्य (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -अग्र: lowing of cattle.

हृष्य 1 P. (हृष्यति, हृष्यते) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary.

हृष्य: 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a particular class; see under अग्र. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra.

-Comp. -अग्रवत्: a superintendent of horses. -आग्रवैद्य: veterinary science.

-आग्रवत्: a horseman, rider. -आग्रवत्: 1 a rider. 2 riding. -अग्र: harley.

-अग्रवत्: an excellent horse. -अग्रवत्: a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -अग्र: a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -अग्रवत्: m. the buffalo. -अग्र: harley. -अग्र: Kharjūri tree. -अग्र: अग्रवत्: the fragrant oleander. -अग्रवत्: the sacred fig-tree. -अग्रवत्: a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -अग्रवत्: an epithet of Kubera.

-अग्रवत्: a stable for horses. -अग्रवत्: the art or science of training and managing horses. -अग्रवत्: the restraining or curbing of horses.

हृष्यक: A driver, chariot-driver.

हृष्यी A female horse, mare.

हृष्य a. (रा. f. f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; हृष्य हृष्य, शोकहृष्य. 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अग्रवत्: Ki. 5. 50. R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -र: 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor. 5 The denominator of a fraction.

-Comp. -अग्रि one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अग्रवत्-विजय). -अग्रवत्: 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -अग्रवत्: n. quicksilver.

-अग्रवत्: 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -अग्रवत्: 'Siva's seed'. quicksilver. -अग्रवत्: 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -अग्रवत्: Skanda; R. 11. 63.

हृष्यक: 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor.

हृष्य 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; अग्रवत्: Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. 3 Depriving of, destroying; as in अग्रवत्. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen virile. 8 Gold.

हृष्य a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow. 2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कविल); हृष्यवत् हृष्यवत् अग्रवत् हृष्यवत् R. 12. 14, 3. 43. 3 Yellow. -रि: 1 N. of Vishnu; हृष्यवत् अग्रवत् अग्रवत् R.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68.
8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brah-
man. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7
The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of
light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A
lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14
A horse of Indra; तस्यवतीत्य हरिो
हरिश्च वसति वाजिनः S. 1. 7. 15 An ape,
a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16
The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A
parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny
or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22
N. of the poet Bhartihari. -Comp.
-अश्वः 1 a lion 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of
Siva. अश्वः 1 Indra, 2 Siva. -कांत
n. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a
lion. -कौटीचः the country called कौ
q. v. -चण्डः a kind of sandal. -चट्वा,
-च 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the
wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S.
7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five
trees of paradise; तेषु द्वेवरो मेदारः
शरितानकः 1 संतानः कल्पवृक्ष युनि वा हरि-
चट्वा Ak. (-च) 1 moonlight. 2
saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus.
-तलः (by some regarded as derived
from तल) a kind of yellow-coloured
pigeon. (-ल) yellow orpiment; H.
D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33.
(-ली) the Dūrva grass. -तलिजा 1
the fourth day of the bright half of
Śuklāṣṭad. 2 the Dūrva plant.
-तल्लता N. of Indra. -तल्लः a wor-
shipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिने a
particular day sacred to Viṣṇu.
-द्वेषः the asterism Śravana. -द्वेषः a
green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated
Tīrtha or sacred bathing place. -द्वेष
1 the eye of Viṣṇu. 2 the white
lotus. (-ज) an owl. -वृक्ष the vernal
equinox. -विषः 1 the Kūdambatree.
2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a mad-
man. 5 Siva. (-व) a sort of sandal.
-विषा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil.
3 the 4th. 4 the twelfth day of a
lunar fortnight. -सुख m. a snake.
-संघः संघः a chick-pea. -सोचनः 1
a crab. 2 an owl. -वल्गुमा 1 Lakṣmi.
2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's
day', the eleventh day of a lunar
fortnight. (-वसति) (-वसति) 1
Gandha. 2 Indra. -विश्व f. the east.
-विरः an epithet of Siva (Viṣṇu
having served Siva as the shaft
which burnt down 'the three cities'
or cities of the demon Tripura).
-वसतः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeat-
ing the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः सुतः
N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9.
18. 2 the sun. -हयः a particular
form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu
and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the
rainbow; कदम्बलोत्प्रेषमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः
(कदम्बः) Mā. 9. 18. 2 the discus
of Viṣṇu. 'हरिः the ruddy goose';
Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or
tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A
gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (बी. f.) 1 Pale, whitish.
2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -जः
1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be
of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विविधः कश्चि-
देषः मेव। कश्चिः कश्चिः कश्चिः कश्चिः कश्चिः
(Kālikā P.); अपि प्रत्य हरिणः ते नः
Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A
goose. 4 The sun. 5 Viṣṇu. 6 Siva.
-Comp. -जः a. deer-eyed, fawn-
eyed. (-जः) 'deer-eyed', a woman
with beautiful eyes. -जः 1 the
moon. 2 camphor. -जः, -जः, -जः m.
the moon. -जः, -जः, -जः a. deer-
eyed, fawn-eyed. -जः a. deer-
hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; कवत हरिणकान् तो-
विने वासिष्ठः S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe;
चक्रिणीहरिणीया Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14.
69. 2 One of the four classes of
women (also called विविधी q. v.).
3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden
image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp.
-जः a. deer-eyed. (-जः) a deer-
eyed woman; किमयमिदं विने हरिणीयाः U.
3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2
Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-
yellow. -मः 1 The green or yellow
colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay
horse, नवमसीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वसति वाजिनः
S. 1. 1; विना हरिहरिणविभक्त्यो R. 3. 30,
Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A
lion. 5 The sun. 6 Viṣṇu. -मः, n.
1 (grass) 2 A quarter or point of
the compass; R. 3. 39. -Comp.
-अंतः the end of the quarters
(दिशः); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different
regions, various quarters; Bv. 1.
15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R.
3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka
plant. -जः green or yellowish Kusa
grass with broad leaves. -जः
(हरिणः) an emerald; Si. 3.
49. -जः a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green,
of a green colour, verdant; रत्नतरः
कमलिनीरहितः सहेतिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14;
Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -जः 1
The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind
of grass. -Comp. -अश्वः m. 1 an
emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -जः a.
green leaved.

हरितकः 1 A pot-herb, green grass;
Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrva grass. 2
Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured
grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिता 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of
turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N.
22. 49. -Comp. -जः a. of a yellow

colour. -जः, -जः a particular
form of the god Ganesa. -जः,
रत्नकः a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 un-
steadily in attachment or affection,
fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus
defined by Halyudha:—जः जः
राज हरिताल (जः) (जः)).

हरिः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चक्रः N. of a king of the solar
dynasty. [He was the son of Tri-
sanku and was famous for his liberality,
probity, and unflinching adherence to
truth. On one occasion his family-priest
Vasistha commended his qualities in the
presence of Visvamisra, who refused to
believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued
and it was at last decided that Visva-
misra should himself test the king. The
sage accordingly subjected him to the
most crucial test with a view to see if he
could be but once made to swerve from
his plighted word. The king, however,
stood the test with exemplary courage,
adhering to his word though he had to
forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife
and son, and at last even his own self to
a low caste man, and—as the last test, as
it were, of his truthfulness and courage
—to be even ready to put his own wife to
death as a witch. Visvamisra there-
upon acknowledged himself vanquished
and the worthy king was elevated along
with his subjects to heaven.]

हरिश्चक्रो The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्ष a. (बी. f.) One who takes
away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -मः.
A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun.
हर्ष n. (Harping, yawning).

हर्षित p. p. 1 A tipped, yawned. 2
Cast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large
or palatial building; हर्षं हर्षः
काकोपि हर्षादे Subhāṣ. ; वाकोपानादित-
हर्षिश्चक्रिणोऽपि हर्षः Me. 7; Rā. 1. 28;
Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. C. 42. 2 An
oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery
pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal
regions. -Comp. -अंशः -जः the
court-yard of a palace. -जः the
room of a palace.

हर्ष 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satis-
faction, gladness, rapture, gloe, ex-
ultation; हर्षो हर्षो हर्षसतिः पदवाच्य
वाचः P. R. 1. 22; लोहितः जेमिकर्षिणः
सहे. R. 9. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling,
erection (of the hair of the body);
as in रोमहर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as
one of the 53 or 34 subordinate feel-
ings; हर्षिण्यवतिमः वसतोऽसुखदुःखः S.
D. 195; or हर्षावादिभ्यश्च हर्षादिभ्यो हर्षः
R. G. -Comp. -जः a. full of joy,
happy; so हर्षविह. -जः, -जः excess of
happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -जः
-जः a. gratifying, delighting. -जः a. dull or paralysed
with joy; R. 3. 68. -जः a. increas-
ing joy. -जः a cry or shout of joy.

तं बाध्यसे हस्तगता मयैभिः B. 7. 67, 8. 1
-बाध्यः taking by the hand. -बाध्यः

हस्तिन (ना) ४८ N. of a city
founded by king Hastin, said to be
situated some fifty miles north-east

omit, disregard, neglect. 5 To avoid,

1. Taking away, removal, seizing. 2 Conveying. 3 Abstraction, deprivation. 4 A carrier,

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds—
 कान्तिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal',
 and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो
 धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction;
 R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3
 Robbery, plunder. —Comp. —आपराधक
 a. injurious, destructive. —अपराधक n.
 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2
 magic used to effect the ruin or
 injury of an enemy (= अपराधक q. v.).
 —आपराधक m. a noxious animal. —अपराधक
 delighting in mischief. —अपराधक

intent on or delighting in mischief.
-समुत्पन्न a. arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसातु a. 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -m. A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसातुक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (जग). 3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य a. Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र a. 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -जः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhima. -Comp. -पशुः a beast of prey. -पत्रं 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिङ् 1. 1 U. (हिङ्गिनि-ते, हिङ्गिन्) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound 2 To hiccough. -H. 10 A. (हिङ्ग्यते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिङ्गा 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hiccough.

हिङ्कारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिङ्ग m., n. 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. -निर्घातः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -वृक्षः the *ingudi* tree.

हिङ्गुल-लं } Vermilion.
हिङ्गुलिः }
हिङ्गुल m. n. }

हिङ्गीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिङ्गिः N. of a demon slain by Bhima. -वा The sister of Hidimbe who married Bhima. -Comp. -जिह्वा, निवृत्त, -निहः, निपु m. epithets of Bhima.

हिङ्गु 1 A. (हिङ्गित, हिङ्गित) To go, wander, roam over. -With आ to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिङ्गनं 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिङ्गिकः An astrologer.

हिङ्गि(टी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिङ्गी N. of Durgā.

हिन् a. 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोप्ये हिं नोहितः. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हिं नोहितः न दुर्लभः; Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -सः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser, शिष्या-

वः संश्रुते स हिं पदः; Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -स 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबन्धि a. involving or causing welfare. -अनुवेदिन्, -अधि a. seeking welfare -दुष्टा good will, good wishes. -उक्तिः f. salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशा friendly advice, salutary instruction. -एषि a. desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर a. doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -काम a. desirous of befriending or benefiting. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, कृत् m. a benefactor. -गणी m. a spy. -दुहि a. friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्य friendly advice. -वादिन् m. a friendly counsellor.

हिंसकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम a Gold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -जः 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalaya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -स 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अयुः 1 the moon; Ms. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80, Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -अभिरुचि silver. -अचल, -अग्नि the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -जा, -जन्या 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges. -अनु, -अमल m. 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अवज्ज a lotus. -अरतिः 1 fire. 2 the sun. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त a. pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलवः the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -दुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -आका, -आकाश camphor. -उज्ज the moon. -करः 1 the moon; दुर्गात न स हिंसकरकिञ्चन Git. 7. 2 camphor. -कृत् 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalaya mountain. -हिमि the Himalaya. -गः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -ज्ज 1 the plant redodary. 2 Pārvatī. -नेल a kind of camphor ointment. -नीलिनि the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिन wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -दुर्दिन the moon. -गृह m. the sun. -वस्य a. bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. -वस्य the Himalaya mountain. -वस्य

-रति m. the moon. -वातुका camphor. -शीतल s. ice-cold. -शिरः the Himalaya mountain. -शिरातिः f. a mass of ice or snow. -सरस m. 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mā. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् a. Snowy, icy, frosty. -m. The Himalaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -उज्जिः a valley of the Himalaya. -वृत् N. of Ośadhiprastha, the capital of Himalaya; Ku. 6. 33. -वृत्तः the Maināka mountain. -वृत्त 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges.

हिमानी A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; ननुवर्हि हिमानीविर-मस्य विष्णुः; Ki. 4. 38; Br. I. 25.

हिरण 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie. हिरण्य a (सी f.) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यवी सीताकाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, n. 15. 61. -वः The god Brahman.

हिरण्य 1 Gold, Ms. 2. 246, 8. 189. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -Comp. -कस्य a. wearing a golden girdle. -कसिन् N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see वृक्षा.] -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -वर्णः, 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सुक्ष्मशरीर q. v. -द्व a giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-द्व) the ocean. (-द्व) the earth. -वस्य the mountain Maināka. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Soṇa. -वेद m. 1 fire; B. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णः a river. -वाहः the river Soṇa.

हिरण्य a. (सी f.) Golden.

हिरण्य ind. 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिल 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलः A kind of bird.

हिलोला 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus.

हिरण्यः f. pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar;

तदुपलब्धम् R. S. 9, 14, 77. (b) 10

carry, convey; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give; अवापिताहते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive; Ms. 9. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume; आजहस्तुस्तरणी पुत्रिणां स्वभार-विद्विषयमभ्यस्त Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice); स विवर्जितमाजहे वज्रं सर्वस्वद्विष R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue; मां तावदुद्धर द्रुको दवितावयुषा V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out; (शर) उद्धरुषिच्छन्नसमोद्धतारि R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate; नमस्तस्मात् नृपानुद्धर B. 8. 9, 4. 66, जिहि वहुद्धरुषामवकटं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); Ms. 4. 62; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers). 6 to absorb; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पयं रागावजादुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out; R. 9. 74. -उद्वा 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter; उवाजहार द्रुवदासजा निरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; विमिलका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2; Mā. 1. 2 to call, name; त्वं कामिनो मन्दद्वि-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11; भूताप्यितो वृक्षरश्मिमुदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify cite as an instance or illustration, समुदाह्रियन् कथमनया जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present; नृवारणार्थेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2; मातृको बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; Mv. 6. 22; K. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उप्रा to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract; B. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun; शोकनि-कर्षं परितुम्बिच्छन्नद्वये वृत्तपतिः सद्गुणः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिवमनुपदुमभिरं मा परितः हि नितिवारुणिरं Glt. 2. 3 to remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्त्रं जगतो विमिश्रं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यत्र वस्तुस्योपेयः सप्रतिविमिश्रः परितः; तर्कविमिश्रं इदानीमाक्षिपः परितुष्यते S. B. 14. -य 1 to strike at, strike, beat, लवणवपुष्यति 'kicks'; R. 5. 68; Ku. 3. 70, Bk. 3. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (wit loc.); आरंभा-नायः शत्रुं न प्रहृष्टमनामि S. 1. 11. R. 2. 62, 7. 58, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -यि 1 to take away, seize away. 2 to remove, destroy. 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play; निरुद्धे हरिणि सस्ववर्ति Glt. 1. यद्वा 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अयं नतिप्येवहतुंयमीरावपिबोवसे Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2; R. 11. 83. -य 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop; संहियतामिषं K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. वृद्); अहं पुनातिपितृकात्मनः संहय कोकात् प्रको-द्विजेते R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back; अमिहमे मयि संहयमीक्षितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4; न हि संहये ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रमाहालेवयमि H. 1. 61; R. 4. 16, 12. 103; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress; कोषं प्रभो सहरं सहरति वावहिः के नक्तं वरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -यवा 1 to bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहरति तदा शैलः सहीचयिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयं-समाहृतं राजलोकं R. 5. 52; Bk. 3. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) नीचले Don. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen); त्वयाय तस्मिन्निदि दृष्ट-रिणा कथं न पत्या वरणी हनीको N. 1. 133; तिथीणि वज्रायुधमृगया हनीकते नीचपती न क्षुमिः Bk. 2. 58.

हणी (णि) वा 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृ अ. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see g. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्वय, -पुत्र a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृत् न. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमं हृदि व्यावृत्तपानाक्षिपोत् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a. lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -चंचरः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -नय a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. 2

cherished. -चं) design, meaning, intent. -क्षेत्रः the region of the heart. -विषयः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn, 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign [Aquarius of the zodiac. -साराः (-हृत्साराः) 1 hiccough. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) grief, anxiety. -पक्वः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृत् 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृत्वे दिग्दर्शिराहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयो-हृत् R. 9. 9; वाचावहृत् &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast; वागविषहृत्वा निवेदुषी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of any-thing. 5 The secret science; अज्ञः, अज्ञः &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a hero. -आविष a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-जा, -रि f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -आहृत् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. -विषः -वेचिन् a. heart-piercing. -हृति f. disposition of the heart. -हृत् a. being or cherished in the heart. -हृत्तः the breast, bosom.

हृत्पद्मम् a. 1 Heart-stirring, touch- ing, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome; Mā. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable; अयो हृत्पद्मः पतिर्हृत्पद्मः Mā. 3. वसुकी च हृत्पद्मस्त्वया R. 13. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क व ते हृत्पद्मः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृत्पद्म, हृत्पद्म, हृत्पद्म u. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि (दी) वा N. of a Yādava prince.

हृत्पद्मम् a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृत् अ. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. 3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mā. 4, 11. 68. -Comp. -मृगः the Bilva tree. -मृगः the great-flowered jasmine.

हृत् 1. 4. P. (हृति, हृत्ति, हृत् or हृत्ति) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं हृत्पद्मम् सखा त्वं चंद्र हृत्पद्मि Bv. 2. 105; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृत्पद्मसूत्रः Dk.; हृत्पद्मि रोमरूपाणि Mā. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृत्-कृति) To please, delight, fill with pleasure. -With म 1 to be glad, to

rejoice; न प्रयेत् विं वाच Bg. 5. 80, 11. 86. 3 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

हृषि p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषीक An organ of sense. -Comp. -हृषीक an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; cf. seg.; (हृषीक-वर्षिणावृष्टिनामो यतो भवात् । हृषीकस्ततो विष्णोः क्वतो देवो केन न Mb.).

हृष p. p. Pleased, rejoiced, (हृषित). -Comp. -वि, -वास a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy.

-हृष a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -हृष a. having a cheerful countenance. -संतुष्ट a. contented, pleased. -हृष a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृषि f. 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे ह्य हे वाच हे त्वेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्यजत ह्यविमर्शं विविधं Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेम Hiccough.

हेम 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेम 1 A. (हेम) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेमि) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेम Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेमहस्त A horse-dealer.

हेमि m. f. 1 A weapon, missile; कर्पावर्जक हेमिहितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेमि Cause, reason, object, motive; हेमि हेमिपुत्रे K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin; स विता वितास्तातो केन जन्महेमः B. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined -हेमिहेमिमा सर्वमपेक्षो हेमिपुत्रे. (N. B. The forms हेमि, हेमि rarely हेमि are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. कर्पावर्जकहेमि, अथवा हेमिपु ह्युपिपुत्र R.

2. 47; विस्तृतं कथं हेमि. Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-Comp. -अवदेसः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आवासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds: -सम्बन्धित or सम्बन्धित, विद्वत्, अविद्वत्, उत्पत्तिपक्ष and नापत्ति). -उपदेवः उपदेवः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -साक्षः a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् m. du. cause and effect. -आवः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक a. Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुता-रं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् a. 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -m. An effect.

हेम Gold. -कः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेम a. 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अम a. golden. (-मः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अम a gold-bracelet. -अमि the mountain Sumeru. -अमोर्ज a golden lotus;

हेमोर्जमय सलिलं मानससागरः Me. 62. -अमोर्ज a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44. -अमः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the *Dhattūra* plant. -अमलः coral.

-कः, -कर्दः, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -सिजलक the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुंजः a golden jar. -कुंजः N. of a mountain; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketcha* plant, bearing yellow flowers (सर्पकेतकी). -समिनी the perfume named *Rajukā*. -मिनी the mountain Sumeru. -मौरः The Asoka tree.

-सुव a. covered with gold. (सं) gold covering. -वसलः fire. -सर्त blue vitriol. -सुवः, -सुवकः the glomerous fig-tree. -सर्वतः the mountain Meru.

-सुव, -सुवकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-मः) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -सर्त a pearl.

-सालि m. the sun. -सुविकः the golden or yellow jasmine. -समिनी f. turmeric. -संका N. of Vishnu. -सुव 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit.

-सर्त blue vitriol. -सुव, -सुवकः a kind of necklace; (Mar. नीक).

हेमः-रं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पीव); नववर्गलो ह्यसत्वरणः बहुकलोः परिग्रहातिः । विविध-पदा नववर्गलो हेमःकालः समुदायतः त्रिं R. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेम a. Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेम 1 A kind of crown or diadem.

2 Turmeric

हेमः 1 N. of Gayesa. 2 A buffalo.

3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -अमनी N. of Pārati (mother of Gayesa).

हेमिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेमन-वर Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेम 1 Contempt, disrespect; insult; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; see S. D. 138; D. R. 2. 82. 3 Strong sexual desire; इतिच्छयाकतेस्त्वानां नातिमां सुरतोत्सवे । सुगारसाक्षतत्परीक्षा सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease-

facility; Si. 1. 34; हेमचा 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेमदुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेमि The sun. -f. Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेमकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word ह्यम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); अतिमहावीर्यं विविधाभ्युपेक्षाकलीलावित्तदाहणितवल्या संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेमकि below.

हेमकस a. High, intense, ardent; हेमकस्य सुगारो ह्योदितविकारकः D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेमक ?)

हेमकि a. Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जयते महामहो विजयमयमहामहामहिनां निःहानामयमहमहामहिनां बाली विजयविकि Kalhana.

हेम 1 A. (हेम, हेमि) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेम, हेमि Neighing, braying; रथानमंकीरितममलः Ki. 16. 8.

हेमि m. A horse.

हेम ind. A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे ind. A vocative particle.

हेतुक a. (की f.) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic.

-कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम a. (नी f.) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost; क्वालिनी हेमिनीपरा R. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold; रावेन हेमं विनिर्देष्टुं पठे R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 88; Ku. 5. 6. -रं Hoar-frost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva.

-Comp. -सुव, -सुविकः a golden coin.

1 Wintry, cold ;
12. 2 Pertaining to
long (as nights) ; Si.
growing in or suitable for
हुनेर्षवः शब्दः R. 19. 41.
4 Golden, made of gold. -वा 1 The
month Mārgaśīraha. 2 The winter
season (= शर्तुः q. v.).
होमिह a. 1 Wintry, cold. 2
growing in winter. -क A kind of
rice.

होमल See ३४८.

होमल a. (ही f.) 1 Snowy. 2
Flowing from the snowy, i. e.
Himalaya mountain ; R. 16. 44. 3
Bred in, belonging to, or situated
on, the Himalaya mountain ; Ku. 3.
23, 2. 67. -★ Bhāratavarsa or
India.

होमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 Of
the river Ganges. 3 A kind of
myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5
Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

होमवती 1 Clarified butter prepared
from the preceding day's milk,
fresh ghee ; होमवतीमास्य होमवती-
दिवसः R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Better
prepared a day before it is used,
fresh butter.

होरिका A thief.

होम m. pl. N. of a people and their
country. -वा 1 N. of the great-
grandson of Yādu. 2 N. of Arjuna
Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand
arms and was slain by Parashurāma
q. v.) 3 द्रुपदराजाय होमस्य च कीर्तिवद्गु-
ह्यः R. 11. 74.

हो ind A vocative particle used
in calling to a person (ho ! hallo !)

होह 1 A. (होहे) To disregard,
disrespect. -हि 1 P. (होहति) To do.

होहः A raft, boat.

होह a. (ही f.) Sacrificing, offer-
ing oblations with fire ; वृद्धि निविष्टं
या होमिवा च होमी S. 1. 1. -म. 1 A
sacrificial priest, especially one who
recites the prayers of the R̥gveda
at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer ; R. 1.
62, 82 ; Ms. 11. 36.

होह 1 Anything fit to be offered
as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt
offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होहः 1 A sacrifice. 2 Praise.

होमीयः The priest who offers
oblations to gods. -क The sacrificial
hall.

होमः 1 Offering oblations to gods
by throwing ghee into the con-
secrated fire, (one of the five daily
Yajnas, to be performed by a
Brahmana, called होमः q. v.). 2 A
burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp.

होमिः sacrificial fire. -कुहः a hole in
the ground for receiving the con-
secrated fire. -होमिः a sacrificial
horse ; R. 3. 33. शब्दः sesamum, -पुत्रः

the smoke of a burnt offering or
sacrificial fire. -अवशः the ashes of
a burnt offering. -वेत्तः the time for
offering oblations ; S. 4. -शाला a
sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमल See ३४८.

होमिः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water.
3 Fire.

होमिन् m. The offerer of an ob-
lation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य a. Belonging to or fit
for an oblation. -घ्न्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal
sign. 2 Part of the duration of a
sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival
celebrated at the approach of the
spring season, during the ten-but
particularly three or four-days
preceding the full-moon day in the
month of Phālguna (commonly
called Holi). 2 The full-moon day
in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called
होलाका q. v. above.

हो, होहो ind. A vocative particle
(ho !, hallo !).

होत्र The office of the priest called
होत्र q. v.

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हु, हुन) 1 To take away,
rob, abstract, deprive (one) of ;
अप्यगीहृद्व्यक्तायामि अस्मद्व्यक्ताय विक्रमः Bk. 15.
88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold ;
Mā. 1. 3 To hide from any one
(with dat.) ; शीरी हुन्वाव हुते Sk.

-With अय 1 to conceal, hide ; Ms. 8.
53 ; Katn. 2. 2 to deny, disown,
conceal before one ; दृष्टान्ताय हुतव्यः
Bk. 5. 44, अयमुक्तव्यः अयम् एवमेव (अधि-
रत) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, con-
ceal ; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or
hide from, dissimulate or deny
before any one (with dat.) ; Bk.
3. 74.

हुत् ind. Yesterday. -Comp. -वत् a.
what occurred yesterday.

हुत्तव्य a. (ही f.) Belonging to
yesterday ; as in हुत्तव्यं दृष्टिः. -Comp.
-दिने yesterday, the previous day.

हुत्तव्य a. Belonging to yesterday,
hasternal

हुहः 1 A deep lake, a large and
deep pool of water ; N. 3. 53. 2 A
deep hole or cavity ; Si. 5. 29. 3 A
ray of light. -Comp. -ह्वः a crocodile.

हुहिनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

हुहोयः The sign Aquarius of the
zodiac (derived from Greek.)

हुह 1 P. (हुहति, हुहति) 1 To sound.
2 To become small.

हुहिन्य m. Smallness, shortness.

हुह्य a. (comp. हुहिय, सुहिय,
हृहिय) 1 Short, small, a little. 2
Dwarfish, low or short in stature.

3 Short (opp. दीर्घ in prosody). -वत्.
A dwarf. -Comp. -वत् a. dwarfish,
short-bodied. (-वा) a dwarf. -वत्.
the Kusa grass. -वत् the short or
white Kusa grass. -वत् a. short
armed. -वत् a. short in stature,
dwarfish, pigmy.

हुह 1 A. (हुहति) 1 To sound. 2 To
roar.

हुहः Noise, sound ; हुहयितुं हुहः Ki.
16. 6 : so वृहतिः &c.

हुहिय a. Sounding, roaring.

हुहियनी 1 The thunderbolt of
Indra. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4
The tree called हुहियनी.

हुहः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease,
diminution, decline, deterioration,
decay ; Ms. 1. 85 ; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small
number.

हुहियते See हुहियते ; Mv. 1. 51.

हुहियता 1 Reproach, censure. 2
Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity ; cf.
हुहियता.

हुह 3 P. जिहति, हुहति, हुहति) 1 To
blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed
(used by itself or with abl. or gen.)

जिह्यमानः स ह वदन्ति हि S. 7 ; अन्यो-
न्यस्यापि जिह्यते हि पुनः लक्ष्मणा Ki. 11.
58 ; R. 15. 44, 17. 73 ; Bk. 8. 53, 5.
103, 6. 132. -Caus. (हुहयति-ने) To
put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to
blush, make ashamed ; लक्ष्मणं हुहयती-
व कुरु R. 6. 49 ; हुहयति हि वदन्ति लोचनः
11. 40 ; हि वा नमसा स्वामिने हुहयति Si. 18.
23 ; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

हुह 1 Shame ; शोचति हुहयमानः Ku.
3. 57 ; शोचन्ति हि हुहयन्ति वदन्ति
नेत्रः Mk. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2
Bashfulness, modesty ; हुहियन्ते हि व-
मपुत्रा Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मुह
a. overcome or confounded by
shame ; हुहयन्ति वदन्ति विजयते वदन्ति
Me. 68. -वशः the constraint of
bashfulness ; R. 7. 63.

हुहियता 1 Bashfulness, coyness,
shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

हुहिय a. 1 Bashful, modest, shy. 2
Timid. -हुः 1 Tin. 2 Lac.

हुहिय, हुहिय p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2.
11. 2 Bashful, modest ; N. 8. 58.

हुहियेष्ट A kind of perfume.

हुह 1 A. (हुहति) 1 To neigh (as
horse), whinny. 2 To go, cress-

हुहः Neighing.

हुह 1 P. (हुहति) To cover.

हुहियः Joy, gladness.

हुह 1 P. (हुहति) To sound.

हुह 1 A. (हुहति, हुहति) 1 To
be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To
sound. -With अय, -व to rejoice, be
delighted

हुहः. हुहयः Pleasure, joy, de-
light.

हुहयः The act of rejoicing, joy
delight.

ह्रादि ४. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्र १ P. (ह्रति) १ To go, move. २ To shake, tremble. -Caus. (ह्रयति-ने, ह्रायति-ने, but the former only with prepositions) To shake, move cause, to tremble (especially with ति).

ह्रा १ Calling. २ A cry, sound.

ह्र १ P. (ह्रति) १ To be crooked. २ To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. ३ To be afflicted or injured.

हे I. U. (ह्रति-ने ह्रतः pass. ह्रते ; caus. ह्रायति-ने ; desid. जुह्रति-ने) १ To call ; ता पार्श्वतश्चासिन्नम नाम्ना ह्युच्यते ह्युच्यते ज्ञाय Ku. १. २६. २ To call out to

invoke, call upon. ३ To name, call.

४ To challenge. ५ To vie with, emulate. ६ To ask, beg. -With अ १ to call, invite ; वत्त-इत्त ववाहनेन U. ६. ३ to challenge (Atm.) वयमीराह्वन वेदिराण्डुराणि S. २०. १ ; दृश्यमाणं (माह्वते Sk. ; Bk. ८. १८. १५. ६९. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. ८. १७. -सं, -सम् to call together.

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

अक्रुः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. It was he who induced Rāma and Krishna to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the prince Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See अक्रुः also.

अश्विः अश्विनः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the *Higveda* he and Vashistha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhbyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pittābhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kālejas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and some other things; (see R. 15.55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The *Harivamśa* describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. The *Mahābhārata* represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāḍgiva bow.

अक्रुः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pītānā; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 8 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अङ्गः N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अश्विनः N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अश्विः N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpatīs or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soṇa. In the *Rāmāyana* an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अश्विः). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अश्विः N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa and wife of Kaṛya by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

अश्विः N. of a son of Pradyumna. Aniruddha was the son of Kāma and grandson of Krishna. Dabhā, the

daughter of a demon named Bāṇa, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Benitapura; see उषा or प्रियं. Bāṇa sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāṇa, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Drākā with Ushā as his wife.

अश्विनः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अश्विनः Aruna is represented as the elder brother of Garuda being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Aśvina* 'thighless', or *Vipaṇḍa* 'footless'. Aruna now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syent, who bore him two sons Sampātī and Jātāyu.

अश्वत्थामसू See शूरा also.

अश्विनीकुमार See शूरा.

अश्वत्थः N. of the son of Kāshyapa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kāshyapa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Ashvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

अश्व

1 विषकुम्भः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 खाद्वृक्षः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'क्षिताकल्लं माताची परिक्षा'.

पंदावत् a. Wise; पंदावत्तु अश्व. 6.

अश्वः Anger, excitement, provocation.

अश्वः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart: अश्वकोवि सप्त अश्वकोवि अश्वः Pt. 1. 229.

अश्वः A kind of ear-ornament; Aśvad. 24.

अश्विः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen years' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. (For further particulars of his life see अश्विन.)

अश्वपतिः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janmejaya.

अश्वपतिः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahma he became inviolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify *Vṛttas* according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to 'twenty-six'. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. *Plagala*, as also *Lullavati* and the last chapter of *Vṛttasamudhara*, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, व, &c. as also ल, व will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, न stands for म, न, न, न ; so ली, for ल, व &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Causura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāṛavi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)
कन्या.

Def.	मी चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	म, न.
Ex.	मास्वकन्यां सेवां घन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽभिलतः ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)
वृत्ति.

Def.	भूमा गिति वृत्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसमाया तर्जकवृत्तिः । यादुमकच्छो चाह चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(माधुरी.)

(1) तनुमधुरमा.

Def.	ली चेत्तनुमधुरमा ।
Sch. G.	म, व.
Ex.	सुनिर्दिशयोरस्वप्रवृत्तमा । आस्यं मम विभे विभं तनुमधुरमा ॥

(2) विपुलेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def.	विपुलेखा मे वा ।
Sch. G.	म, न. (3. 2)
Ex.	वीरवीर वीरवीर वीरवीर वीरवीर । रुणे हे हे मे मे मे देवेदे ॥ Kāv. 3. 86.

(3) कश्चिद्वना.

Def.	कश्चिद्वना ली ।
Sch. G.	म, न.
Ex.	कश्चिद्वनानां मज्जननीनाम् । अथरुपोर्मि मधुतिप्रेच्छत् ॥

(4) लोमराजी.

Def.	हिवा लोमराजी.
Sch. G.	म, न. (2. 4)
Ex.	हे लोमराजी-समा ते वशःभीः । जगन्मलस्य छिनर्यवकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता जू नू गा ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	धुरारिधुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । मज्जनयनानां तानां मुद्वक्षैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मदलो स्थान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	री बाहुविष्णवां द्वेतींद्रान्मदलेखा । लगाधुमुरसवी कस्तुरिरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def.	मदलो मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग. (5. 2)
Ex.	रविद्विपुले वनकुलमतिः । अपित मधुमती मधुमधुमधुम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(मधुपुत्र.)

(1) मधुपुत्र (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके वरुं वरुं हेयं तर्पत्र लघुर्धमम् । हिचन्द्रावाधुर्धमे लघुमे दीर्घमधुमयोः ॥ वागवापिध लघुको वागधमतिवसये । जगत्के वित्तो धेहि वार्धतीपरयेवरी ॥ R. 1. 1.
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इन्द्राणां कर्तृत्वात् । इन्द्राणां कर्तृत्वात् ।
इन्द्राणां कर्तृत्वात् । इन्द्राणां कर्तृत्वात् ॥

(4) **विद्युत**

Def. शेषकमिच्छति श्रितियादौ ।
Sol. G. य, न, न, य, न (6. 5.)
Ex. वा न उयी श्रित्यन्यथकथम् ।
 सारतरागमना यन्माभम् ।
 तेन कष्टे विमर्शितं रक्तं की
 सा रसागमनावयवमायम् ॥ *Sh. 4. 45.*

(5) ब्रह्मसिद्धिः.

(भगवद्गीता)

Def. श्री श्री यः स्वाद्य अमरविलसितम् ।
 Sek. G. म, न, न, ल, य (६. 7.)
 Ex. प्रीत्यै सुतां व्यवहितवनाः
 प्रोढव्याप्तं दिवसिह जलदाः ।
 दोषावन्त्यं किञ्चति सुरत-
 कीडाहालमहामपटवः ॥ Si. ६. 62.

(४) स्थोत्रता.

Def. रामदेवराजने रघोद्वज्जना ।
 Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, म (3, 8, or 4. 8.)
 Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितिधरा
 राममन्वरविघातज्ञानये ।
 काकवक्षधरमेव याचित-
 लोजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.
 See Ku. 8 also.

(7) दातांनी.

Def. वातोर्वि गदिता म्यो तमो मः ।
Soh. G. म, म, त, म, म (४. ७)
Ex. ध्याता इतिः क्षणमन्यच्युतस्य
 केणी वाचां गदिता हेतवावि ।
 संसारःस्मिन् इतिरिं इति कुतां
 वातोर्वि वेतमिवांमोक्षिमध्ये ॥

(४) शालिनी.

Def. मासो गो वेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म, न, त, ग, य (५. ७.)
Ex. अथो इति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
 यत्र वृत्ते कामयर्थं च सुते ।
 इति वृत्ते सर्वदोषास्त्वमाना
 उता नन्दाशालिनी विष्णुमक्तिः ॥

(७) स्वागतार्थ.

Def.
Sch. G.
Ex.

स्वागता तममगैयुक्ता च
र, न, म, ग, ग (३. ८.)
वाचद्वातकयतेऽथ नरैर्दान्
स स्वर्गवर्यद्वय महीदिः ।
तामदेन मयिर्दिद्विद्वत्
नारदकिङ्ककारा जगत् ॥ N. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, Si. 10

Meters with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रजीत.

Def. नक्षत्रद्वयं वा प्रथमाक्षरे ह्रस्वी ।
 Sch. G. इन्द्रवशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ
 (See 18 Below) except that its first
 syllable is long:—Gavas are, न, ज, ज, र.
 Ex. द्वैत्यं वंशं शाश्वतं वंशं दीपयिषिः
 पीताक्षरोऽसी जगतां तमोषहः ।
 यस्मिन्मयज्जुः शालभा इव स्वयं
 ते कंसबाणरमुखा मयद्विषः ॥

(२) संश्लेषार्थ.

Def.	चंद्रवर्षं निमर्दति रत्नधरोः ।
Sch. G.	र, न, भ, स (५, ४)
Ex	चंद्रवर्षं विहितं जननिर्मितं राजवर्षं रहितं जनगमयेः । इष्टवर्षं तत्तत्कृत् सारसं कुंजवर्षं हि हिंसाय कुरुकी

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. भक्त्यग्निः स्वाज्जलधः(मालाभौ स्तौ ।
 Sub. G. म, घ, ल, म (4. 8.)
 Ex. वा भक्तानां कलिदुग्निस्तप्तानां
 तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नम्या ।
 भग्न्याकारा विनकरपुत्राङ्गले
 फेलिलोला हरितपुरव्यास्ता ॥
 See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोच्चतगति.

Def.	रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्भवागतिः ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, झ, ष (६. ६.)
Ex.	समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसता सता जवमिका विक्रमस्तुलिमाङ् । विभर्ति जनयकार्यं शुद्धमपा- मपाश्चवला बलाहकगतीः ॥ Si. 4. 54.

(5.) सामरस-

Def.	इह ननु तामरसं नज्जा यः ।
Sch. G.	न, ज, ज, य (6. 7.)
Ex.	<p>झुट्टस्रमामरसं दमनोत्तं नज्जल्लमानयनालि निपीतम् । तत्र मुखतामरसं धुरशत्रो हवयतङ्गागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥</p>

(6) तीरक.

Def. वक्ष्यतात्कमध्यसकारणमुपम ।
 Sch. G सः सः सः सः (4. 4. 3)
 Ex स तथेति विनेतुकदायमनेः
 प्रतिपद्य वक्ष्यो विसतर्जं मुनिय ।
 तद्वल्लभ्यपदं हृदि शोकधने
 प्रतिपातमिषाधिकमस्य पुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
 See Si. 8. 71.

(7) इतविलंबित.

Del. **प्रदित विनाह मभौ जरी ।**

Def. य, व, ङ, र (4. 5. or 4. 4. 4)
 Sch. G. अनुसुतामयवस्वविरोधिका
 Ex. यय व इत्यभिदं तमसा ययः ।
 ययसिजेय सजे यहरिष्यता
 ययुवि ययस्य विरोधितः ॥ Si. 6 ;
 See Si. 2, Si. 6 also.
 (8) प्रभा.
 (Also called मयाकिनी).
 Def. स्वरसारविरोधिर्नवी रौ प्रभा ।
 Sch. G. य, व, र, र (7. 6.)
 Ex. अतिस्तुरगिरमाजि युषयिष्या-
 मतस्तु रतदेव सेतानकः ।
 तद्वयवरयुतः स्वयं रागिणा-
 यनस्तु रतदेव सेतानका ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;
 also Ki. 5. 21.
 (9) प्रणिताकार.
 Def. ययिताकारा लज्जलयेः ययिता ।
 Sch. G. य, ज, य, य (5. 7.)
 Ex. ययिताः कर्णस्तुरगादि यय
 कर्णययुक्तमयनेकलवः ।
 ययययययि ययुययययय
 यययय यययययययययय ॥ Si. 4. 36.
 Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.
 (10) कुलजयवर्ण
 Def. कुलजयवर्ण ययुयिर्नकारः ।
 Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
 Ex. ययैर्विष्कलीनाः कुलीना ययंति
 ययैराययं ययया यिलरति ।
 ययैय्यः ययै यययै नाति लोके
 यययययययय यययययययययय ॥
 (11) मणिमाला.
 Def. त्यो त्यो मणिमाला हिम्ना गृहययैः ।
 Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)
 Ex. यययययययय यययययययय
 यययययययय यययय यययययय
 यययययययय यययय यययययय
 यययय यय यययय यययययययय ॥
 (12) मालती.
 (Also called ययुया.)
 Def. ययति य ययय यालती जरो ।
 Sch. G. य, य, य, य (5. 7.)
 Ex. यय कलयाययुतकेलिकानये
 यययययययययययययययय
 यययययययययययययययय
 यययय यययय यययय यययययय
 यययय यययय यययय यययययय ॥
 (13) वंशस्थविल.
 (Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तमिन्)
 Def. ययति वंशस्थविलं जरो जरो ।
 Sch. G. य, य, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex. तत्रा समस्तं ब्रह्मा समोक्तं
विवाहिना अममनीया सती ।
विनिवृत्तं त्वं हृदयेन वार्ष्णे
किमेतु सौभाग्यकला हि वाक्पला ॥ **Ex. 5. 1 ;**
See H. 3 also.
(14) वैष्णोदेवी.
Dad. वागावेमिहिका वैष्णोदेवी मनो यौ ।
Moh. G. न, न, न, न (5. 7.)
Ex. अर्चामन्त्रैषां त्वं विहासामराणा-
नद्वैतेनैकं जिह्वामभ्यर्च्य वसुधा ।
तवाशेषायन्यथैते याविनी ते
आतः संवत्सारायना वैष्णोदेवी ॥
(15) कश्चिषी.
Dad. कीमिहिका चतुरेकिका कश्चिषी ।
Moh. G. ८, ८, ८, ८ (6. 8.)
Ex. इन्द्रकीलोत्तमिष वा विमिह
कामकुम्भवासाङ्गला होवते ।
कनकचक्राणि पीतवस्त्रा इरे-
कृतिवस्त्रा कनकवस्त्राणि कश्चिषी ॥
See G. 4. 42.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजयती.)
(1) कलहंस.
(Also called सिंहनाद and कुतजा.)
Def. लज्जाः क्लीं च कथितः कलहंसः ।
Sch. G. ल, ज, ल, ल, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. बहुवाचिहारकुतुहले कलहंसो
वज्रकामिनीकमलपिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जगद्विस्तारिकलकंठनिवासः
प्रपद्यं तपोनु तप नन्दनभुजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.
(2) क्षमा.
(Also called चंद्रिका and जलक्षिणी.)
Def. गुणरत्नयतिर्नी तनो वा क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, न, ल, ग (7. 6.)
Ex. इह दुरधिगमेः किंचिदेवापद्येः
सत्यमसुहृतां वर्जयैवैवराज् ।
अमुकानिधिषिर्षं वेद्विष्यादिभं
पुत्रवतिष परं पदयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 6. 18.
(3) प्रहर्षिणी.
Def. व्याघ्रादिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीवत् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)
Ex. ते रेखाब्जकृत्तिहारापवचिह्न
सप्राज्यकरणयुग्मं यन्मातृलभ्यम् ।
यन्मातृप्रणामिभिर्गुलीषु चक-
र्षेतिहकृत्तमकरं वरेयुगोत्तम् ॥ R. 4. 28.
See Ki. 7, Si. 6.
(4) मञ्जुवाचिणी.
(Also called हर्षदिनी and प्रयोधिता.)
Def. लज्जाः क्लीं च कथि मञ्जुवाचिणी ।

Sch. G.
Ex.
स, ज, य, ज, य (६. ७.)
समुदायविषय समुदाय
नवसप्तत्युग इति यादुयोष्यते ।
स कदाऽप्यलभिजमुद्राद्विहं
सुपतेनवादि सप्तमरि मारिषा ॥ Si. 18. 1.
(5) मत्तमपरी.
Def.
Sch. G.
Ex.
य, न, य, स, न (६. ९.)
हृदा हृदयाम्बावरणायामि विषय
केलाकरी मति यत् कुलमपारिः ।
सप्तगृहिरस्य वरं ययति वस्तु
मकोपसते साधु विवेचं स विवेचं ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ;
Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.
(6) कथिरा.
(Also called मत्तमपरी.)
Def.
Sch. G.
Ex.
ज, य, स, ज, य (६. ९.)
कदा कुली वरतु कारणादुते
मगारं सप्तमरी कोपयामताम् ।
मपयति मत्तमपरीमुपमत्ता
विषयरी कथय कथं मपिष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(3) अक्षरी.)
(1) अवराजिता.
Def. नवरसलङ्घीः स्त्रीरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. म, न, र, ल, ळ, म (7. 7.)
Ex. वदुनवधि दुजप्रमनाकुतास्पदा
यदुनिचवचदुः परिरपराजिता ।
अजयता समरे समस्तपुत्रजं
न अजयति जगतां गतिर्नकुञ्जजः ।
(2) असंवाधा.
Def. नौ नौ गावसहचिरानिरसेवाधा ।
Sch. G. म, न, व, ल, म, न (5. 9.)
Ex. सौम्यौ देव अलसि रणवशास्त्रिते
देव्येदे जाता वरानिरियमसंवाधा ।
सर्वास्त्रावर्यं प्रकटितमनुसंवाधः
साधुना वाधा प्रशामयतु त कंसारिः ॥
(3) पथ्या.
(Also called मंजरी.)
Def. लज्जा वती च सह येन पथ्या मता ।
Sch. G. ल, ज, ल, व, ल, म (5. 9.)
Ex. स्वयमंथदुः शक्तिनवान्तर्गतवराः
अलङ्कृतमिति सुतिनकान्तर्गतवराः ।
अगनीरिह सुतिनवास्त्राभीकराः
वपिदुः कपिकपिद्वयंति वती कगः
St. 6. 24.
(4) प्रमदा.
(Also called कुरीकम्.)
Def. पञ्चमज्जा पुञ्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ञ, झ, ञ, य (6. 8.)
Ex. अवतिथिरोजितस्य जलदेववि-
स्वितयदुद्गुह्यस्य वयलोऽलकमिह ।
विरलमिकीर्णवज्राक्षका सकला-
मिह विद्यमानि चोतकलचोतमयी ॥ Si. 4. 4)

(5) महरजकलिका.
Def. नयनवलमिति महरजकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. नयनवलि कुसुममहरजकलिका
बभूवुवनमया तव बन्धुपिता ।
विरहविषदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मनुजबन्धुजम्बरजमविरतम् ॥

(6) मञ्जुशाला.
(Also called इन्द्रेणी or इन्दित.)
Def. मञ्जुशाला पुष्करापरिणा म्बो म्बो नी ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, न, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex. मनीष्यां हृद्रिशिशिररक्तेष्वै-
रानीलाभिर्विरचितवरवागा रत्नेः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह पितरानि इन्द्रेणी
मन्वेष्टः स्फटिकजनमिच्छिद्याय ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसेततिलका.
(Also called वसेततिलक,
उद्धर्णिनी, सिंहकता.)
Def. उक्षा वसेततिलका तवजाः जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. न, न, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)
Ex. काविकनोऽलाशिखरं परिरोषधीना-
काविकस्तकपापुरःसर एकनोऽर्कः ।
केजोद्भवस्य युगपद् व्यतनोदवाग्दी
लोकौ निबन्धत इवात्यवशात्तेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

(8) बाईली.
Def. मापो मो मो मो गो यदि गहिता धूलमीयम् ।
Sch. G. न, ल, न, न, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex. अम्बुद्वंद्वीविर्मयधुरालोकोहीनिः
बीजकश्चिरद्वन्द्वतवर्मेदादोलो ।
लीलालोला वल्लवमित्तदल्लोहातैः
कंसाराती दम्पति सङ्गी वातनीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिशक्ती.)
 (१) तुल्यक.
 Def. तुल्यकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनामित्यम् ।
 Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (४. ४. ४, ३, or ७. ८,)
 Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकासि संवत्परिं
 केषवाजवाजजालपुर्णहेतुतुल्यकम् ।
 राधिका चित्तवर्षं माधवाद्य मासि माधवे
 मोहयेति विमर्षं त्वदा विना कलाविधे ॥
 (२) आक्षिप्ति.
 Def. वनमवयवमुत्तमं मासिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
 Sch. G. न, य, न, य, य (८. ७.)

इदानीं लोकेतिमकप्रथमशिक्षायां पुनरपि
यस्यानां वाचिन्त्यं वक्तव्यं कस्मिन् युगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) इतिषी.

Def. ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषी मया ।
Sch. G. न, व, न, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
Ex. इतद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
किमपि मयाः संमोहो मे तदा नलबानभूत् ।
वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
अजमपि शित्तमः सितां पुनोत्पदिशंकाया ॥

S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धाति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्वाद्युतमन्त्रेः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता मी न यो यो ।
Sch. G. म, न, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
Ex. कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता मी न यो यो ।
ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
मुगालीमोः कितलपकरोद्वासितैलास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना वेतो रपसप्रलं चकषाणेभकार ॥

(2) चिन्तलेखा.

Def. मंदाकांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चिन्तलेखा ।
Sch. G. न, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. मंदाकांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चिन्तलेखा ।
शकेऽप्युत्पन्नं जगति युगवृक्षां सारकं यदासी-
दाहृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसया वेधसा ता व्यावापि ।
नैताहृक् वेत् कथमुदधिहृतामनोणाच्युतस्य
भोतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्रुतायाम् ॥

(3) नहन.

Def. नजमजरेस्तु रेतसहितैः शिषेह्वैर्नहनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
Ex. नजमजरेस्तु रेतसहितैः शिषेह्वैर्नहनम् ।
ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
मधुरिपुषाद्वेष्टितकला कलपसंसारकं
सितितलमन्दं व्रज सखे सुखाय ईद्वानम् ॥

(4) नाराय.

(Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

Def. इह ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
Ex. इह ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः ।
ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः
ननरसलयाः वद्वेदेवेतिषीमयाः

B. 12. 104.

(5) शार्ङ्गललित.

Def. मः लो जः सतता दिनश्रमदुःखेः शार्ङ्गललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, ल, ज, स, त, त (12. 6.)
Ex. मः लो जः सतता दिनश्रमदुःखेः शार्ङ्गललितम् ।
मः लो जः सतता दिनश्रमदुःखेः शार्ङ्गललितम् ।
मः लो जः सतता दिनश्रमदुःखेः शार्ङ्गललितम् ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवानिभवे वेलोप्यशरणं
वेदो नः स मनोन्मत्तात्महिमा लक्ष्मीविभवतः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(जतिप्रति.)

(1) मेघविस्तृजिता.

Def. रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी मेघविस्तृजिता स्वाह ।
Sch. G. न, न, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी मेघविस्तृजिता स्वाह ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी मेघविस्तृजिता स्वाह ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी मेघविस्तृजिता स्वाह ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी मेघविस्तृजिता स्वाह ।

(2) शाङ्गललित.

Def. रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी शाङ्गललितम् ।
Sch. G. न, स, ज, स, न, न, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी शाङ्गललितम् ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी शाङ्गललितम् ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी शाङ्गललितम् ।
रत्नवेर्दमी म्त्तो रत्नवेर्दमी शाङ्गललितम् ।

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु हयजदुरतेकका सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. न, र, म, न, न, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु हयजदुरतेकका सुमधुरा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु हयजदुरतेकका सुमधुरा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु हयजदुरतेकका सुमधुरा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु हयजदुरतेकका सुमधुरा ।

(4) सुदसा.

Def. श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु स्वप्रनिकरणेराह सुदसा ।
Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु स्वप्रनिकरणेराह सुदसा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु स्वप्रनिकरणेराह सुदसा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु स्वप्रनिकरणेराह सुदसा ।
श्री मी यो नो युक्तेषु स्वप्रनिकरणेराह सुदसा ।

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter

(काति.)

(1) मीतिका.

Def. सजसा मरी सलया यदा कथिता तदा सजसा मीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. सजसा मरी सलया यदा कथिता तदा सजसा मीतिका ।
सजसा मरी सलया यदा कथिता तदा सजसा मीतिका ।
सजसा मरी सलया यदा कथिता तदा सजसा मीतिका ।
सजसा मरी सलया यदा कथिता तदा सजसा मीतिका ।

(2) सुवदना.

Def. देवा सततवदन्तिमननयुता म्त्तो गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. , र, म, न, य, न, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

गगने चपलामिक्षितं ववा
शारदनीरधरेकपद्मि ॥

(3) पुष्पिताम्बा.

(Also called औपच्छन्दिक.)

Def.

अयुजि नयुगरेकतो दकारो
यजि तु नजी अणाम् पुष्पिताम्बा ।

Sch. G.

न, न, र, व (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, न (even quarter)

Ex.

अथ मदनचन्द्रवन्दनम् ।
स्वसनहृदा परिपालयामि तुभम् ।
शशिन इव दिवाननस्य लेखा
किरणपरिशयधूसरा प्रदीपम् ॥ Ku. 4. 4A.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वेतालीय or मुंदरी.)

Def.

विषमे सप्तजं गुरुः सवे
समरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G.

स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

Ex.

सहसा विदधीन न क्रिया-
मविषेकः परमापदो पदम् ।
वृणते हि विधुस्वकारिणं
पुण्ड्रिभाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

(5) वेगवती.

Def.

समुगात्सगुरु विषमे वेद ।
माविह वेगवती जुजि भाद्रौ ।

Sch. G.

स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग (even quarter)

Ex.

स्वरवेगवती वज्रतामा
केशवसंसारवैरनिगुणा ॥
रमसाक गुरुन् गणपती
केलिनिगुणपुहाय जगाम् ॥

(6) हरिणपुता.

Def.

समुगात्सलङ्ग विषमे गुरु-
युजि नजी भरको हरिणपुता ।

Sch. G.

स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, म, म, र (even quarter)

Ex.

स्तुतफेनचया हरिणपुणता
वल्लभनीलनटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अणवचन or औपच्छन्दिक and वेतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gāya scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

SECTION O.

विषमवृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गा.

Def.

प्रथमे सजी यदि सजी च
नसजगुरुकापवनरम् ।
यद्यप्य भवजलागः स्युरयो
सजसा जगी च भवनीयमुद्गा ॥

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, न (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")

Ex.

अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
कृत्वावदनक्षिलोचनम् ।
कृत्वातिरहितममिराधयितुं
विधिचतुर्पासि विदुषे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गा is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres is *अर्पा*. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पद्या विपुला चपला मुखाचपला जवनचपला च ।

गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतव आर्वागीतिर्वैष वागायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्वा.

Def.

यस्याः पदे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्धौ ॥ Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 *Mātrās* or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex.

प्रतिपक्षेष्वापि पति सयंते भर्तृवत्सलाः साधव्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शान्तिं हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यम्बिभम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's *आर्वास्तवगीति* is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def.

आर्वापूर्वाधिसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
उद्गाविद्वत्सदादीं गीतिं ताममुदवाणि भाषते ॥

Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

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Ex. पाटीर तव पटीवान्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकृतुम् ।
वत्पिबतामपि वृणां सिद्धोऽपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Br. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आद्योन्तार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि षडुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि ताम्रपरीणिं प्रतिमार्धेन मृदाकवचः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. ननगोपसेदरीणां रासोल्लासं मुरारिणिम् ।
अस्माक्यमुपगीतिः स्वर्गदुरंगदृशां गतिः ॥

(4) उक्तीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्वीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संतनमुद्वीतिः संस्पृतिर्मन्त्र्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसैसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामागद्वलमेतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्धमार्वागीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. संवधुकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
नचरतमर्मद्वारागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेर्धने रसव-
नचरतमर्मद्वारागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gana scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. बद्धविषयेऽहो समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्विंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽहो रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगज (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशले खेडु तुभ्यमेव तव-
वचनं कृष्ण यद्व्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वनिनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छन्दसिक.

Def. पर्येते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छन्दसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगज and गगज instead of रगज and ल, न only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वधुषा परमेण मधराणा-
मय संभास्य पराकर्म विधेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयाचकार
स्थिरद्वंद्वोपमृश्यं महेंद्रदत्तः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विद्योदिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवचन are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gana scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) माहात्मक.

The metre called माहात्मक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as माहात्मकं नवमो ग्यात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वरन्धसिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called विशा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपविश्र. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्रोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. सुद जह्नीहि धनागममुच्छा-
कुरु तदुद्वेदं मनसि विदुष्णाम् ।
बल्लभसे निजकर्मपात्तं
विसे तेन विनाश्य चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उज्ज्वल One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief Pandit or *Sabbhāpati* of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कव्यरत्न Author of the *माधवटीका*, being a commentary on Patanjali's *महाभाष्य*. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कालिदास The author of the well-known *राजतरंगिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *अनुसंहार*; also of the poems *नलोदय* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि नवेदम्
स्थिरमधविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम् ।
स विजयतां रविर्किर्तिः
कविताभितकालिदासमारविर्किर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known: According to Mallinatha's explanation on Me. 14 *निबुल* and *विष्णुनाम* were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *विष्णुनाम*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korūr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

सुमेध A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of *समय-मातृ* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जयद्वार N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālatī-Mādhava* and *Veni-Sambhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

जयकाचपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *रसमंगल* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *मामिनीविलास*, the five *laharies* (गंगा, पद्म, हुमा, अश्वत, कुरुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita-govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduvilva in the Virabhami district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanseṇa who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

इन्द्रिजि Author of the *Daaskumārcharita* and *Kāvyaḍaśa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to *Mādhavachārya*.

पद्मरसि The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारदयण (अष्टनामयण) Author of the *Veni-Sambhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called *अन्यालोक*. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

वाण The well-known author of the *Harsha-charita*, *Kidāmbart* and *Chandikāśataka*. *Pārvatīparinaya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-varḍhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Tsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quon*—of several

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Haribhā-charita.

विष्णु Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramādhikādeva-charita and of Chaturpānchāṅgikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

वसिष्ठ A son of Sri Svāmī, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

वसुधर Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākya-pādiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

वसुध The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttarāmācharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

वसुध Author of the Kirātārjuniya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कलिदास.

वसुध Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

वसुध Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

वसुध N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

वसुध Author of the Anargha-rādhava mentioned by the poet Ratsāvali (who flourished in the 9th century)

in Haravijaya 28. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

वसुध Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronised by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.)

वसुध Author of Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Bhārata and Vidhasālabhāṅjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

वसुध A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛhat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

वसुध See कलिदास.

वसुध Author of the Mudrārākṣasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

वसुध The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the Sūtras and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākṣasa.

वसुध The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name वसुध which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

वसुध The reputed author of the Naishadha-charita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Sribaraha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvali, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvali must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

वसुध The patron of Bāṇa, see वसुध. The Ratnāvali is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अङ्ग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अङ्ग N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अङ्ग is probably the old town of Vengi or Vagi.

अङ्ग N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avantī and Visālā, (of. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālava. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avantī lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charnavati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अवन्त An old name of Travancore.

अवन्त See तौरा.

अवन्त (also called अविन्त, अङ्ग &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्तर or अङ्ग N. of a county, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapikā; of. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

अवन्त N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sivalika mountains. अवन्त was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

अविन्त See under अङ्ग.

अङ्ग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital अङ्ग was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (of. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See also also.

अङ्ग See under अङ्ग.

अङ्ग An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Kārdīyā or Sadānīrā to the ex-

terminities of Assām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kīrkās and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was अङ्ग on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; of. R. 4. 81.

अङ्ग N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; of. R. 4. 69.

अङ्ग N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

अङ्ग N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called अङ्ग the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

अङ्ग N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

अङ्ग or अङ्ग The capital of Dakṣiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali अङ्ग, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

अङ्ग The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Deva q. v.

अङ्ग The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are, the Netravati, the Sarāvati and the Kālī-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānara, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

अङ्ग N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayā (or Gagra). It was divided into 'Tittara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Gānda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhya comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have reled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuvadviti in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कोशिकी N. of the capital of the Vata country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कोशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poona. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

मौड or मुँड Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dābālas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of द्रुपद q. v. Their capital was at one time द्रुपति q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmatī situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

कांस N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnātaka.

अनन्यतान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dapriakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasaravāṇa. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Melaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under ताम्र.

विजित A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the most part on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Hoodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

विजय-ती N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i. e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वज्रधर See under वज्र.

वृषा N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasarṇā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidishā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidishā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

वृषि N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāncōti, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

वृषका See under वृष.

विष N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

वृषवती See under वृष.

वृषा N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called Uṭṭara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abhikhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

वृषा The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

वृषाती Identified with the modern Narwār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pāravati, Lun, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavapā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālatī-Mādhava.

वृषा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennur, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks: the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Ohanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Ohanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

वृषाति N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattinam 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name **पारस्येय**.

पारिपत्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himalaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिहाज The capital of Puruṣya—one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayaga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayaga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिजा (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विजुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, श्रौतगिरि and वैश्वर (or पारवत) गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q. v. Magadha was also called **वीरट** in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dhulpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Daxārya. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Mālā which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदध (also called **कान्यकुब्ज** or **गविवन**) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मन्मथ A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Līdak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under बिदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेरु The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

मर N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

मै (also called **मगध** or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गंग or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

मलभी See under सीता.

बाह्यिक, **बाहीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and ass-foetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Krishna to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called **विदर्भ**, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratiśṭhāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दशाप्य.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mitilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as attāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृंदावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saka of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शक्तिमत One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himalayan range in the south of Nepal.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called श्रावस्ती in R. 15.97). It is identified with Sabet Mahet north of Ayodhya. It was also called श्रावस्ती or श्रावस्ती.

सह्यद्रि One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghats as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु See under सिन्धु.

सिन्धुदेश: The country of the upper Indus.

सुग N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital सगल्लिष (also called सगल्लिष, सगल्लिष, सगल्लिष and सगल्लिष) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the सगल्लिष of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Kālidāsa, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called सौराष्ट्र) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dwārakā is called सौराष्ट्र or सौराष्ट्र. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girizar hill near Junagadh.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilhā 10 miles north-west of Bhowanagar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pataliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

सुरिणागर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

सुवर्ण The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varshas (सर्वश्वर); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpurusha-varsha or abode of Kinnaras; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.

वीर सेवा मन्दिर

पुस्तकालय

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